विदेह VIDEHA

पञ्जी प्रबन्ध

The Panji System of Mithila

विदेह ई-लर्निङ्ग प्रश्नोत्तरी शृंखला · Videha eLearning Quiz Book Series

खण्ड ९ / १३ · Volume 9 of 13

सम्पादक / लेखक: गजेन्द्र ठाकुर

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प्रत्येक अध्यायक प्रश्न-खण्डक बाद ओहि अध्यायक उत्तरमाला (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या) देल गेल अछि।

In each chapter, the answer key with explanations (उत्तरमाला) follows the questions.

अध्याय १ : Videha QUIZ — Decoding the Panji of Mithila, Volume II: Khand 1

Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists

१. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “1. Why the Panji Is an Intellectual Archive”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) Prachin Panji is not only a record of descent, marriage, and village identity.

२. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why the Panji Is an Intellectual Archive” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) Prachin Panji is not only a record of descent, marriage, and village identity.

३. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why the Panji Is an Intellectual Archive” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) म., म.म.उ., कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, अग्निहोत्रिक, धर्माधिकारणिक, and related forms must not be treated as decoration.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

४. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “2. Title as Evidence of Learning”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) A title in the Panji is evidence.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

५. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Title as Evidence of Learning” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) A title can distinguish one person from another and can identify a learned branch.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

६. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Title as Evidence of Learning” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) Data rule: every title must be entered as a separate data element, not absorbed into the personal name.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

७. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section "3. महामहोपाध्याय, महामहो, महो, and म. म."?

(A) The महामहोपाध्याय family of titles is among the most significant learned markers in the source.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

८. Which rule best follows from the section "3. महामहोपाध्याय, महामहो, महो, and म. म." in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) म., and related abbreviations may belong to the same title environment, though each occurrence must be preserved exactly as written.

९. Which rule best follows from the section "3. महामहोपाध्याय, महामहो, महो, and म. म." in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) Such titles help identify scholarly houses.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१०. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section "4. वैयाकरण and the Grammar Tradition"?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) वैयाकरण means grammarian.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११. Which rule best follows from the section "4. वैयाकरण and the Grammar Tradition" in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) A person marked वैयाकरण should therefore be indexed as a specialist, not merely translated and forgotten.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१२. Which rule best follows from the section "4. वैयाकरण and the Grammar Tradition" in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) When वैयाकरण appears inside a dense genealogical passage with village links and numbers, it may help distinguish the person from another of the same name.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१३. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section "5. कवि and कविराज"?

(A) The titles कवि and कविराज preserve the literary memory of Mithila.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१४. Which rule best follows from the section “5. कवि and कविराज” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) The titles कवि and कविराज preserve the literary memory of Mithila.

१५. Which rule best follows from the section “5. कवि and कविराज” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) Critical caution: do not dismiss a literary title because the entry is brief.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१६. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “6. पण्डित and the Learned House”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) पण्डित is a broad title, but its breadth does not make it empty.

१७. Which rule best follows from the section “6. पण्डित and the Learned House” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It should be preserved wherever it appears.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१८. Which rule best follows from the section “6. पण्डित and the Learned House” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) A पण्डित entry should be compared with other title-bearing entries in the same village cluster.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१९. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “7. अग्निहोत्रिक and Ritual Specialists”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) अग्निहोत्रिक points toward ritual fire practice and sacrificial identity.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

२०. Which rule best follows from the section “7. अग्निहोत्रिक and Ritual Specialists” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) Critical caution: do not merge ritual titles into generic “scholar.” Ritual identity is distinct.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

२१. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section "8. धर्माधिकारी and Legal-Ritual Authority"?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Titles such as धर्माधिकारी or धर्माधिकारणिक suggest authority in dharma, social judgment, ritual law, or learned office.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

२२. Which rule best follows from the section "8. धर्माधिकारी and Legal-Ritual Authority" in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) Such titles should be treated as institutional evidence.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

२३. Which rule best follows from the section "8. धर्माधिकारी and Legal-Ritual Authority" in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) Critical caution: do not reduce these titles to mere honorifics.

२४. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section "9. ज्योतिर्विद and Calendar Specialists"?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) Jyotisha-related titles point toward expertise in time, calendar, astrology, astronomy, or ritual calculation.

२५. Which rule best follows from the section "9. ज्योतिर्विद and Calendar Specialists" in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) If a jyotisha-related title appears near marriage entries, date phrases, or title-bearing houses, it should be studied closely.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

२६. Which rule best follows from the section "9. ज्योतिर्विद and Calendar Specialists" in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) Data rule: all jyotisha-related forms should be indexed under calendar and astrology specialists.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

२७. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section "10. Priests and Ritual Houses"?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) The Panji also preserves priestly memory through terms connected with पुरोहित, ritual identity, and learned Brahmanical function.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

२८. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Priests and Ritual Houses” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) Critical caution: do not assume all learned houses had the same function.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

२९. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “11. Specialist Titles and Local Geography”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Every specialist title should be read geographically.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

३०. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Specialist Titles and Local Geography” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) Every specialist title should be read geographically.

३१. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Specialist Titles and Local Geography” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) Data rule: the title index must be linked to the village gazetteer.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

३२. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “12. Specialist Titles and Lineage”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) A title also belongs to lineage.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

३३. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Specialist Titles and Lineage” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) The decoder must therefore examine whether a title appears once or across several related persons.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

३४. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Specialist Titles and Lineage” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) If only one person carries the title, the title may identify an individual achievement.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

३५. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “13. Specialists in Marriage Networks”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) Scholarly and priestly titles also appear in marriage contexts.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

३६. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Specialists in Marriage Networks” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) A marriage involving a title-bearing branch may preserve alliance between intellectual families, ritual houses, or status groups.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

३७. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Specialists in Marriage Networks” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) The title must therefore remain in the marriage table.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

३८. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “14. Titles and Numbers”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) Numbers near titles may identify the person, branch, marriage, note, or source location.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

३९. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Titles and Numbers” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) Numbers near titles may identify the person, branch, marriage, note, or source location.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

४०. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Titles and Numbers” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) A titled person with a number is easier to distinguish than a name alone.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

४१. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “15. Titles and Abbreviations”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) Many specialist identities appear in abbreviated form.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

४२. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Titles and Abbreviations” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) The abbreviations must be preserved before expansion.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

४३. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Titles and Abbreviations” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) The abbreviation table should include exact form, probable expansion, title category, person, village, number, and confidence level.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

४४. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “16. Building the Intellectual Index”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) The intellectual index should include all scholars, poets, priests, specialists, and title-bearing persons.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

४५. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Building the Intellectual Index” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) The intellectual index should include all scholars, poets, priests, specialists, and title-bearing persons.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

४६. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Building the Intellectual Index” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It should not be a simple list of famous names.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

४७. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “17. Critical Analysis: What the Titles Reveal”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) The titles reveal that Mithila’s genealogical memory was deeply tied to learning.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

४८. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Critical Analysis: What the Titles Reveal” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It can help identify learned villages, scholarly lineages, literary houses, priestly networks, and title-bearing marriage alliances.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

४९. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “18. Common Errors in Reading Scholars and Specialists”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) The common errors are: treating titles as decoration; translating titles without preserving the original; merging different titles into one category; separating title from village; separating title from…

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

५०. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Common Errors in Reading Scholars and Specialists” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It is a record of Mithila’s learned society.

५१. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “19. Rules for Reading Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) First, preserve every title and abbreviation exactly.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

५२. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Rules for Reading Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) First, preserve every title and abbreviation exactly.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

५३. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Rules for Reading Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) Fourth, preserve uncertain abbreviations without forcing expansion.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

५४. In Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists, what is the main point of the section “20. Conclusion: Learning as Lineage Memory”?

(A) Chapter 19 shows that the Panji preserves intellectual life inside genealogical form.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

५५. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Conclusion: Learning as Lineage Memory” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Scholars, poets, priests, grammarians, ritual specialists, and dharma authorities appear not in separate biographies but inside family and village entries.

५६. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Conclusion: Learning as Lineage Memory” in Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists?

(A) The record tells us where learning lived, which houses carried it, which villages held it, and how it moved through marriage and branch continuity.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

५७. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists in the overall decoding method?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It uses Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History

५८. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “1. Why Literary History Is Hidden in the Panji”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) Prachin Panji is not written as a literary history.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

५९. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why Literary History Is Hidden in the Panji” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) This hidden literary history must be decoded from small signs: कवि, कविराज, महामहोपाध्याय, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, ज्योतिर्विद, धर्माधिकारी, पौराणिक, and related titles.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

६०. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why Literary History Is Hidden in the Panji” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It must also be reconstructed through villages, marriages, maternal cycles, and branch continuity.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६१. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “2. Genealogy as Literary Evidence”?

(A) A literary historian often begins with texts: poems, plays, commentaries, manuscripts, colophons, and printed editions.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

६२. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Genealogy as Literary Evidence” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) Data rule: literary titles should be entered in both the title index and the literary-history index.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

६३. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Genealogy as Literary Evidence” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) Critical caution: do not detach poets from their genealogical and village context.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६४. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “3. कवि as Literary Marker”?

(A) The title कवि identifies a poet or poetic figure.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

६५. Which rule best follows from the section “3. कवि as Literary Marker” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) The decoder should preserve every occurrence of कवि and identify the person, branch, village, number, and surrounding relationship words.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

६६. Which rule best follows from the section “3. कवि as Literary Marker” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) Data rule: every कवि entry should have a literary-title row with source phrase, person, village, and confidence.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

६७. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “4. कविराज and Literary Prestige”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) कविराज is a stronger or more formal literary title.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

६८. Which rule best follows from the section “4. कविराज and Literary Prestige” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It may identify a poet of recognized standing, a learned poet, or a person remembered through poetic prestige.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

६९. Which rule best follows from the section “4. कविराज and Literary Prestige” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) Where the Panji uses कविराज, the entry should be treated as literary evidence of high value.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

७०. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “5. Literary Titles Without Text Names”?

(A) The Panji usually does not name works.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

७१. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Literary Titles Without Text Names” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) This silence must be handled carefully.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

७२. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Literary Titles Without Text Names” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) The literary historian should therefore use the Panji as a locator source.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

७३. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “6. Learned Titles and Literary Milieu”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Literary production rarely stands alone.

७४. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Learned Titles and Literary Milieu” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) Therefore literary history must include learned titles around poets.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

७५. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Learned Titles and Literary Milieu” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) Data rule: the literary-history index should include nearby learned titles within the same village cluster.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

७६. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “7. वैयाकरण and Literary Language”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) The grammarian is important for literary history because grammar shapes literary language.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

७७. Which rule best follows from the section “7. वैयाकरण and Literary Language” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) Data rule: वैयाकरण entries should be linked to literary clusters where poetic titles also occur nearby.

७८. Which rule best follows from the section “7. वैयाकरण and Literary Language” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) Critical caution: do not treat grammar as separate from literary culture.

७९. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “8. महामहोपाध्याय and Literary Authority”?

(A) A महामहोपाध्याय title signals high learning.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

८०. Which rule best follows from the section “8. महामहोपाध्याय and Literary Authority” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) When a literary figure belongs to a branch that also contains महामहोपाध्याय titles, the literary historian should examine the branch as a learned house.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

८१. Which rule best follows from the section “8. महामहोपाध्याय and Literary Authority” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Data rule: literary biographies reconstructed from the Panji should include the learned-title environment of the person.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

८२. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “9. Villages as Literary Centers”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) The Panji can help identify literary centers.

८३. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Villages as Literary Centers” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) The Panji can help identify literary centers.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

८४. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Villages as Literary Centers” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) The literary map should therefore be built from place-title combinations.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

८५. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “10. Branches as Literary Houses”?

(A) A literary house is a branch in which literary or learned titles recur.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

८६. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Branches as Literary Houses” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) The Panji can help identify such houses by showing the continuity of title-bearing persons across generations or branch clusters.

८७. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Branches as Literary Houses” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) If a कविराज appears as an अपत्य of a named ancestor and another learned title appears among the same descendants, the branch should be flagged for literary-house study.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

८८. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “11. Marriage and Literary Networks”?

(A) Marriage connected learned houses.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

८९. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Marriage and Literary Networks” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) When a marriage entry contains titled persons or appears near a literary title, it should be studied as part of literary-social history.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

९०. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Marriage and Literary Networks” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Data rule: literary-title entries should be cross-checked against marriage records in the same cluster.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

९१. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “12. मातृक चक्र and Literary Memory”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) A maternal cycle can also preserve literary relation.

९२. Which rule best follows from the section “12. मातृक चक्र and Literary Memory” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) A maternal cycle can also preserve literary relation.

९३. Which rule best follows from the section “12. मातृक चक्र and Literary Memory” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) A literary historian should therefore search मातृक चक्र passages for titles.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

९४. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “13. दौहित्र and Literary Crossings”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) A daughter’s son may connect two learned houses.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

९५. Which rule best follows from the section “13. दौहित्र and Literary Crossings” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) If a दौहित्र entry involves a titled person, a literary title, or a learned village, it may preserve an intellectual crossing between families.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

९६. Which rule best follows from the section “13. दौहित्र and Literary Crossings” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) Data rule: दौहित्र entries near literary titles should be linked to the literary-history table.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

९७. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “14. Titles, Numbers, and Literary Identification”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Numbers near literary titles may help identify persons who otherwise share common names.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

९८. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Titles, Numbers, and Literary Identification” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) Numbers near literary titles may help identify persons who otherwise share common names.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

९९. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Titles, Numbers, and Literary Identification” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) A कविराज with a number, village, and branch marker is much easier to distinguish than a poet’s name alone.

१००. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “15. Literary History and Variant Names”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) Poets and scholars may appear under variant names, titles, abbreviations, or branch identifiers.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१०१. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Literary History and Variant Names” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) The decoder must therefore avoid quick rejection.

१०२. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Literary History and Variant Names” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) Critical caution: do not merge Panji persons with known literary figures without sufficient evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१०३. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “16. The Literary-History Data Table”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) A full literary-history table should include: original source phrase; title; normalized title category; person; alternate names; relation word; ancestor or branch; village; local marker; number; marriage…

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१०४. Which rule best follows from the section “16. The Literary-History Data Table” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) A full literary-history table should include: original source phrase; title; normalized title category; person; alternate names; relation word; ancestor or branch; village; local marker; number; marriage…

१०५. Which rule best follows from the section “16. The Literary-History Data Table” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) This table should be linked to the person index, title index, village gazetteer, marriage table, and मातृक चक्र table.

१०६. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “17. Literary History Without Overclaiming”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) The Panji can support literary history, but it must be used with discipline.

१०७. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Literary History Without Overclaiming” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) The Panji can support literary history, but it must be used with discipline.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१०८. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Literary History Without Overclaiming” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It can identify a person as कवि or कविराज.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१०९. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “18. Critical Analysis: What Literary Clues Reveal”?

(A) The literary clues in the Panji reveal that Mithila’s literature was embedded in families, villages, and learned networks.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

११०. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Critical Analysis: What Literary Clues Reveal” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) This means that literary history should not be written only as a sequence of texts and authors.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१११. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Critical Analysis: What Literary Clues Reveal” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It should also be written as a social map of learning.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

११२. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “19. Common Errors in Using the Panji for Literary History”?

(A) The common errors are: treating कवि and कविराज as decorative titles; ignoring poets because works are not named; identifying persons with famous writers too quickly; separating literary titles from villages;...

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११३. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Common Errors in Using the Panji for Literary History” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) The common errors are: treating कवि and कविराज as decorative titles; ignoring poets because works are not named; identifying persons with famous writers too quickly; separating literary titles from villages;...

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

११४. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “20. Rules for Reading the Panji as Literary History”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) First, preserve every literary title exactly.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

११५. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Rules for Reading the Panji as Literary History” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) First, preserve every literary title exactly.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

११६. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Rules for Reading the Panji as Literary History” in Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Seventh, distinguish Panji evidence from external literary evidence.

११७. In Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History, what is the main point of the section “21. Conclusion: Literature Inside Lineage”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) The Panji preserves literature inside lineage.

११८. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History in the overall decoding method?

(A) It uses Panji as Literary History to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure

११९. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section "1. Why Social Structure Must Be Read from the Panji"?

(A) The Panji is not only a record of names.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१२०. Which rule best follows from the section "1. Why Social Structure Must Be Read from the Panji" in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) The Panji is not only a record of names.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१२१. Which rule best follows from the section "1. Why Social Structure Must Be Read from the Panji" in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It is a record of social order.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१२२. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section "2. The House as Social Unit"?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) The basic social unit in the Panji is not the isolated individual.

१२३. Which rule best follows from the section "2. The House as Social Unit" in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Critical caution: do not treat every person as socially isolated.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१२४. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section "3. Descent and Rank"?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) Descent is central to social structure.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१२५. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Descent and Rank” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) Data rule: every descent table should include title and place fields.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१२६. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “4. The Paternal Line as Social Spine”?

(A) The paternal line gives the spine of the Panji.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१२७. Which rule best follows from the section “4. The Paternal Line as Social Spine” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) Data rule: draw the paternal line first, but do not stop there.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१२८. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “5. The Maternal Line as Social Web”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) The maternal line creates the social web.

१२९. Which rule best follows from the section “5. The Maternal Line as Social Web” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Data rule: every social-structure reconstruction must include maternal and affinal tables.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१३०. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “6. Marriage as Social Regulation”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) Marriage is the engine of the Panji’s social structure.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१३१. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Marriage as Social Regulation” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Data rule: every marriage must be treated as a structured social event.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१३२. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Marriage as Social Regulation” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Critical caution: do not merge marriages or issue groups for convenience.

१३३. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “7. Village as Social Location”?

(A) The Panji locates every house socially by village.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१३४. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Village as Social Location” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Data rule: every social entry should include place function, not only place name.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३५. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Village as Social Location” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) Critical caution: do not reduce layered local identity to one modern location.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१३६. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “8. Title as Social Rank and Function”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Titles reveal social rank and social function.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१३७. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Title as Social Rank and Function” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) Data rule: titles must be classified by function and linked to persons, houses, villages, and marriages.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१३८. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “9. Learning as Social Capital”?

(A) In the Panji, learning is social capital.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१३९. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Learning as Social Capital” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) A learned title does not belong only to an individual; it may elevate a house, identify a village, influence marriage alliances, and preserve intellectual prestige.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१४०. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Learning as Social Capital” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) Data rule: intellectual titles should be studied as part of social structure, not only literary history.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१४१. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “10. Priestly and Ritual Structure”?

(A) Priestly and ritual terms show another layer of social organization.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१४२. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Priestly and Ritual Structure” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Data rule: ritual and priestly titles should be indexed under social function.

१४३. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Priestly and Ritual Structure” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Critical caution: do not merge all religious titles into one vague learned category.

१४४. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “11. Numbers as Social Anchors”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Numbers in the Panji are archival anchors.

१४५. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Numbers as Social Anchors” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) They can distinguish repeated names, attach records to branches, link marriage events, and preserve internal register order.

१४६. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Numbers as Social Anchors” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) In social-structure analysis, numbers should remain attached to persons, titles, villages, and marriage entries.

१४७. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “12. अपरा and the Social Multiplicity of Branches”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) अपरा shows that the Panji often records another case, another branch, another spouse-line, or another relational unit.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१४८. Which rule best follows from the section “12. अपरा and the Social Multiplicity of Branches” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) In social analysis, अपरा should be respected as a structural marker.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१४९. Which rule best follows from the section “12. अपरा and the Social Multiplicity of Branches” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It prevents the decoder from merging separate units into one artificial line.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१५०. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “13. सन्तति and अपत्य as Social Continuity”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) सन्तति and अपत्य preserve continuity.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१५१. Which rule best follows from the section “13. सन्तति and अपत्य as Social Continuity” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) सन्तति and अपत्य preserve continuity.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१५२. Which rule best follows from the section “13. सन्तति and अपत्य as Social Continuity” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) Critical caution: do not turn branch continuity into immediate sonship.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१५३. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “14. Social Structure and Repetition”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) The Panji repeats names, titles, villages, and branch markers.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१५४. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Social Structure and Repetition” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Repeated titles may identify prestige houses.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१५५. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Social Structure and Repetition” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) Repeated villages may identify clusters.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१५६. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “15. Social Structure and Gender”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) The Panji names men more often, but its structure depends on women.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१५७. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Social Structure and Gender” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) This means that the Panji’s gender structure must be read carefully.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१५८. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Social Structure and Gender” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) Data rule: record unnamed female links wherever the structure requires them.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१५९. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “16. Social Structure and Time”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) Social structure changes over time.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१६०. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Social Structure and Time” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) These layers should be preserved and compared.

१६१. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Social Structure and Time” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) Critical caution: do not assume that all entries belong to the same historical moment.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१६२. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “17. Social Tables Needed for Reconstruction”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) A proper social reconstruction requires linked tables: person table, paternal line table, maternal-cycle table, marriage table, daughter’s-son table, village gazetteer, title index, number table,...

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१६३. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Social Tables Needed for Reconstruction” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) The source itself is relational; the reconstruction must also be relational.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१६४. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “18. Critical Analysis: What the Social Structure Reveals”?

(A) The Panji reveals Mithila as an ordered society built through descent, marriage, learning, settlement, and remembered status.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१६५. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Critical Analysis: What the Social Structure Reveals” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It helped identify houses, judge marriage, preserve rank, locate families, and remember learned functions.

१६६. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “19. Common Errors in Reading Social Structure”?

(A) The common errors are: reading the Panji only as genealogy; treating titles as decoration; treating villages as simple locations; erasing मातृक चक्र; placing दौहित्र in the paternal line; merging first and...

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१६७. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Common Errors in Reading Social Structure” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) Each error makes the record easier but less true.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१६८. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “20. Rules for Reading Panji as Social Structure”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) First, treat every entry as relational.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१६९. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Rules for Reading Panji as Social Structure” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) First, treat every entry as relational.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१७०. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Rules for Reading Panji as Social Structure” in Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) Second, distinguish person, house, branch, village, title, marriage, and maternal link.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१७१. In Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure, what is the main point of the section “21. Conclusion: The Panji as Social Order”?

(A) The Panji is a map of social order.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१७२. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure in the overall decoding method?

(A) It uses Panji as Social Structure to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

Chapter 22. Panji and Time

१७३. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “1. Why Time Is Difficult in the Panji”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Time in the Panji is not presented in one simple form.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१७४. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why Time Is Difficult in the Panji” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It contains chronological evidence, but that evidence must be decoded.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१७५. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why Time Is Difficult in the Panji” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) None of these forms should be confused with the others.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१७६. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “2. Relative Time and Calendar Time”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) The first distinction is between relative time and calendar time.

१७७. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Relative Time and Calendar Time” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) Therefore a reconstructed chronology must keep these two kinds of time separate.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१७८. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Relative Time and Calendar Time” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Data rule: create separate fields for generational sequence and calendar date.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१७९. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “3. Generational Time”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) Generational time is the most common time structure in the Panji.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१८०. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Generational Time” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) Data rule: record generation level separately from estimated date.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१८१. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Generational Time” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) Critical caution: do not assign fixed year intervals to every generation without evidence.

१८२. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “4. सुत, पौत्र, and प्रपौत्र as Time Markers”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Relationship words are also time markers.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१८३. Which rule best follows from the section “4. सुत, पौत्र, and प्रपौत्र as Time Markers” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) If an intermediate generation is missing, the chart should show a gap rather than invent a name or date.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१८४. Which rule best follows from the section “4. सुत, पौत्र, and प्रपौत्र as Time Markers” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) Critical caution: do not collapse पौत्र or प्रपौत्र into vague descendant language.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१८५. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “5. Branch Time in सन्तति and अपत्य”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) सन्तति and अपत्य also carry time, but their time is branch time rather than direct one-generation time.

१८६. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Branch Time in सन्तति and अपत्य” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) An अपत्य group may preserve an offspring-line without naming every link.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१८७. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Branch Time in सन्तति and अपत्य” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Critical caution: do not make a branch marker into a one-generation link.

१८८. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “6. Marriage Dates”?

(A) Marriage entries are among the most important sources of calendrical time.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१८९. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Marriage Dates” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Such evidence should be preserved exactly.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१९०. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Marriage Dates” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) A phrase naming a traditional date must not be treated like a parenthetical number.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१९१. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “7. Traditional Calendar Phrases”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Traditional calendar phrases may include month, paksha, tithi, and weekday.

१९२. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Traditional Calendar Phrases” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It should therefore be copied in the original form and translated or explained only in the analysis layer.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१९३. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Traditional Calendar Phrases” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) Data rule: preserve traditional calendar phrases exactly as source text.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१९४. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “8. Modern-Looking Dates and Later Layers”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Some later entries may contain modern-looking dates or recent calendar forms.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१९५. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Modern-Looking Dates and Later Layers” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) A modern-looking date should be entered in a separate field.

१९६. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Modern-Looking Dates and Later Layers” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) The function must be read from context.

१९७. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “9. Parenthetical Numbers and Time”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) Parenthetical numbers sometimes look like dates, but they should not be treated as dates automatically.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१९८. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Parenthetical Numbers and Time” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Parenthetical numbers sometimes look like dates, but they should not be treated as dates automatically.

१९९. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Parenthetical Numbers and Time” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It may identify a person, branch, marriage, note, or source location.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

२००. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “10. Numbers as Relative Anchors”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) Even when numbers are not dates, they can still help chronological analysis.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२०१. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Numbers as Relative Anchors” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) If a number appears near a marriage and then near an issue group, it may help connect the record internally.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

२०२. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Numbers as Relative Anchors” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) They do not necessarily tell us the year, but they can help organize the sequence of records and distinguish repeated names.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२०३. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “11. Time Through Titles”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Titles can suggest time layers.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२०४. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Time Through Titles” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It means that titles should be used as temporal clues when combined with other evidence: date phrases, numbers, villages, family sequence, and historical context.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

२०५. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Time Through Titles” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) Data rule: record title as a possible temporal clue but not as a date.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

२०६. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “12. Time Through Village Movement”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) Village movement may also suggest time.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

२०७. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Time Through Village Movement” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) But movement evidence must be handled cautiously.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२०८. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Time Through Village Movement” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) Chronology must be built only after place function is classified.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

२०९. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “13. Time Through Marriage Order”?

(A) First and second marriage markers create sequence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२१०. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Time Through Marriage Order” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) Data rule: record marriage order as relative chronological evidence.

२११. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Time Through Marriage Order” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Critical caution: do not assign children to a marriage event only because they appear nearby.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

२१२. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “14. Time Through मातृक चक्र”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) A मातृक चक्र may preserve time across marriage generations.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

२१३. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Time Through मातृक चक्र” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) A मातृक चक्र may preserve time across marriage generations.

२१४. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Time Through मातृक चक्र” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) The decoder should identify probable sequence but avoid forcing a straight timeline where the source gives a network.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

२१५. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “15. Time Through दौहित्र”?

(A) दौहित्र also implies time.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

२१६. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Time Through दौहित्र” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) The decoder must therefore mark the implied female link and the uncertain parts of the sequence.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

२१७. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Time Through दौहित्र” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Data rule: every दौहित्र entry should include an implied-generation note.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

२१८. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “16. Time Through टीप and Notes”?

(A) टीप entries and note markers may preserve later commentary, correction, confirmation, or register handling.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

२१९. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Time Through टीप and Notes” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) टीप entries and note markers may preserve later commentary, correction, confirmation, or register handling.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२२०. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Time Through टीप and Notes” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) Therefore notes should not be absorbed into the main line without marking them.

२२१. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “17. Layered Time in the Source”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It contains old genealogical memory, scholastic title memory, village memory, marriage records, later social titles, modern-looking dates, and notes.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

२२२. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Layered Time in the Source” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) A responsible chronology must therefore allow layering.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

२२३. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Layered Time in the Source” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It should not assume that every word in a cluster was written at the same time or belongs to the same historical depth.

२२४. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “18. Building a Chronology Table”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) A chronology table should include: original phrase; person; relation word; generational level; marriage marker; marriage order; date phrase; modern date if supplied; parenthetical number; number position;...

२२५. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Building a Chronology Table” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) A chronology table should include: original phrase; person; relation word; generational level; marriage marker; marriage order; date phrase; modern date if supplied; parenthetical number; number position;...

२२६. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Building a Chronology Table” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) This table should not replace the person table or village gazetteer.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

२२७. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “19. Critical Analysis: What Time Reveals”?

(A) Time in the Panji reveals how memory was organized.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

२२८. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Critical Analysis: What Time Reveals” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It preserves later record activity through modern-looking dates and notes.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

२२९. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Critical Analysis: What Time Reveals” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) The critical reader must therefore respect both depth and layering.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

२३०. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “20. Common Errors in Reading Time”?

(A) The common errors are: treating all parenthetical numbers as dates; converting traditional date phrases without sufficient data; assigning fixed years to generations; making सन्तति and अपत्य into direct...

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

२३१. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Common Errors in Reading Time” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) The correct method is slower but safer: preserve first, classify second, date third.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२३२. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “21. Rules for Reading Time in the Panji”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) First, distinguish relative time from calendar time.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

२३३. Which rule best follows from the section “21. Rules for Reading Time in the Panji” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) First, distinguish relative time from calendar time.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

२३४. Which rule best follows from the section “21. Rules for Reading Time in the Panji” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Third, treat सन्तति and अपत्य as branch-continuity time unless direct markers appear.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

२३५. In Chapter 22. Panji and Time, what is the main point of the section “22. Conclusion: Time as Layered Memory”?

(A) The Panji does not give time in one form because Mithila’s memory did not live in one form.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

२३६. Which rule best follows from the section “22. Conclusion: Time as Layered Memory” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) The editor must resist the temptation to assign neat modern dates too quickly.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

२३७. Which rule best follows from the section “22. Conclusion: Time as Layered Memory” in Chapter 22. Panji and Time?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) The first duty is to preserve each time-marker in its own form.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

२३८. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 22. Panji and Time in the overall decoding method?

(A) It uses Panji and Time to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration

२३९. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “1. Why a Worked Demonstration Is Necessary”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) The earlier chapters explained the grammar of the Panji: relationship words, village formulae, numbers, titles, marriage markers, maternal cycles, local identity, and time.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

२४०. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why a Worked Demonstration Is Necessary” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) The purpose is to show how a difficult entry should be opened without damaging the data.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

२४१. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “2. The Entry Chosen”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) For this demonstration, we begin with the opening style of the source: a village frame followed by ancestor-line and branch-place formulae.

२४२. Which rule best follows from the section “2. The Entry Chosen” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Do not begin training with the longest and most tangled cluster.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

२४३. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “3. Step One: Preserve the Original Phrase”?

(A) The first step is to preserve the phrase exactly as given.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२४४. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Step One: Preserve the Original Phrase” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) The first step is to preserve the phrase exactly as given.

२४५. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Step One: Preserve the Original Phrase” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) Do not normalize spellings immediately.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

२४६. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “4. Step Two: Identify the Frame”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) The phrase अथ सरिसब ग्राम gives the frame.

२४७. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Step Two: Identify the Frame” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Therefore the following material must first be read under the Sarisab village frame.

२४८. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Step Two: Identify the Frame” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) Data rule: write “Frame village: Sarisab” or “Frame village: सरिसब” in a separate field.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

२४९. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “5. Step Three: Break the Entry into Units”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) A compressed Panji line should be divided at structural signs: double danda, dash, relationship words, ग्राम, सन्तति, अपत्य, समेत, and shifts in name-place sequence.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

२५०. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Step Three: Break the Entry into Units” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) A compressed Panji line should be divided at structural signs: double danda, dash, relationship words, ग्राम, सन्तति, अपत्य, समेत, and shifts in name-place sequence.

२५१. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Step Three: Break the Entry into Units” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) Critical caution: do not let segmentation become interpretation too early.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

२५२. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “6. Step Four: Identify Relationship Words”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) The relationship words in this passage include अपत्य and सन्तति.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

२५३. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Step Four: Identify Relationship Words” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) Therefore देवादित्य रत्नाकरापत्य should not be reduced to two unrelated names.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

२५४. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Step Four: Identify Relationship Words” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) Data rule: enter अपत्य and सन्तति in separate relationship columns.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

२५५. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “7. Step Five: Separate Persons from Places”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) The most delicate work is distinguishing persons from places.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

२५६. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Step Five: Separate Persons from Places” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Data rule: classify uncertain words as “person probable,” “place probable,” or “uncertain.” Critical caution: do not force every unfamiliar word into the person column.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२५७. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “8. Step Six: Understand the Dash”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) The dash in the Panji often links a relationship statement to a place or branch marker.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

२५८. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Step Six: Understand the Dash” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) The dash should therefore be preserved in the original phrase and represented in the data table as a connector.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

२५९. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “9. Step Seven: Read समेत”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) The word समेत expands the unit.

२६०. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Step Seven: Read समेत” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) The included element must not be dropped.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

२६१. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Step Seven: Read समेत” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) Do not reduce it to the first place only.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

२६२. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “10. Step Eight: Read ओ”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) The connector ओ joins two items.

२६३. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Step Eight: Read ओ” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) The pair should be preserved as a linked pair before any attempt to decide whether one is primary and the other secondary.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२६४. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “11. Step Nine: Build a Minimal Data Table”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) From the opening demonstration, the editor can build a minimal table: Frame village: सरिसब Unit 1: देवादित्य / रत्नाकर / अपत्य / छादन / connector dash Unit 2: प्रज्ञाकर / अपत्य / बनौली / नम समेत / connector…

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२६५. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Step Nine: Build a Minimal Data Table” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Data rule: the first table should protect all words, even when interpretation is uncertain.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

২৬৬. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Step Nine: Build a Minimal Data Table” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) Critical caution: never discard a word because it does not fit the first table design.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

২৬৭. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “12. Step Ten: Mark Certainty and Uncertainty”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) A responsible decoding must show certainty levels.

২৬৮. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Step Ten: Mark Certainty and Uncertainty” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) A responsible decoding must show certainty levels.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

২৬৯. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Step Ten: Mark Certainty and Uncertainty” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) Some person-place distinctions may be probable but should be checked against the full source and the gazetteer.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

২৭০. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “13. Step Eleven: Create a Prose Expansion”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) After segmentation and table-making, the editor may create a cautious prose expansion.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

২৭১. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “14. Step Twelve: Prepare a Genealogical Sketch”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) A genealogical sketch can now be attempted, but it must be limited.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

২৭২. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Step Twelve: Prepare a Genealogical Sketch” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) A genealogical sketch can now be attempted, but it must be limited.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२७३. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Step Twelve: Prepare a Genealogical Sketch” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It should not force a full father-son chain unless सुत, पुत्र, पौत्र, or another direct relation supports it.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

२७४. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “15. Step Thirteen: Prepare a Village Sketch”?

(A) The same entry should also generate a village sketch.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

२७५. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Step Thirteen: Prepare a Village Sketch” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) The same entry should also generate a village sketch.

२७६. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Step Thirteen: Prepare a Village Sketch” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) The repetition of Sakuri is important and should be preserved.

२७७. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “16. Step Fourteen: Check for Titles and Numbers”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) The chosen opening unit has fewer obvious title and number markers than later passages, but the method still requires checking.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

२७८. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Step Fourteen: Check for Titles and Numbers” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) If a title such as महामहो, ठo, कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, or बाबू appears nearby, it must be added to the title table.

२७९. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Step Fourteen: Check for Titles and Numbers” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) If a number appears in parentheses, it must be preserved exactly with its position.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

२८०. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “17. Step Fifteen: Check for Marriage or Maternal Context”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) The opening demonstration is primarily a village-branch entry, not a marriage record or मातृक चक्र passage.

२८१. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Step Fifteen: Check for Marriage or Maternal Context” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) The opening demonstration is primarily a village-branch entry, not a marriage record or मातृक चक्र passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

२८२. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Step Fifteen: Check for Marriage or Maternal Context” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) Still, the decoder must check whether later lines in the same cluster introduce विवाह, सुता, दौहित्र, or मातृक चक्र.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

२८३. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “18. Step Sixteen: Check Against the Wider Gazetteer”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) After the first reading, every place should be checked against the wider village gazetteer.

२८४. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Step Sixteen: Check Against the Wider Gazetteer” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) After the first reading, every place should be checked against the wider village gazetteer.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२८५. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Step Sixteen: Check Against the Wider Gazetteer” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) If Sakuri appears elsewhere, the editor should compare whether it is the same place, a repeated branch seat, or a different occurrence.

२८६. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “19. Step Seventeen: Write the Critical Note”?

(A) Every worked entry should end with a critical note.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

२८७. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Step Seventeen: Write the Critical Note” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) Every worked entry should end with a critical note.

२८८. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Step Seventeen: Write the Critical Note” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) The passage should be charted first as a village-branch map, not as a strict father-son genealogy.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

२८९. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “20. Step Eighteen: The Full Decoding Protocol”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) The complete protocol for one entry is: 1.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२९०. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Step Eighteen: The Full Decoding Protocol” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) Separate probable persons and places.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

२९१. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “21. Critical Analysis: What the Demonstration Reveals”?

(A) The demonstration reveals the basic truth of the Panji: one entry is many records at once.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

२९२. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “22. Common Errors in Decoding One Entry”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) The common errors are: ignoring the village frame; treating अपत्य and सन्तति as direct father-son markers; deleting the dash; omitting places after समेत; splitting ओ-linked places without noting the connector;...

२९३. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “23. Rules for Worked Decoding”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) First, preserve the original phrase.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

२९४. Which rule best follows from the section “23. Rules for Worked Decoding” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) First, preserve the original phrase.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

२९५. Which rule best follows from the section “23. Rules for Worked Decoding” in Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration?

(A) Second, identify the frame before the names.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

२९६. In Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration, what is the main point of the section “24. Conclusion: From One Entry to the Whole Panji”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) has shown how one compact entry can be opened.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

२९७. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration in the overall decoding method?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It uses How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster

२९८. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “1. Why a Village Cluster Needs Worked Decoding”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) A single entry teaches the reader how the Panji compresses data.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

२९९. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “2. The Cluster Chosen for Demonstration”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) The demonstration uses the pattern visible in the early village sections of the source: a cluster opened by a formula such as अथ गंगोलीग्राम and later closed by एते गंगोली ग्राम.

३००. Which rule best follows from the section “2. The Cluster Chosen for Demonstration” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) The goal is to show how the cluster should be preserved, segmented, and tabled before interpretation.

३०१. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “3. Step One: Identify the Opener”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) The first task is to identify the opening marker.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

३०२. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Step One: Identify the Opener” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) The first task is to identify the opening marker.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

३०३. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Step One: Identify the Opener” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) When अथ is followed by a village name and ग्राम, the decoder should open a new cluster record.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

३०४. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “4. Step Two: Identify the Closure”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) The closure may appear as एते + village-name + ग्राम.

३०५. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Step Two: Identify the Closure” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) If the closure says एते गंगोली ग्राम, the reader should work backward to find the matching opener or probable beginning.

३०६. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Step Two: Identify the Closure” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) If another अथ appears before the closure, the boundary may be more complex and must be checked.

३०७. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “5. Step Three: Establish the Cluster Boundary”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) Once opener and closure are identified, the editor must establish the boundary.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

३०८. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Step Three: Establish the Cluster Boundary” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) Once opener and closure are identified, the editor must establish the boundary.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

३०९. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Step Three: Establish the Cluster Boundary” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) Both should be recorded if uncertain.

३१०. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “6. Step Four: Segment the Cluster into Units”?

(A) After establishing the boundary, segment the cluster.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

३११. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Step Four: Segment the Cluster into Units” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) Each unit should be small enough to table: one ancestor-line, one branch-place formula, one residence marker, one included-place statement, or one title-bearing person.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

३१२. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Step Four: Segment the Cluster into Units” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) Critical caution: do not translate the whole cluster before segmenting it.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

३१३. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “7. Step Five: Separate Frame Village from Attached Places”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) A cluster has a frame village, but it may also contain several attached places.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

३१४. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Step Five: Separate Frame Village from Attached Places” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) Data rule: use separate columns for frame village and attached place.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

३१५. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “8. Step Six: Identify Branch Formulae”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Many cluster segments are branch formulae.

३१६. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Step Six: Identify Branch Formulae” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) The decoder should first ask: is this a direct generational statement or a branch-continuity statement?

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

३१७. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Step Six: Identify Branch Formulae” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) Critical caution: do not make every branch formula into a father-son chain.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

३१८. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “9. Step Seven: Read Included Places”?

(A) समेत indicates inclusion.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

३१९. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Step Seven: Read Included Places” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) A phrase ending with समेत must be preserved with all included elements.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

३२०. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Step Seven: Read Included Places” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Included places should be stored as subordinate but linked elements.

३२१. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “10. Step Eight: Read Joined Places”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) The connector ओ joins names or places.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

३२२. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Step Eight: Read Joined Places” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) In a cluster, ओ-linked places should be stored as pairs or groups before analysis.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

३२३. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Step Eight: Read Joined Places” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) The source order should be preserved even if the normalized gazetteer later alphabetizes names for search.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

३२४. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “11. Step Nine: Read Residence Markers”?

(A) वासी inside a cluster identifies residence or recognized local belonging.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

३२५. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Step Nine: Read Residence Markers” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) The decoder should compare every वासी marker with the frame village.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

३२६. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Step Nine: Read Residence Markers” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) If the वासी place differs from the frame, record the difference.

३२७. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “12. Step Ten: Read डीह and मूलग्राम”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) डीह and मूलग्राम are special local identity markers.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

३२८. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Step Ten: Read डीह and मूलग्राम” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) A डीह may identify a house-site, settlement seat, or old habitation memory.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

३२९. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Step Ten: Read डीह and मूलग्राम” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) They can also distinguish root from residence.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

३३०. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “13. Step Eleven: Read पाली and Sub-Locality”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) पाली may function as a locality, sub-settlement, or part of a place-name.

३३१. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Step Eleven: Read पाली and Sub-Locality” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) They may also help distinguish branches that otherwise appear under the same broad village frame.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

३३२. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Step Eleven: Read पाली and Sub-Locality” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) The exact form must be preserved.

३३३. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “14. Step Twelve: Locate Titles Inside the Cluster”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) A village cluster may contain title-bearing persons: महामहोपाध्याय, म.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

३३४. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Step Twelve: Locate Titles Inside the Cluster” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) A title must be attached to its person, relation word, place, and number.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

३३५. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Step Twelve: Locate Titles Inside the Cluster” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) Data rule: cluster tables should include title-bearing entries.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

३३६. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “15. Step Thirteen: Preserve Numbers”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) Numbers inside clusters may appear beside names, places, titles, marriage entries, or notes.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

३३७. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Step Thirteen: Preserve Numbers” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) Their exact function may vary, but they must be preserved.

३३८. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Step Thirteen: Preserve Numbers” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) In cluster analysis, numbers may help distinguish repeated names or compare related entries across the source.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

३३९. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “16. Step Fourteen: Build the Cluster Table”?

(A) A full cluster table should contain: cluster identifier; opener; closure; strict boundary; wider boundary; segment number; original segment; frame village; person or ancestor; relation word; attached place;...

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

३४०. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Step Fourteen: Build the Cluster Table” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) A full cluster table should contain: cluster identifier; opener; closure; strict boundary; wider boundary; segment number; original segment; frame village; person or ancestor; relation word; attached place;...

३४१. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “17. Step Fifteen: Build the Cluster Map”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) The cluster map should not be a simple family tree.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

३४२. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Step Fifteen: Build the Cluster Map” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) The cluster map should not be a simple family tree.

३४३. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Step Fifteen: Build the Cluster Map” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It should show a frame village at the center or top, with branch units attached to it.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

३४४. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “18. Step Sixteen: Test for Migration”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) A cluster may contain migration evidence, but migration must be tested.

३४५. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Step Sixteen: Test for Migration” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) A cluster may contain migration evidence, but migration must be tested.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

३४६. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Step Sixteen: Test for Migration” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) Critical caution: do not mistake cluster complexity for migration.

३४७. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “19. Step Seventeen: Connect the Cluster to Marriage and Maternal Records”?

(A) A village cluster may later become important because of marriage entries, मातृक चक्र, or दौहित्र.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

३४८. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Step Seventeen: Connect the Cluster to Marriage and Maternal Records” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Therefore the cluster should be cross-linked to marriage and maternal tables.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

३४९. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Step Seventeen: Connect the Cluster to Marriage and Maternal Records” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) Data rule: every cluster place should be checked against marriage, maternal, and daughter’s-son records.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

३५०. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “20. Step Eighteen: Write the Cluster Explanation”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) Only after the table and map are prepared should the editor write prose.

३५१. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Step Eighteen: Write the Cluster Explanation” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) Only after the table and map are prepared should the editor write prose.

३५२. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Step Eighteen: Write the Cluster Explanation” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) Some entries indicate residence through वासी, and some local markers require separate treatment.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

३५३. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “21. Critical Analysis: What Cluster Decoding Reveals”?

(A) A village cluster reveals the Panji’s method of social mapping.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

३५४. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “22. Common Errors in Decoding a Village Cluster”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) The common errors are: beginning with the first personal name instead of the opener; ignoring the closure; treating all attached places as frame villages; omitting समेत places; breaking ओ-linked places without…

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

३५५. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “23. Rules for Decoding a Village Cluster”?

(A) First, identify the opener.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

३५६. Which rule best follows from the section “23. Rules for Decoding a Village Cluster” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) First, identify the opener.

३५७. Which rule best follows from the section “23. Rules for Decoding a Village Cluster” in Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Second, identify the closure.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

३५८. In Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster, what is the main point of the section “24. Conclusion: The Village Cluster as Social Map”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) A village cluster is a miniature map of society.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

३५९. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster in the overall decoding method?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It uses How to Decode a Village Cluster to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र

३६०. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “1. Why a Maternal Cycle Needs Worked Decoding”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) The earlier worked chapters showed how to decode a single entry and a village cluster.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

३६१. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why a Maternal Cycle Needs Worked Decoding” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) demonstrates how to decode a मातृक चक्र step by step: identify the boundary, preserve the closing formula, locate the female link, classify villages, connect marriage evidence, chart the daughter-line, and…

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

३६२. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “2. The Maternal-Cycle Formula”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) The source contains repeated formulae such as एवं ...

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

३६३. Which rule best follows from the section “2. The Maternal-Cycle Formula” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) The decoder should not assume the exact role too quickly.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

३६४. Which rule best follows from the section “2. The Maternal-Cycle Formula” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) Data rule: every occurrence of मातृक चक्र should open a maternal-cycle record, even if the boundary is uncertain.

३६५. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “3. Step One: Preserve the Exact Formula”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) The exact wording must be copied first.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

३६६. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Step One: Preserve the Exact Formula” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) The exact wording must be copied first.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

३६७. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Step One: Preserve the Exact Formula” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) If the source writes मातृक चक्रं, मातृक चक्र, or uses a joined or damaged form, that form must be preserved.

३६८. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “4. Step Two: Find the Boundary”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) The hardest part of मातृक चक्र decoding is boundary.

३६९. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Step Two: Find the Boundary” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) The decoder must work backward from the formula to locate the nearest plausible start.

३७०. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Step Two: Find the Boundary” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) If the beginning remains uncertain, record both a strict boundary and a possible wider boundary.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

३७१. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “5. Step Three: Identify the Anchor Person”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) A maternal cycle often has an anchor person.

३७२. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Step Three: Identify the Anchor Person” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) The anchor must be identified carefully.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

३७३. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Step Three: Identify the Anchor Person” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) But the analysis should still ask: is कमलापति the child whose maternal network is being described, the branch-holder, or the closing name of a previous sequence?

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

३७४. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “6. Step Four: Locate the Female Link”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) A मातृक चक्र exists because of a female link: mother, daughter, wife, sister, or another woman through whom houses are joined.

३७५. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Step Four: Locate the Female Link” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Even when unnamed, the female link must be reconstructed structurally.

३७६. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Step Four: Locate the Female Link” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) If a daughter’s son appears, the implied daughter must be recorded.

३७७. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “7. Step Five: Distinguish Paternal and Maternal Lines”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) A maternal cycle may contain many male names.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

३७८. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Step Five: Distinguish Paternal and Maternal Lines” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) The function must be determined by context.

३७९. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Step Five: Distinguish Paternal and Maternal Lines” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) Data rule: every person in a मातृक चक्र passage should have a line-function field: paternal, maternal, affinal, daughter-line, or uncertain.

३८०. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “8. Step Six: Read सुता Carefully”?

(A) सुता is often important in maternal-cycle passages.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

३८१. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Step Six: Read सुता Carefully” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) The decoder should not attach a सुता list mechanically to the nearest male name.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

३८२. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Step Six: Read सुता Carefully” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) First identify the cycle boundary.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

३८३. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “9. Step Seven: Read दौहित्र Inside the Cycle”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) दौहित्र is one of the strongest indicators that the passage is crossing through a daughter.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

३८४. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Step Seven: Read दौहित्र Inside the Cycle” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) In a मातृक चक्र, दौहित्र may identify one of the key bridge persons.

३८५. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Step Seven: Read दौहित्र Inside the Cycle” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) A दौहित्र entry should be charted through the daughter, even if the daughter is unnamed.

३८६. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “10. Step Eight: Read सँ as Maternal or Affinal Connector”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) The connector सँ is especially sensitive in maternal-cycle passages.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

३८७. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Step Eight: Read सँ as Maternal or Affinal Connector” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) In a मातृक चक्र, the first-pass reading should be neutral: “linked with.” Only after the person, marriage, and daughter-line roles are classified should the editor decide whether सँ marks maternal house,...

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

३८८. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Step Eight: Read सँ as Maternal or Affinal Connector” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) Critical caution: do not translate सँ simply as “from” in maternal passages.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

३८९. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “11. Step Nine: Classify Villages in the Cycle”?

(A) A maternal cycle may contain many villages.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

३९०. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Step Nine: Classify Villages in the Cycle” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) The village table must therefore classify each place by function.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

३९१. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Step Nine: Classify Villages in the Cycle” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) Do not assume that one place always has one role.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

३९२. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “12. Step Ten: Identify Marriage Evidence”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) A मातृक चक्र often depends on marriage.

३९३. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Step Ten: Identify Marriage Evidence” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) The decoder should compare the maternal-cycle boundary with nearby marriage entries.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

३९४. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Step Ten: Identify Marriage Evidence” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) If the same village, person, title, or number appears in both, the connection should be recorded with confidence.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

३९५. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “13. Step Eleven: Mark अपरा Subunits”?

(A) अपरा inside or near a maternal cycle may introduce another branch, another wife-line, another daughter-line, or another reading.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

३९६. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Step Eleven: Mark अपरा Subunits” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) Then decide whether it belongs to the same maternal cycle or a separate related unit.

३९७. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “14. Step Twelve: Preserve Numbers”?

(A) Numbers in maternal cycles may identify persons, branches, marriages, notes, or internal register positions.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

३९८. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Step Twelve: Preserve Numbers” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Numbers in maternal cycles may identify persons, branches, marriages, notes, or internal register positions.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

३९९. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Step Twelve: Preserve Numbers” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) They should be preserved exactly with their position.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

४००. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “15. Step Thirteen: Include Titles”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) Titles inside maternal cycles matter.

४०१. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Step Thirteen: Include Titles” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) Data rule: title-bearing persons in maternal cycles should be cross-indexed in the title index.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

४०२. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Step Thirteen: Include Titles” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Critical caution: do not assume that titles inside a maternal passage belong to the principal paternal line.

४०३. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “16. Step Fourteen: Build the Maternal-Cycle Table”?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) A full maternal-cycle table should include: original formula; normalized formula; anchor person; anchor-role confidence; strict boundary; wider boundary; female link named or implied; marriage evidence; person…

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

४०४. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Step Fourteen: Build the Maternal-Cycle Table” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) A full maternal-cycle table should include: original formula; normalized formula; anchor person; anchor-role confidence; strict boundary; wider boundary; female link named or implied; marriage evidence; person…

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

४०५. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Step Fourteen: Build the Maternal-Cycle Table” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) The table should be relational.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

४०६. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “17. Step Fifteen: Draw the Maternal-Cycle Chart”?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) The chart should not be a simple vertical family tree.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

४०७. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Step Fifteen: Draw the Maternal-Cycle Chart” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) The chart should not be a simple vertical family tree.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

४०८. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Step Fifteen: Draw the Maternal-Cycle Chart” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It should show at least two houses: the principal house and the maternal or affinal house.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

४०९. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “18. Step Sixteen: Write a Cautious Prose Explanation”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) After the table and chart, the editor may write a prose explanation.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

४१०. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Step Sixteen: Write a Cautious Prose Explanation” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) Several persons and villages must be separated by line function.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

४११. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Step Sixteen: Write a Cautious Prose Explanation” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) The exact female link may be unnamed and should be marked as implied.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

४१२. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “19. Step Seventeen: Write the Critical Note”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Every मातृक चक्र should end with a critical note.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

४१३. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Step Seventeen: Write the Critical Note” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) Every मातृक चक्र should end with a critical note.

४१४. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Step Seventeen: Write the Critical Note” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) The note should state what is certain, what is probable, and what remains uncertain.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

४१५. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “20. Critical Analysis: What Maternal-Cycle Decoding Reveals”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) A मातृक चक्र reveals that the Panji’s social memory is not confined to fathers and sons.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

४१६. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “21. Common Errors in Decoding मातृक चक्र”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) The common errors are: treating मातृक चक्र as an ornamental closing phrase; failing to find the boundary; assuming the nearest male name explains the whole cycle; erasing the unnamed female link; reading...

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

४१७. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “22. Rules for Decoding a मातृक चक्र”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) First, preserve the exact formula.

४१८. Which rule best follows from the section “22. Rules for Decoding a मातृक चक्र” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) First, preserve the exact formula.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

४१९. Which rule best follows from the section “22. Rules for Decoding a मातृक चक्र” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Second, identify strict and possible wider boundaries.

४२०. In Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र, what is the main point of the section “23. Conclusion: Reading the Circle Correctly”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) A मातृक चक्र is a circle of remembered relation.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

४२१. Which rule best follows from the section “23. Conclusion: Reading the Circle Correctly” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) To decode it correctly, the editor must resist the habit of straight-line genealogy.

४२२. Which rule best follows from the section “23. Conclusion: Reading the Circle Correctly” in Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) The cycle must remain a cycle: a network of houses, villages, marriages, and maternal links.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

४२३. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र in the overall decoding method?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It uses How to Decode a मातृक चक्र to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry

४२४. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “1. Why a Marriage Entry Needs Worked Decoding”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) The preceding chapter showed how to decode a मातृक चक्र.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

४२५. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why a Marriage Entry Needs Worked Decoding” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) A विवाह record is not simply a note that two persons married.

४२६. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why a Marriage Entry Needs Worked Decoding” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) Because marriage was one of the practical reasons for maintaining the Panji, a विवाह entry must be decoded with special caution.

४२७. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “2. The Marriage Formula”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) A marriage entry is usually marked by विवाह, प्रथम विवाह, द्वितीय विवाह, or a related phrase such as विवाह प्रकरणम्.

४२८. Which rule best follows from the section “2. The Marriage Formula” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) The formula itself must be preserved exactly.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

४२९. Which rule best follows from the section “2. The Marriage Formula” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) If the source writes विवाह:।।, विवाह:, विवाह।, प्रथम विवाह, or द्वितीय विवाह, the punctuation and wording should remain in the source layer.

४३०. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “3. Step One: Preserve the Original Marriage Phrase”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) The first task is to copy the marriage phrase exactly.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

४३१. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Step One: Preserve the Original Marriage Phrase” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) These elements must remain together until segmentation is complete.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

४३२. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Step One: Preserve the Original Marriage Phrase” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) Critical caution: do not modernize the date phrase or remove title abbreviations in the first layer.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

४३३. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “4. Step Two: Identify the Principal Person”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) The principal person is usually the person whose marriage is being recorded.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

४३४. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Step Two: Identify the Principal Person” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) If the source gives ठo छोटकू प्रo वेदमणि विवाह, the first-pass principal person is the titled person or named person in that phrase, but the exact relation between छोटकू, वेदमणि, and प्रo must be preserved for...

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

४३५. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Step Two: Identify the Principal Person” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Critical caution: the name before विवाह is usually important, but its exact role should be checked before final charting.

४३६. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “5. Step Three: Preserve Titles and Identity Qualifiers”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) Titles and qualifiers in marriage entries are essential.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

४३७. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Step Three: Preserve Titles and Identity Qualifiers” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) ठo, ठाकुर, प्रo, बाबू, महाराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, कविराज, and similar forms can distinguish persons and houses.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

४३८. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Step Three: Preserve Titles and Identity Qualifiers” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) A marriage entry involving a titled person should be entered in the title index as well as the marriage table.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

४३९. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “6. Step Four: Identify Marriage Order”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) Some entries state प्रथम विवाह or द्वितीय विवाह.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

४४०. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Step Four: Identify Marriage Order” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) A first marriage and a second marriage must become separate marriage-event records.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

४४१. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Step Four: Identify Marriage Order” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) When द्वितीय विवाह appears, the decoder should expect a separate affinal link and possibly a separate issue group.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

४४२. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “7. Step Five: Identify the Date Phrase”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) Some marriage entries include a date phrase.

४४३. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Step Five: Identify the Date Phrase” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) The date phrase must be copied exactly and kept separate from numbers in parentheses.

४४४. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Step Five: Identify the Date Phrase” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) Both are valuable, but they must not be mixed with register numbers.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

४४५. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “8. Step Six: Separate Register Numbers from Dates”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Parenthetical numbers near marriage entries are not automatically dates.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

४४६. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Step Six: Separate Register Numbers from Dates” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) The number should be recorded exactly, including slash, double slash, zero, and position.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

४४७. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Step Six: Separate Register Numbers from Dates” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) If the number follows the date, record that.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

४४८. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “9. Step Seven: Locate the Spouse-Side Clue”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) A marriage record may not always name the spouse directly.

४४९. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Step Seven: Locate the Spouse-Side Clue” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) A marriage record may not always name the spouse directly.

४५०. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Step Seven: Locate the Spouse-Side Clue” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) The decoder should not invent a bride’s name if the source does not supply one.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

४५१. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “10. Step Eight: Read सँ in the Marriage Context”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) The connector सँ is especially important after विवाह.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

४५२. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Step Eight: Read सँ in the Marriage Context” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) In marriage context it may identify the spouse-side village, the affinal house, or a related settlement.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

४५३. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Step Eight: Read सँ in the Marriage Context” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) The first-pass reading should be neutral: “linked with.” Only after the principal person, spouse-side clue, issue-list, and nearby maternal material are analyzed should सँ be classified as affinal, residence,…

४५४. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section "11. Step Nine: Read सुता After a Marriage Entry"?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) A सुता list after a marriage entry may contain issue of the marriage, issue of a related person, or a new branch.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

४५५. Which rule best follows from the section "11. Step Nine: Read सुता After a Marriage Entry" in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) The safe method is to record the सुता list exactly and assign issue only with confidence levels.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

४५६. Which rule best follows from the section "11. Step Nine: Read सुता After a Marriage Entry" in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) If the source is ambiguous, the chart should show the issue group as probable or uncertain.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

४५७. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section "12. Step Ten: Read अपरा After a Marriage Entry"?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) अपरा may introduce another branch, another spouse-line, another issue group, or another marriage-related subunit.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

४५८. Which rule best follows from the section "12. Step Ten: Read अपरा After a Marriage Entry" in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) When it appears after विवाह, प्रथम विवाह, or द्वितीय विवाह, it must be treated as a structural shift.

४५९. Which rule best follows from the section "12. Step Ten: Read अपरा After a Marriage Entry" in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) If uncertain, preserve the uncertainty.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

४६०. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section "13. Step Eleven: Connect the Marriage Entry to मातृक चक्र"?

(A) A marriage entry may explain a later मातृक चक्र.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

४६१. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Step Eleven: Connect the Marriage Entry to मातृक चक्र” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) Therefore the marriage event number must be linked to any related cycle.

४६२. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Step Eleven: Connect the Marriage Entry to मातृक चक्र” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) Data rule: every विवाह row should have related मातृक चक्र fields.

४६३. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “14. Step Twelve: Connect the Marriage Entry to दौहित्र”?

(A) A daughter’s-son entry may be the later effect of a marriage.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

४६४. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Step Twelve: Connect the Marriage Entry to दौहित्र” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) If दौहित्र appears near the marriage entry or in a related cluster, the daughter-line should be reconstructed.

४६५. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Step Twelve: Connect the Marriage Entry to दौहित्र” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) The daughter may be unnamed, but her structural position must be recorded.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

४६६. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “15. Step Thirteen: Classify Villages in the Marriage Entry”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) A marriage entry may contain several villages.

४६७. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Step Thirteen: Classify Villages in the Marriage Entry” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) Therefore the place function must be local to the entry, not assumed globally.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

४६८. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Step Thirteen: Classify Villages in the Marriage Entry” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) Data rule: every village in a विवाह entry should have a place-function tag.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

४६९. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “16. Step Fourteen: Build the Marriage Table”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) A full marriage table should include: original phrase; source location; principal person; title; qualifier; marriage marker; marriage order; date phrase; modern date if supplied; parenthetical number; number…

४७०. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Step Fourteen: Build the Marriage Table” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) A full marriage table should include: original phrase; source location; principal person; title; qualifier; marriage marker; marriage order; date phrase; modern date if supplied; parenthetical number; number…

४७१. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Step Fourteen: Build the Marriage Table” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) This table should link to the person index, village gazetteer, title index, number table, maternal-cycle table, and daughter’s-son table.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

४७२. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “17. Step Fifteen: Draw the Marriage Chart”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) A marriage chart should contain a marriage node.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

४७३. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Step Fifteen: Draw the Marriage Chart” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) A marriage chart should contain a marriage node.

४७४. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Step Fifteen: Draw the Marriage Chart” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) The principal person or house should connect to the node.

৪৩৫. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “18. Step Sixteen: Write a Cautious Prose Decoding”?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Only after table and chart should the editor write the prose explanation.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

৪৩৬. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Step Sixteen: Write a Cautious Prose Decoding” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) Only after table and chart should the editor write the prose explanation.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

৪৩৭. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Step Sixteen: Write a Cautious Prose Decoding” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) The following village and person sequence likely identifies the spouse-side or affinal house, but the exact attachment should be marked with confidence.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

৪৩৮. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “19. Step Seventeen: Write the Critical Note”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) A critical note should end every marriage decoding.

৪৩৯. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Step Seventeen: Write the Critical Note” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) A critical note should end every marriage decoding.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

৪৪০. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Step Seventeen: Write the Critical Note” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It should identify the marriage marker, principal person, title, date evidence, number evidence, spouse-side clue, issue-confidence, and related maternal or daughter-line links.

৪৪১. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “20. Critical Analysis: What Marriage Decoding Reveals”?

(A) A marriage entry reveals the Panji as a working social register.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

४८२. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “21. Common Errors in Decoding a Marriage Entry”?

(A) The common errors are: treating विवाह as a minor note; failing to separate first and second marriages; removing titles; confusing date phrases with register numbers; translating सँ too narrowly; inventing a...

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

४८३. Which rule best follows from the section “21. Common Errors in Decoding a Marriage Entry” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) The common errors are: treating विवाह as a minor note; failing to separate first and second marriages; removing titles; confusing date phrases with register numbers; translating सँ too narrowly; inventing a...

४८४. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “22. Rules for Decoding विवाह Entries”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) First, preserve the exact marriage formula.

४८५. Which rule best follows from the section “22. Rules for Decoding विवाह Entries” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) First, preserve the exact marriage formula.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

४८६. Which rule best follows from the section “22. Rules for Decoding विवाह Entries” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) Second, identify the principal person and title.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

४८७. In Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry, what is the main point of the section “23. Conclusion: Marriage as Decoded Event”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) A विवाह entry is a decoded event, not merely a translated word.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

४८८. Which rule best follows from the section “23. Conclusion: Marriage as Decoded Event” in Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry?

(A) The editor’s task is to preserve all these layers without forcing them into a simple modern marriage sentence.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

४८९. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry in the overall decoding method?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It uses How to Decode a Marriage Entry to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage

४९०. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section "1. Why Long Dense Passages Need a Separate Method"?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) A long dense passage is the hardest form of Panji evidence.

४९१. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section "2. What Counts as a Long Dense Passage"?

(A) A long dense passage is any passage in which several types of Panji grammar occur together.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

४९२. Which rule best follows from the section "2. What Counts as a Long Dense Passage" in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) The decoder should therefore define density by the number of functions present, not only by the number of words.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

४९३. Which rule best follows from the section "2. What Counts as a Long Dense Passage" in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) Critical caution: do not treat a dense passage as one sentence.

४९४. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section "3. Step One: Copy the Whole Passage"?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) The first step is to copy the entire passage exactly.

४९५. Which rule best follows from the section "3. Step One: Copy the Whole Passage" in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) Do not begin by extracting names.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

४९६. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Step One: Copy the Whole Passage” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) Do not remove punctuation.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

४९७. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “4. Step Two: Mark Obvious Boundaries”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) After preserving the whole passage, mark obvious boundaries.

४९८. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Step Two: Mark Obvious Boundaries” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) Do not yet interpret the units.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

४९९. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Step Two: Mark Obvious Boundaries” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) Critical caution: do not force the whole passage into equal segments.

५००. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “5. Step Three: Number the Segments”?

(A) Once boundaries are marked, number the segments.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

५०१. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Step Three: Number the Segments” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) Each segment should be short enough to classify.

५०२. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “6. Step Four: Extract Relationship Words”?

(A) Now extract relationship words: सुत, सुतो, पुत्र, सुता, सन्तति, अपत्य, पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, दौहित्र, भगीनेय, and related forms.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

५०३. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Step Four: Extract Relationship Words” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) The relationship word must remain attached to its segment.

५०४. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Step Four: Extract Relationship Words” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) Do not make one master list of relationship words without source position.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

५०५. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “7. Step Five: Separate Direct Descent from Branch Continuity”?

(A) Direct descent and branch continuity must be separated.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

५०६. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Step Five: Separate Direct Descent from Branch Continuity” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) Direct descent and branch continuity must be separated.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

५०७. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Step Five: Separate Direct Descent from Branch Continuity” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) The chart must preserve these shifts.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

५०८. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “8. Step Six: Extract Names Without Assigning Them Too Soon”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) After relationship words are extracted, list the names in each segment.

५०९. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Step Six: Extract Names Without Assigning Them Too Soon” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) But do not assign them immediately to father, son, spouse, daughter, or village.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

५१०. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Step Six: Extract Names Without Assigning Them Too Soon” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) First record them as name candidates.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

५११. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “9. Step Seven: Extract Place Forms”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) Next extract all place forms.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

५१२. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Step Seven: Extract Place Forms” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) Each place should remain attached to its segment.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

५१३. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Step Seven: Extract Place Forms” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) The same word should not be assigned one function globally.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

५१४. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “10. Step Eight: Extract Titles and Abbreviations”?

(A) Titles and abbreviations must be extracted before prose interpretation.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

५१५. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Step Eight: Extract Titles and Abbreviations” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) Titles and abbreviations must be extracted before prose interpretation.

५१६. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Step Eight: Extract Titles and Abbreviations” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) म., महामहो, कविराज, वैयाकरण, बाबू, पण्डित, ज्योतिर्विद, धर्माधिकारी, and related forms may distinguish persons and reveal social function.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

५१७. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “11. Step Nine: Extract Numbers”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Parenthetical numbers often appear repeatedly in dense passages.

५१८. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Step Nine: Extract Numbers” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) They may identify persons, branches, marriages, notes, or internal references.

५१९. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Step Nine: Extract Numbers” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Record each number exactly and record its position.

५२०. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “12. Step Ten: Locate Marriage Entries”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) A long dense passage may contain one or more marriage entries.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

५२१. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Step Ten: Locate Marriage Entries” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) विवाह, प्रथम विवाह, द्वितीय विवाह, and विवाह प्रकरणम् must open separate marriage-event rows.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

५२२. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Step Ten: Locate Marriage Entries” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) The names, titles, date phrases, numbers, and villages around the marriage marker should be treated as part of the marriage unit until proven otherwise.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

५२३. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “13. Step Eleven: Locate अपरा Shifts”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) अपरा is a warning sign in dense passages.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

५२४. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Step Eleven: Locate अपरा Shifts” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Every अपरा should create a provisional subunit.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

५२५. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Step Eleven: Locate अपरा Shifts” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) The decoder should not assume that material after अपरा belongs to the previous segment.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

५२६. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “14. Step Twelve: Locate Maternal and Daughter-Line Clues”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Dense passages often contain maternal clues that are easy to miss.

५२७. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Step Twelve: Locate Maternal and Daughter-Line Clues” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) Whenever दौहित्र appears, the decoder must open a bridge relation.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

५२८. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Step Twelve: Locate Maternal and Daughter-Line Clues” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) Whenever मातृक चक्र appears, the decoder must open a maternal-cycle boundary.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

५२९. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “15. Step Thirteen: Build Parallel Tables”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) A long dense passage cannot be decoded in one table.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

५३०. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Step Thirteen: Build Parallel Tables” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) These tables should share segment numbers.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

५३१. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “16. Step Fourteen: Reconstruct the Paternal Spine”?

(A) Only after the tables are prepared should the editor reconstruct the paternal spine.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

५३२. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Step Fourteen: Reconstruct the Paternal Spine” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) Only after the tables are prepared should the editor reconstruct the paternal spine.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

५३३. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Step Fourteen: Reconstruct the Paternal Spine” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) The paternal spine should include only those links supported by direct descent markers or clear branch continuity.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

५३४. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “17. Step Fifteen: Reconstruct the Village Structure”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) After the paternal spine, reconstruct the village structure.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

५३५. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Step Fifteen: Reconstruct the Village Structure” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) Identify the frame village, branch places, वासी places, डीह, मूलग्राम, पाली, affinal villages, maternal villages, and included places.

५३६. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Step Fifteen: Reconstruct the Village Structure” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) If the passage contains several villages, do not call it migration automatically.

५३७. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “18. Step Sixteen: Reconstruct Marriage and Maternal Networks”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) Now reconstruct marriage and maternal networks.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

५३८. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Step Sixteen: Reconstruct Marriage and Maternal Networks” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) Create separate nodes for प्रथम and द्वितीय marriages.

५३९. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “19. Step Seventeen: Write a Layered Prose Decoding”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) A long dense passage should not be explained in one smooth paragraph.

५४०. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Step Seventeen: Write a Layered Prose Decoding” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) A long dense passage should not be explained in one smooth paragraph.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

५४१. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Step Seventeen: Write a Layered Prose Decoding” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It should be explained in layers: first the frame, then the paternal units, then the village units, then marriage events, then maternal links, then titles and numbers, then uncertainties.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

५४२. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “20. Step Eighteen: Write the Critical Note”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) The critical note for a long dense passage should be more detailed than for a single entry.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

५४३. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Step Eighteen: Write the Critical Note” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) The critical note for a long dense passage should be more detailed than for a single entry.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

५४४. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Step Eighteen: Write the Critical Note” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It should state the confirmed boundaries, uncertain boundaries, direct descent links, branch-continuity links, marriage markers, maternal clues, title evidence, number evidence, and unresolved points.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

५४५. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “21. Example of a Layered Decoding Statement”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) A cautious layered statement may read: “The passage contains a direct descent sequence interrupted by a marriage record and followed by an अपरा subunit.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

५४६. Which rule best follows from the section “21. Example of a Layered Decoding Statement” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) A cautious layered statement may read: “The passage contains a direct descent sequence interrupted by a marriage record and followed by an अपरा subunit.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

५४७. Which rule best follows from the section “21. Example of a Layered Decoding Statement” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Several villages occur through सँ and dash connectors; these should be separated into branch-place and affinal-place possibilities.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

५४८. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “22. Critical Analysis: What Dense Passages Reveal”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) Long dense passages reveal the Panji’s full complexity.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

५४९. Which rule best follows from the section “22. Critical Analysis: What Dense Passages Reveal” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) A dense passage must be opened, not flattened.

५५०. Which rule best follows from the section “22. Critical Analysis: What Dense Passages Reveal” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) Its units must be separated but not disconnected.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

५५१. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “23. Common Errors in Decoding Long Dense Passages”?

(A) The common errors are: reading straight through without segmentation; extracting only personal names; ignoring village function; treating every number as date; losing titles; missing marriage markers; ignoring...

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

५५२. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “24. Rules for Decoding a Long Dense Passage”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) First, copy the whole passage exactly.

५५३. Which rule best follows from the section “24. Rules for Decoding a Long Dense Passage” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) Fifth, separate direct descent from branch continuity.

५५४. Which rule best follows from the section “24. Rules for Decoding a Long Dense Passage” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) Seventh, preserve titles and numbers with positions.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

५५५. In Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage, what is the main point of the section “25. Conclusion: Density as Evidence”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) A long dense passage is difficult because it preserves many relations together.

५५६. Which rule best follows from the section “25. Conclusion: Density as Evidence” in Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) The decoder must therefore work patiently.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

५५७. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage in the overall decoding method?

(A) It uses How to Decode a Long Dense Passage to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree

५५८. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “1. Why a Panji Family Tree Is Not an Ordinary Family Tree”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) A modern family tree usually begins with individuals and draws lines of descent from parent to child.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

५५९. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why a Panji Family Tree Is Not an Ordinary Family Tree” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) A Panji family tree must do more.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

५६०. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why a Panji Family Tree Is Not an Ordinary Family Tree” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It must preserve descent, branch continuity, village identity, marriage nodes, maternal cycles, daughter’s-son bridges, titles, numbers, and uncertainty.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

५६१. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “2. Begin with the Source, Not the Chart”?

(A) The first rule is simple: do not begin by drawing.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

५६२. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Begin with the Source, Not the Chart” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) The first rule is simple: do not begin by drawing.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

५६३. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Begin with the Source, Not the Chart” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) Every family-tree line should be traceable back to an original phrase.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

५६४. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “3. Build the Paternal Spine First”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) The paternal spine is the direct descent line supported by words such as सुत, पुत्र, पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and related markers.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

५६५. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Build the Paternal Spine First” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) But the paternal spine should include only supported links.

५६६. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Build the Paternal Spine First” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) If the source only says सन्तति or अपत्य, do not draw an immediate father-son line.

५६७. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “4. Represent सन्तति and अपत्य as Branch Continuity”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) सन्तति and अपत्य are not always direct generation markers.

५६८. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Represent सन्तति and अपत्य as Branch Continuity” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) In a family tree, these should be represented differently from सुत.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

५६९. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “5. Handling पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and Missing Generations”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) When the source gives पौत्र or प्रपौत्र, the chart must preserve generational distance.

५७०. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Handling पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and Missing Generations” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) When the source gives पौत्र or प्रपौत्र, the chart must preserve generational distance.

५७१. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Handling पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and Missing Generations” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) For example, if C is marked as पौत्र of A, then the chart should show A, an unnamed child of A, and C as grandson, unless another named generation is supplied.

५७२. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “6. Record Women Even When Unnamed”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) A Panji family tree must include women structurally even when they are not personally named.

५७३. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Record Women Even When Unnamed” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) A Panji family tree must include women structurally even when they are not personally named.

५७४. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Record Women Even When Unnamed” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) For a दौहित्र, the daughter through whom the relation passes must be represented.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

५७५. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “7. Use Marriage Nodes”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) A marriage should not be drawn as a mere line between two individuals when the source gives detailed marriage evidence.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

५७६. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Use Marriage Nodes” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) A marriage should not be drawn as a mere line between two individuals when the source gives detailed marriage evidence.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

५७७. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Use Marriage Nodes” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) Critical caution: do not hide marriage evidence inside a note attached to a man’s name.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

५७८. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “8. Separate First and Second Marriages”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) First and second marriages must be charted separately.

५७९. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Separate First and Second Marriages” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) First and second marriages must be charted separately.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

५८०. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Separate First and Second Marriages” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) The chart should show Marriage 1 and Marriage 2 as separate nodes.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

५८१. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “9. Attach Villages by Function”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) A Panji family tree should show villages, but not all village names mean the same thing.

५८२. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Attach Villages by Function” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) A Panji family tree should show villages, but not all village names mean the same thing.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

५८३. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Attach Villages by Function” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) Data rule: every village attached to the tree must carry a place-function label.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

५८४. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “10. Attach Titles to Persons and Houses”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) Titles should appear in the family tree because they identify social and intellectual role.

५८५. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Attach Titles to Persons and Houses” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Titles should appear in the family tree because they identify social and intellectual role.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

५८६. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Attach Titles to Persons and Houses” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) A title may belong to an individual, but repeated titles may identify a house.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

५८७. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “11. Attach Numbers Without Interpreting Too Much”?

(A) Parenthetical numbers should appear in the family-tree data, but the chart should not treat them as dates unless proven.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

५८८. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Attach Numbers Without Interpreting Too Much” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) Parenthetical numbers should appear in the family-tree data, but the chart should not treat them as dates unless proven.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

५८९. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Attach Numbers Without Interpreting Too Much” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) In the underlying table, preserve number-as-written and number-position.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

५९०. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “12. Chart मातृक चक्र as Network”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) A मातृक चक्र should not be forced into the paternal spine.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

५९१. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Chart मातृक चक्र as Network” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) A मातृक चक्र should not be forced into the paternal spine.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

५९२. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Chart मातृक चक्र as Network” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It should be charted as a network crossing between houses.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

५९३. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “13. Chart दौहित्र Correctly”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) A दौहित्र must be charted through a daughter.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

५९४. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Chart दौहित्र Correctly” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) A दौहित्र must be charted through a daughter.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

५९५. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Chart दौहित्र Correctly” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Therefore he should not be placed as the direct son of his maternal grandfather.

५९६. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “14. Use Confidence Levels in the Visual System”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) A Panji family tree should show uncertainty.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

५९७. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Use Confidence Levels in the Visual System” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) A Panji family tree should show uncertainty.

५९८. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Use Confidence Levels in the Visual System” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) The chart should visually distinguish certain, probable, possible, and uncertain.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

५९९. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “15. The Family-Tree Data Table”?

(A) Before drawing the final tree, create a family-tree data table.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६००. Which rule best follows from the section “15. The Family-Tree Data Table” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) The table should include: node identifier; source phrase; person name; normalized name; title; relationship word; linked parent; linked child; branch marker; marriage node; spouse-side clue; female-link node;...

६०१. Which rule best follows from the section “15. The Family-Tree Data Table” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Data rule: every visual node must correspond to a table row.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

६०२. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “16. Choosing the Chart Type”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Not every Panji passage needs the same chart.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

६०३. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Choosing the Chart Type” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) The editor should choose the chart type after decoding the source, not before.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६०४. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Choosing the Chart Type” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Data rule: chart type should follow evidence type.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६०५. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “17. Versioning and Corrections”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) Family trees created from Panji data will change as more entries are decoded.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

६०६. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Versioning and Corrections” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) Therefore each chart should have a version number, date of preparation, source range, and note of unresolved issues.

६०७. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Versioning and Corrections” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) Corrections should not erase earlier uncertainty; they should record how the interpretation changed.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

६०८. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “18. Critical Analysis: What a Panji Family Tree Reveals”?

(A) A properly built Panji family tree reveals more than ancestry.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

६०९. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Critical Analysis: What a Panji Family Tree Reveals” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) The Panji family tree should therefore be understood as a critical reconstruction, not a decorative genealogy.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

६१०. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “19. Common Errors in Creating a Panji Family Tree”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) The common errors are: drawing before preserving the source; treating सन्तति and अपत्य as direct sonship; collapsing पौत्र and प्रपौत्र into son; omitting unnamed women; placing दौहित्र in the paternal line;...

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

६११. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “20. Rules for Creating a Panji Family Tree”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) First, preserve the original phrase.

६१२. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Rules for Creating a Panji Family Tree” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) First, preserve the original phrase.

६१३. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Rules for Creating a Panji Family Tree” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) Sixth, separate first and second marriages.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

६१४. In Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree, what is the main point of the section “21. Conclusion: A Tree That Preserves the Forest”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) A Panji family tree must not reduce the Panji to a simple line of men.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

६१५. Which rule best follows from the section “21. Conclusion: A Tree That Preserves the Forest” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) A Panji family tree must not reduce the Panji to a simple line of men.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६१६. Which rule best follows from the section “21. Conclusion: A Tree That Preserves the Forest” in Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree?

(A) It must preserve the forest of relations: fathers, sons, daughters, wives, daughter’s sons, villages, root houses, residences, titles, numbers, marriages, and maternal cycles.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

६१७. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree in the overall decoding method?

(A) It uses Creating a Panji Family Tree to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index

६१८. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “1. Why the Village Index Is Essential”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) A Panji family tree cannot stand without a village index.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६१९. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why the Village Index Is Essential” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) The index must preserve all these functions.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६२०. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “2. Begin with Original Spellings”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) Every village entry should begin with the exact form found in the source.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

६२१. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Begin with Original Spellings” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) Every village entry should begin with the exact form found in the source.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

६२२. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Begin with Original Spellings” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) Do not correct spelling first.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

६२३. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “3. Normalize Only After Preservation”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Normalization is useful, but only after preservation.

६२४. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Normalize Only After Preservation” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) The index should store the exact source form, a normalized candidate, and a confidence level.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

६२५. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Normalize Only After Preservation” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) If the identification is uncertain, the normalized form should remain provisional.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

६२६. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “4. Record the Frame Village”?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) Many Panji sections begin with a frame such as अथ + village-name + ग्राम.

६२७. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Record the Frame Village” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) The village index must record when a place appears as a frame.

६२८. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Record the Frame Village” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) Data rule: create a field called “frame village occurrence.” Critical caution: do not mix frame villages and attached villages in one undifferentiated column.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६२९. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “5. Record Cluster Closures”?

(A) Closures such as एते + village-name + ग्राम should be indexed.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

६३०. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Record Cluster Closures” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) Closures such as एते + village-name + ग्राम should be indexed.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

६३१. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Record Cluster Closures” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) The same village should therefore have both opener records and closure records when available.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

६३२. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “6. Record Attached Places”?

(A) Inside a village frame, other places may appear as attached places.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

६३३. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Record Attached Places” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) Each attached place should be indexed with the segment in which it appears.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

६३४. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Record Attached Places” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) The attached place should not be treated as a new cluster unless the source marks it as one.

६३५. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “7. Record Connectors”?

(A) The connector is part of the place evidence.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

६३६. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Record Connectors” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) The village index should therefore store connectors: dash, सँ, ओ, समेत, वासी, डीह, मूलग्राम, पाली, तत्रैव, अथ, एते, विवाह context, and मातृक context.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

६३७. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Record Connectors” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) Data rule: every place occurrence should include connector-as-written.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

६३८. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “8. Classify Place Function”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) The same place can function differently in different entries.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

६३९. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Classify Place Function” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) The index must therefore classify each occurrence by function: frame village, branch-seat, residence, डीह, मूलग्राम, पाली, affinal village, maternal village, daughter-line place, included place, title-place,...

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

६४०. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Classify Place Function” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) Critical caution: do not assign one permanent function to a village across the whole Panji.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

६४१. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “9. डीह in the Village Index”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) डीह should receive special indexing.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

६४२. Which rule best follows from the section “9. डीह in the Village Index” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) डीह should receive special indexing.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

६४३. Which rule best follows from the section “9. डीह in the Village Index” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It may identify a house-site, ancestral seat, old habitation, or settlement base.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

६४४. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “10. वासी in the Village Index”?

(A) वासी indicates residence or recognized belonging.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

६४५. Which rule best follows from the section “10. वासी in the Village Index” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) The village index should record the person or branch called वासी, the place of residence, the governing frame, and whether other root or branch markers appear nearby.

६४६. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “11. मूलग्राम in the Village Index”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) मूलग्राम is a root-place marker and must be indexed with high priority.

६४७. Which rule best follows from the section “11. मूलग्राम in the Village Index” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) मूलग्राम is a root-place marker and must be indexed with high priority.

६४८. Which rule best follows from the section “11. मूलग्राम in the Village Index” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It may also distinguish root identity from residence or marriage connection.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

६४९. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “12. पाली and Sub-Locality Indexing”?

(A) पाली may function as locality, sub-settlement, or part of a place-name.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६५०. Which rule best follows from the section “12. पाली and Sub-Locality Indexing” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) The index should preserve पाली exactly and should not erase it during normalization.

६५१. Which rule best follows from the section “12. पाली and Sub-Locality Indexing” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) A normalized field may later separate base place and locality marker.

६५२. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “13. Included and Joined Places”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) Places introduced by समेत and joined by ओ require special handling.

६५३. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Included and Joined Places” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) These relations should remain visible in the index.

६५४. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Included and Joined Places” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) The index should have an “included with” field and a “joined with” field.

६५५. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “14. तत्रैव and Implied Places”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) तत्रैव points to a place already mentioned.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

६५६. Which rule best follows from the section “14. तत्रैव and Implied Places” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It must be indexed, even though it does not repeat the village name.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

६५७. Which rule best follows from the section “14. तत्रैव and Implied Places” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) The editor should identify the probable referent and mark confidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

६५८. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “15. Village Index and Marriage Records”?

(A) Marriage entries must be linked to the village index.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

६५९. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Village Index and Marriage Records” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) Marriage entries must be linked to the village index.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

६६०. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Village Index and Marriage Records” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) The village index should therefore include a field for marriage-event identifier.

६६१. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “16. Village Index and मातृक चक्र”?

(A) Maternal cycles contain important village evidence.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

६६२. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Village Index and मातृक चक्र” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) The village index should link each such occurrence to the मातृक चक्र record.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

६६३. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Village Index and मातृक चक्र” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) The place function should remain maternal or affinal unless the context proves otherwise.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

६६४. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “17. Village Index and दौहित्र”?

(A) दौहित्र entries often carry village evidence.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

६६५. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Village Index and दौहित्र” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) The index must preserve that ambiguity.

६६६. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Village Index and दौहित्र” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Every दौहित्र-linked place should be cross-indexed in the daughter’s-son table.

६६७. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “18. Village Index and Titles”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Villages are often linked with titled persons: महामहोपाध्याय, कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, ठाकुर, बाबू, महाराज, and others.

६६८. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Village Index and Titles” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) The village index should therefore record title-bearing persons by place.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

६६९. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Village Index and Titles” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) But title density must be studied through repeated evidence, not assumed from one occurrence.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

६७०. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “19. Village Index and Numbers”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) Numbers near village names must be preserved.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६७१. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Village Index and Numbers” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) Numbers near village names must be preserved.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

६७२. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Village Index and Numbers” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) They may help identify branches, persons, marriage events, notes, or register positions.

६७३. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “20. The Village Index Table”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) A complete village index table should include: entry identifier; original place form; normalized place form; variant spelling; source segment; frame village; cluster opener; cluster closure; connector; place…

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

६७४. Which rule best follows from the section “20. The Village Index Table” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) A complete village index table should include: entry identifier; original place form; normalized place form; variant spelling; source segment; frame village; cluster opener; cluster closure; connector; place…

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

६७५. Which rule best follows from the section “20. The Village Index Table” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) This table should be searchable alphabetically, but it should also remain relational.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

६७६. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “21. Variant Spellings and Cross-References”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) Variant spellings should be cross-referenced, not erased.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

६७७. Which rule best follows from the section “21. Variant Spellings and Cross-References” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) Variant spellings should be cross-referenced, not erased.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

६७८. Which rule best follows from the section “21. Variant Spellings and Cross-References” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) Each variant should retain its source location and confidence.

६७९. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “22. Critical Analysis: What the Village Index Reveals”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) A village index reveals the Panji as a map of social memory.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

६८०. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “23. Common Errors in Creating a Village Index”?

(A) The common errors are: indexing only normalized modern names; losing original spellings; ignoring frame villages; ignoring closures; omitting connectors; treating all places as origin; translating डीह as…

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

६८१. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “24. Rules for Creating a Village Index”?

(A) First, preserve the original place form.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

६८२. Which rule best follows from the section “24. Rules for Creating a Village Index” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) First, preserve the original place form.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६८३. Which rule best follows from the section “24. Rules for Creating a Village Index” in Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index?

(A) Second, normalize only in a separate field.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

६८४. In Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index, what is the main point of the section “25. Conclusion: The Village Index as the Panji’s Map”?

(A) The village index is the Panji’s map in reference form.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

६८५. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index in the overall decoding method?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It uses Creating a Village Index to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index

६८६. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “1. Why the Person Index Is Necessary”?

(A) A Panji person index is not a simple list of names.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६८७. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why the Person Index Is Necessary” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) Without such an index, the reader will either merge separate persons or scatter one person into several false identities.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

६८८. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why the Person Index Is Necessary” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) He must be identified by a cluster: relationship word, father or branch, village, title, number, marriage context, maternal context, and source position.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

६८९. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “2. Preserve the Name as Written”?

(A) The first field in a person index should be the exact name as written in the source.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

६९०. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Preserve the Name as Written” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) The first field in a person index should be the exact name as written in the source.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

६९१. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Preserve the Name as Written” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) Do not correct spelling first.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

६९२. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “3. One Name Is Not One Person”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) The most important rule is that one repeated name does not automatically mean one person.

६९३. Which rule best follows from the section “3. One Name Is Not One Person” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) The person index must therefore be occurrence-based before it becomes identity-based.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

६९४. Which rule best follows from the section “3. One Name Is Not One Person” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) Only after comparison should two or more occurrences be grouped into a single person identity.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

६९५. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “4. One Person May Have Several Occurrences”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) The opposite danger is also real.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

६९६. Which rule best follows from the section “4. One Person May Have Several Occurrences” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) The index should therefore allow one person identity to have many source occurrences.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

६९७. Which rule best follows from the section “4. One Person May Have Several Occurrences” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) These occurrences should be linked by evidence, not by assumption.

६९८. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “5. Relationship Words as Identification Evidence”?

(A) Relationship words are the strongest aids to identification.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

६९९. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Relationship Words as Identification Evidence” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) A person marked as पौत्र or प्रपौत्र must be placed at the correct generational level.

७००. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Relationship Words as Identification Evidence” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) A दौहित्र must be indexed as a daughter-line bridge, not as direct son in the maternal house.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

७०१. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “6. Father, Ancestor, and Branch Fields”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) The person index must distinguish father, ancestor, and branch.

७०२. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Father, Ancestor, and Branch Fields” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) The person index must distinguish father, ancestor, and branch.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

७०३. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Father, Ancestor, and Branch Fields” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) A सुत relation may identify a father.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

७०४. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “7. Titles as Identification Markers”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Titles are central to person indexing.

७०५. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Titles as Identification Markers” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) The title should be preserved exactly as written and also normalized in a title category.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

७०६. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Titles as Identification Markers” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) If the title differs, the occurrence may still be the same person, but it must be tested.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

७०७. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “8. Village Context as Identification Evidence”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) Village context is one of the strongest identifying fields.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

७०८. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Village Context as Identification Evidence” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) But village context must be classified by function.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

७०९. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Village Context as Identification Evidence” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) Therefore the person index should not have only one village column.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

७१०. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “9. Numbers as Identification Anchors”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) Parenthetical numbers are often useful for distinguishing persons.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

७११. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Numbers as Identification Anchors” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) A repeated name with different numbers may represent different persons or different references to one person; the context must decide.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

७१२. Which rule best follows from the section “9. Numbers as Identification Anchors” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) Numbers should be preserved as written, with slash, double slash, zero, and position.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

७१३. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “10. Marriage Context in the Person Index”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) A person may appear as principal person in a marriage entry, spouse-side figure, title-bearing witness-like figure, father of spouse, or member of an affinal house.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

७१४. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Marriage Context in the Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) The index must preserve these roles.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

७१५. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Marriage Context in the Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) A marriage entry should create links between the person index and the marriage table.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

७१६. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “11. Maternal Context in the Person Index”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) Names inside a मातृक चक्र must be indexed with maternal role.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

৭১৭. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Maternal Context in the Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) Names inside a मातृक चक्र must be indexed with maternal role.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

৭১৮. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Maternal Context in the Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) The person index must support such structural persons because the maternal cycle cannot be charted without them.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

৭১৯. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “12. दौहित्र in the Person Index”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) A दौहित्र occurrence needs special handling.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

৭২০. Which rule best follows from the section “12. दौहित्र in the Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) The person marked as daughter’s son must be indexed as a bridge person.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

৭২১. Which rule best follows from the section “12. दौहित्र in the Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) The index should show the maternal grandfather or maternal house, the implied daughter, and the daughter’s son.

৭২২. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “13. Women and Implied Persons”?

(A) A person index should not include only named men.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

৭২৩. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Women and Implied Persons” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) A person index should not include only named men.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

৭২৪. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Women and Implied Persons” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It must include named women where present and implied women where the structure requires them.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

७२५. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “14. Repeated Names and Disambiguation”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Repeated names should be disambiguated through a comparison set.

७२६. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Repeated Names and Disambiguation” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) Repeated names should be disambiguated through a comparison set.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

७२७. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Repeated Names and Disambiguation” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) The set should include original name, normalized name, father, branch, village function, title, number, marriage role, maternal role, generation level, and source location.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

७२८. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “15. Variant Names and Alias Records”?

(A) A person may appear with variant spelling, shortened name, title-name combination, or honorific form.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

७२९. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Variant Names and Alias Records” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) The index should allow alias records.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

७३०. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Variant Names and Alias Records” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) An alias should not be merged with a main name unless there is supporting evidence.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

७३१. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “16. Generation Level in the Person Index”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) The person index should include generation level when the source supports it.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

७३२. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Generation Level in the Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) The person index should include generation level when the source supports it.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

७३३. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Generation Level in the Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) Generation level should therefore be stored as exact, implied, branch-level, or uncertain.

७३४. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “17. Source Location and Segment Number”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) Every person occurrence should have source location and segment number.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

७३५. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Source Location and Segment Number” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) Every person occurrence should have source location and segment number.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

७३६. Which rule best follows from the section “17. Source Location and Segment Number” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) Even if exact pagination is difficult, a stable internal identifier should be created.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

७३७. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “18. The Person Index Table”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) A complete person index table should include: occurrence identifier; person-identity identifier; original name; normalized name; variant form; alias status; title-as-written; title category; relationship word;...

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

७३८. Which rule best follows from the section “18. The Person Index Table” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) A complete person index table should include: occurrence identifier; person-identity identifier; original name; normalized name; variant form; alias status; title-as-written; title category; relationship word;...

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

৭৩৯. Which rule best follows from the section “18. The Person Index Table” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) This table should link to the family tree, village index, title index, marriage table, maternal-cycle table, daughter’s-son table, and number table.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

৭৪০. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “19. Creating the Alphabetical Index”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) After the occurrence table is built, an alphabetical index can be created.

৭৪১. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Creating the Alphabetical Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) The alphabetical index should not replace the analytical table.

৭৪২. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Creating the Alphabetical Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It should point to occurrence identifiers and person-identity identifiers.

৭৪৩. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “20. Cross-References in the Person Index”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) Cross-references are essential.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

৭৪৪. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Cross-References in the Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) A person entry should be able to point to: father, sons, branch, village, title, marriage, maternal cycle, daughter’s son, note, and possible alias.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

৭৪৫. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Cross-References in the Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) Cross-references should also be used for uncertain identity: “possibly identical with,” “distinct from,” “not to be confused with,” or “same name, different village.” Data rule: include cross-reference type…

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

७४६. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “21. Critical Analysis: What the Person Index Reveals”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) A person index reveals the Panji’s method of identity.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

७४७. Which rule best follows from the section “21. Critical Analysis: What the Person Index Reveals” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) The Panji’s world is relational; therefore its index must also be relational.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

७४८. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “22. Common Errors in Creating a Person Index”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) The common errors are: treating one repeated name as one person; splitting one person into many entries without comparison; losing original spellings; dropping titles; ignoring relationship words; placing...

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

७४९. Which rule best follows from the section “22. Common Errors in Creating a Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) The common errors are: treating one repeated name as one person; splitting one person into many entries without comparison; losing original spellings; dropping titles; ignoring relationship words; placing...

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

७५०. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “23. Rules for Creating a Person Index”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) First, preserve every name as written.

७५१. Which rule best follows from the section “23. Rules for Creating a Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) First, preserve every name as written.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

७५२. Which rule best follows from the section “23. Rules for Creating a Person Index” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) Third, never identify a person by name alone.

৭৫৩. In Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index, what is the main point of the section “24. Conclusion: Names as Relational Evidence”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) The person index is the Panji’s name-memory in disciplined form.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

৭৫৪. Which rule best follows from the section “24. Conclusion: Names as Relational Evidence” in Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) A name in the Panji is never enough by itself.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

৭৫৫. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index in the overall decoding method?

(A) It uses Creating a Person Index to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary

৭৫৬. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “1. Why the Term Glossary Is Necessary”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) A Panji glossary is not a simple word list.

৭৫৭. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why the Term Glossary Is Necessary” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It must preserve the original term, identify its grammatical role in the Panji, list its possible functions, show examples of use, warn against misreadings, and link the term to relevant tables.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

৭৫৮. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “2. Preserve the Term as Written”?

(A) Every glossary entry should begin with the exact form found in the source.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

৭৫৯. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Preserve the Term as Written” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Every glossary entry should begin with the exact form found in the source.

७६०. Which rule best follows from the section “2. Preserve the Term as Written” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) If the source uses चक्रं rather than चक्र, or प्रo rather than a fully expanded word, preserve the written form.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

७६१. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “3. Do Not Translate Too Quickly”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) A term such as सँ may look simple, but it can function as origin, residence, marriage connection, maternal link, affinal association, or general connector.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

७६२. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Do Not Translate Too Quickly” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) Therefore the glossary should not give one rigid translation.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

७६३. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Do Not Translate Too Quickly” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It should give a functional range.

७६४. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “4. Structure of a Glossary Entry”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) A complete glossary entry should contain: headword; source forms; normalized form; part of Panji grammar; literal meaning; functional meaning; common contexts; related terms; table fields affected; examples of...

७६५. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Structure of a Glossary Entry” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) A complete glossary entry should contain: headword; source forms; normalized form; part of Panji grammar; literal meaning; functional meaning; common contexts; related terms; table fields affected; examples of...

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

७६६. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Structure of a Glossary Entry” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) For example, सन्तति should be linked to अपत्य, सुत, branch continuity, family tree, person index, and village clusters.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

७६७. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “5. सुत and पुत्र”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) सुत and पुत्र are direct descent markers.

७६८. Which rule best follows from the section “5. सुत and पुत्र” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) They usually identify sonship and are central to building the paternal spine.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

७६९. Which rule best follows from the section “5. सुत and पुत्र” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) The glossary should explain that these terms are stronger than सन्तति and अपत्य for direct generational linkage.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

७७०. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “6. सुतो”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) सुतो appears as a chain-like marker in many genealogical contexts.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

७७१. Which rule best follows from the section “6. सुतो” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) The glossary should treat it as a form requiring careful segmentation, especially where several names follow one another.

७७२. Which rule best follows from the section “6. सुतो” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) Data rule: every सुतो occurrence should be indexed with segment number and preceding name.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

७७३. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “7. सुता”?

(A) सुता is an issue marker and must be handled carefully.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

७७४. Which rule best follows from the section “7. सुता” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) सुता is an issue marker and must be handled carefully.

७७५. Which rule best follows from the section “7. सुता” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) In a glossary, सुता should not be defined only as “daughter” or “children” without context.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

७७६. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “8. सन्तति”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) सन्तति is one of the most important terms in the Panji.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

७७७. Which rule best follows from the section “8. सन्तति” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) The glossary must warn that सन्तति is not the same as सुत.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

७७८. Which rule best follows from the section “8. सन्तति” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It should usually be represented as branch continuity unless direct generational markers are present.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

७७९. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “9. अपत्य”?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) अपत्य points to offspring-line or descendant attachment.

७८०. Which rule best follows from the section “9. अपत्य” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) The glossary should distinguish अपत्य from direct पुत्र or सुत.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

७८१. Which rule best follows from the section “9. अपत्य” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It should also show how अपत्य interacts with place attachment, especially where the formula is अपत्य + dash + village.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

७८२. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “10. पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and वृद्ध प्रपौत्र”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and वृद्ध प्रपौत्र are generational terms.

७८३. Which rule best follows from the section “10. पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and वृद्ध प्रपौत्र” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) वृद्ध प्रपौत्र is a qualified extended generational term that must not be flattened.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

७८४. Which rule best follows from the section “10. पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and वृद्ध प्रपौत्र” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) The glossary should instruct the editor to create implied unnamed nodes when the intermediate generation is not named.

७८५. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “11. सँ”?

(A) सँ is the most flexible connector in the Panji.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

७८६. Which rule best follows from the section “11. सँ” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) The glossary should treat सँ as a functional connector, not merely a preposition.

७८७. Which rule best follows from the section “11. सँ” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It should list possible functions and require the editor to classify each occurrence after studying the surrounding words.

७८८. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “12. विवाह”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) विवाह marks a marriage event.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

७८९. Which rule best follows from the section “12. विवाह” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) The glossary entry should explain that विवाह opens a marriage-event row.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

७९०. Which rule best follows from the section “12. विवाह” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) Data rule: every विवाह occurrence should be indexed in the marriage table.

७९१. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “13. प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) First and second marriage markers establish sequence.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

७९२. Which rule best follows from the section “13. प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह must be treated as separate marriage events.

७९३. Which rule best follows from the section “13. प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) The glossary should warn that second marriage entries are not minor additions.

७९४. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “14. मातृक चक्र”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) मातृक चक्र is a maternal-cycle marker.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

७९५. Which rule best follows from the section “14. मातृक चक्र” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) The phrase may close a unit, gather preceding material, or identify the maternal network of an anchor person.

७९६. Which rule best follows from the section “14. मातृक चक्र” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) Its boundary must be determined carefully.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

७९७. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “15. दौहित्र”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) दौहित्र means daughter’s son and is one of the most important bridge terms in the Panji.

७९८. Which rule best follows from the section “15. दौहित्र” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) A दौहित्र must not be placed as the direct son of his maternal grandfather.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

७९९. Which rule best follows from the section “15. दौहित्र” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) The family tree must include the female link, named or implied.

८००. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “16. अपरा”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) अपरा indicates another unit: another branch, another spouse-line, another issue group, another reading, or another related entry.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

८०१. Which rule best follows from the section “16. अपरा” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) The glossary should define अपरा as a structural shift marker.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

८०२. Which rule best follows from the section “16. अपरा” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It should require the editor to open a provisional subunit whenever the term appears.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

८०३. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “17. अथ and एते”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) अथ often opens a new unit, especially a village frame.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

८०४. Which rule best follows from the section “17. अथ and एते” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) The glossary should explain that अथ and एते are not merely literary particles.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

८०५. Which rule best follows from the section “17. अथ and एते” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) Critical caution: do not begin a cluster with the first personal name when अथ marks the frame.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

८०६. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “18. ग्राम”?

(A) ग्राम marks a village frame or village identity.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

८०७. Which rule best follows from the section “18. ग्राम” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It may appear as a separate word or joined with the village name.

८०८. Which rule best follows from the section “18. ग्राम” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) The glossary should explain that ग्राम is not always merely a geographic label; it can define the governing frame of a cluster.

८०९. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “19. वासी”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) वासी indicates residence or recognized belonging.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

८१०. Which rule best follows from the section “19. वासी” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) The glossary should distinguish वासी from मूलग्राम and डीह.

८११. Which rule best follows from the section “19. वासी” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) Data rule: every वासी occurrence should link to a residence/belonging field.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

८१२. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “20. डीह”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) डीह is a local identity term.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

८१३. Which rule best follows from the section “20. डीह” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It is more specific than a general village name and must be indexed separately.

८१४. Which rule best follows from the section “20. डीह” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) The glossary should preserve डीह in the original form and link it to the village index, local-identity table, and family-tree place-function labels.

८१५. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “21. मूलग्राम”?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) मूलग्राम means root village or original village.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

८१६. Which rule best follows from the section “21. मूलग्राम” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) The glossary should instruct the editor to treat मूलग्राम as root evidence but still preserve context.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

८१७. Which rule best follows from the section “21. मूलग्राम” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) Data rule: every मूलग्राम occurrence should be marked as root-village evidence.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

८१८. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “22. पाली”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) पाली may indicate a locality, sub-settlement, or part of a place-name.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

८१९. Which rule best follows from the section “22. पाली” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It should not be erased during normalization.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

८२०. Which rule best follows from the section “22. पाली” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) If the source writes a place with पाली, the full source form must remain in the village index.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

८२१. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “23. समेत, ओ, and तत्रैव”?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) समेत indicates inclusion.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

८२२. Which rule best follows from the section “23. समेत, ओ, and तत्रैव” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) The glossary should treat them as connectors with data consequences.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

८२३. Which rule best follows from the section “23. समेत, ओ, and तत्रैव” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Data rule: every समेत, ओ, and तत्रैव occurrence should be represented in the village or relationship table.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

८२४. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “24. टीप”?

(A) A note may belong to a later layer, a clarification, a reference, or an internal register addition.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

८२५. Which rule best follows from the section “24. टीप” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It should not be absorbed into the main entry without marking its note status.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

८२६. Which rule best follows from the section “24. टीप” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) The glossary should explain that टीप creates a note field and may require separate source-layer classification.

८२७. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “25. Titles and Abbreviations”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) The glossary must include title and abbreviation entries: ठo, प्रo, म.

८२८. Which rule best follows from the section “25. Titles and Abbreviations” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) The glossary must include title and abbreviation entries: ठo, प्रo, म.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

८२९. Which rule best follows from the section “25. Titles and Abbreviations” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Each title entry should include source form, probable expansion, functional category, person-index field, title-index field, and cautions.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

८३०. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “26. The Glossary Table”?

(A) A complete term glossary table should include: term identifier; source form; normalized headword; variant forms; literal gloss; functional meaning; Panji category; common contexts; related terms; affected...

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

৫३१. Which rule best follows from the section “26. The Glossary Table” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) A complete term glossary table should include: term identifier; source form; normalized headword; variant forms; literal gloss; functional meaning; Panji category; common contexts; related terms; affected...

৫३२. Which rule best follows from the section “26. The Glossary Table” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) The glossary should be relational.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

৫३३. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “27. Cross-References Inside the Glossary”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Terms in the Panji work together.

৫३४. Which rule best follows from the section “27. Cross-References Inside the Glossary” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Therefore the glossary must use cross-references.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

৫३५. Which rule best follows from the section “27. Cross-References Inside the Glossary” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) सन्तति should point to अपत्य, सुत, and branch continuity.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

৫३६. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “28. Critical Analysis: What the Glossary Reveals”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) A Panji glossary reveals that the register has its own grammar.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

৫३७. Which rule best follows from the section “28. Critical Analysis: What the Glossary Reveals” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) They open clusters, close clusters, mark descent, show branch continuity, create marriage events, identify maternal circuits, distinguish residence from root, preserve notes, and carry title-based status.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

८३८. Which rule best follows from the section “28. Critical Analysis: What the Glossary Reveals” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) The decoder must therefore explain both language and use.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

८३९. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “29. Common Errors in Creating a Term Glossary”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) The common errors are: replacing source forms with normalized forms; giving one-word translations; ignoring functional context; failing to distinguish सुत from सन्तति; translating सँ only as “from”; treating...

८४०. Which rule best follows from the section “29. Common Errors in Creating a Term Glossary” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) The common errors are: replacing source forms with normalized forms; giving one-word translations; ignoring functional context; failing to distinguish सुत from सन्तति; translating सँ only as “from”; treating...

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

८४१. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “30. Rules for Creating a Term Glossary”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) First, preserve the source form.

८४२. Which rule best follows from the section “30. Rules for Creating a Term Glossary” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) First, preserve the source form.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

८४३. Which rule best follows from the section “30. Rules for Creating a Term Glossary” in Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary?

(A) Third, separate literal gloss from Panji function.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

८४४. In Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary, what is the main point of the section “31. Conclusion: Terms as Tools of Decoding”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) The Panji is decoded through its terms.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

৫৪৫. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary in the overall decoding method?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It uses Creating a Term Glossary to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline

৫৪৬. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section "1. Why Editorial Discipline Is Necessary"?

(A) Every decoding project reaches a point where the reader must confront error.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

৫৪৭. Which rule best follows from the section "1. Why Editorial Discipline Is Necessary" in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) Every decoding project reaches a point where the reader must confront error.

৫৪৮. Which rule best follows from the section "1. Why Editorial Discipline Is Necessary" in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) These difficulties do not weaken the source.

৫৪৯. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section "2. Preserve Before Correcting"?

(A) The first rule is preservation.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

৫৫০. Which rule best follows from the section "2. Preserve Before Correcting" in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) A doubtful form should be copied exactly before it is corrected, normalized, or explained.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

৫৫১. Which rule best follows from the section "2. Preserve Before Correcting" in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) If a village appears in an unusual spelling, preserve that spelling.

৫৫২. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “3. Types of Error and Variation”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) Errors and variants are not all the same.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

৫৫৩. Which rule best follows from the section “3. Types of Error and Variation” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) The editor should classify each case before changing it.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

৫৫৪. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “4. Variant Spellings of Names”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Names may vary across the Panji.

৫৫৫. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Variant Spellings of Names” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) The person index must preserve all such forms.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

৫৫৬. Which rule best follows from the section “4. Variant Spellings of Names” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) Only after comparison of father, branch, village, title, number, marriage context, and source position should variants be grouped into one identity.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

৫৫৭. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “5. Variant Spellings of Villages”?

(A) Village names are especially vulnerable to variation.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

৫৫৮. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Variant Spellings of Villages” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) The village index should preserve the original form, normalized form, possible modern form, and confidence.

৮৫৯. Which rule best follows from the section “5. Variant Spellings of Villages” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) Data rule: every village variant must remain searchable in its original form.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

৮৬০. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “6. Repeated Names Are Not Always Duplicates”?

(A) The Panji contains repeated personal names.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

৮৬১. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Repeated Names Are Not Always Duplicates” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) Data rule: repeated names should be grouped only with stated evidence.

৮৬২. Which rule best follows from the section “6. Repeated Names Are Not Always Duplicates” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Critical caution: never remove a repeated name as duplicate without proof.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

৮৬৩. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “7. Duplicate-Looking Village Occurrences”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) A village may appear more than once in the same cluster.

৮৬৪. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Duplicate-Looking Village Occurrences” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) The village index should therefore be occurrence-based.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

৮৬৫. Which rule best follows from the section “7. Duplicate-Looking Village Occurrences” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) A repeated village should receive multiple rows if it occurs in multiple functions.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

८६६. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “8. Damaged Readings and Illegible Forms”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Some readings may be damaged, incomplete, or unclear.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

८६७. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Damaged Readings and Illegible Forms” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) The editor should not guess without marking the guess.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

८६८. Which rule best follows from the section “8. Damaged Readings and Illegible Forms” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) If a word is partly readable, preserve the visible part and mark the damaged part.

८६९. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “9. OCR and Transcription Errors”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) Modern OCR can damage Devanagari, especially in dense genealogical text.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

८७०. Which rule best follows from the section “9. OCR and Transcription Errors” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) The editor should compare OCR text with page image whenever a reading affects genealogy, village identity, title, number, or marriage interpretation.

८७१. Which rule best follows from the section “9. OCR and Transcription Errors” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) Critical caution: do not build final genealogy on unchecked OCR.

८७२. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “10. Abbreviation Uncertainty”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) Abbreviations such as ठo, प्रo, म.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

८७३. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Abbreviation Uncertainty” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) म., म.म.उ., महो, and related forms must be handled carefully.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

८७४. Which rule best follows from the section “10. Abbreviation Uncertainty” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) The editor should preserve the abbreviation exactly and give the expansion separately.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

८७५. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “11. Number Uncertainty”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) Parenthetical numbers may be clear in form but uncertain in function.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

८७६. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Number Uncertainty” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) The correct method is to preserve the number exactly and record its position.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

८७७. Which rule best follows from the section “11. Number Uncertainty” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) Only later comparison should determine function.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

८७८. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “12. Punctuation and Boundary Problems”?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) The Panji often uses punctuation in ways that differ from modern prose.

८७९. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Punctuation and Boundary Problems” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) The editor should not rely on punctuation alone.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

८८०. Which rule best follows from the section “12. Punctuation and Boundary Problems” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) Boundaries should be confirmed by relationship words, village frames, marriage markers, मातृक चक्र formulae, and closure signs.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

८८१. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “13. Joined Words and Split Words”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) Panji entries often contain joined forms: village plus ग्राम, name plus अपत्य, title plus name, or relationship plus suffix.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

८८२. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Joined Words and Split Words” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) The editor must preserve the source form but may add segmented analysis.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

८८३. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Joined Words and Split Words” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) For example, a joined form should appear in the original field, while the analysis field may separate village, suffix, and function.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

८८४. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “14. Conflicting Reconstructions”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) Sometimes two plausible reconstructions exist.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

८८५. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Conflicting Reconstructions” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) In such cases, the editor should not force a single answer unless evidence supports it.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

८८६. Which rule best follows from the section “14. Conflicting Reconstructions” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) Record both possibilities, explain the evidence, and assign confidence.

৮৮৬. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “15. Editorial Symbols”?

(A) A project of this kind needs editorial symbols.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

৮৮৭. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Editorial Symbols” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) Square brackets may identify editorial expansions.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

৮৮৮. Which rule best follows from the section “15. Editorial Symbols” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Parentheses from the source should not be confused with editorial parentheses.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

৮৮৯. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “16. Normalization Policy”?

(A) Normalization makes the data searchable.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

৮৯০. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Normalization Policy” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) But normalization must follow a policy.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

৮৯১. Which rule best follows from the section “16. Normalization Policy” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) The policy should state how to normalize names, villages, titles, numbers, punctuation, joined words, Sanskrit endings, Maithili forms, and modern spellings.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

৮৯২. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “17. When to Emend”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Emendation means correcting the source reading.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

৮৯৪. Which rule best follows from the section “17. When to Emend” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It should be rare and explicit.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

৮৯৫. Which rule best follows from the section “17. When to Emend” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) The note should explain why the emendation was made.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

৮৯৬. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “18. Handling Missing Data”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) Missing data must remain visible.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

৮৯৭. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Handling Missing Data” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) Missing data must remain visible.

৮৯৮. Which rule best follows from the section “18. Handling Missing Data” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) If a spouse is unnamed, record spouse-name not supplied and spouse-side house if given.

৮৯৯. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “19. Revision Logs”?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) Every major reconstruction should have a revision log.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

৯০০. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Revision Logs” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) Every major reconstruction should have a revision log.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

९०१. Which rule best follows from the section “19. Revision Logs” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) If a person identity is merged, split, corrected, or reclassified, the change should be recorded.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

९०२. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “20. Critical Notes”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Critical notes are not optional.

९०३. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Critical Notes” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) A critical note should explain difficult readings, uncertain identifications, variant spellings, boundary problems, title expansions, number functions, and alternate reconstructions.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

९०४. Which rule best follows from the section “20. Critical Notes” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It should state what is certain, what is probable, and what remains unresolved.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

९०५. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “21. Editorial Ethics”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) Editorial discipline is also ethical discipline.

९०६. Which rule best follows from the section “21. Editorial Ethics” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) The editor must therefore prefer honesty to neatness.

९०७. Which rule best follows from the section “21. Editorial Ethics” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) Where the source does not give a fact, do not invent it.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

९०८. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “22. The Error-and-Variant Table”?

(A) A complete error-and-variant table should include: record identifier; source phrase; issue type; original reading; normalized reading; proposed correction; evidence for correction; related person; related...

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

९०९. Which rule best follows from the section “22. The Error-and-Variant Table” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) A complete error-and-variant table should include: record identifier; source phrase; issue type; original reading; normalized reading; proposed correction; evidence for correction; related person; related...

९१०. Which rule best follows from the section “22. The Error-and-Variant Table” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) This table should link to the person index, village index, term glossary, title index, family tree, marriage table, maternal-cycle table, and number table.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

९११. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “23. Common Errors in Editorial Handling”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) The common editorial errors are: correcting before preserving; merging repeated names; merging village variants too early; expanding abbreviations silently; treating all numbers as dates; ignoring OCR risk;...

९१२. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “24. Rules for Editorial Discipline”?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) First, preserve the source form.

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

९१३. Which rule best follows from the section “24. Rules for Editorial Discipline” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) First, preserve the source form.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

९१४. Which rule best follows from the section “24. Rules for Editorial Discipline” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) Third, separate transcription, normalization, and interpretation.

९१५. In Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline, what is the main point of the section “25. Conclusion: Discipline as Preservation”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) Editorial discipline is the final tool of decoding.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

९१६. Which rule best follows from the section “25. Conclusion: Discipline as Preservation” in Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline?

(A) Its data must be enshrined, but not beautified into false certainty.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

९१७. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline in the overall decoding method?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It uses Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms

९१८. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “Purpose of the Glossary”?

(A) This appendix gathers the principal technical terms used throughout the Panji and throughout this book.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

९१९. Which rule best follows from the section “Purpose of the Glossary” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It is a quick reference for readers who need to identify the function of a term while decoding an entry.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

९२०. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “How to Use This Glossary”?

(A) Each entry gives a practical working meaning, not a fixed one-word translation.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

९२१. Which rule best follows from the section “How to Use This Glossary” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) The original Devanagari form should always be preserved before interpretation.

९२२. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “Editorial Rule”?

(A) Where a term is uncertain in a particular passage, the glossary should guide the first-pass reading, but the final interpretation must come from context.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

९२३. Which rule best follows from the section “Editorial Rule” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) Where a term is uncertain in a particular passage, the glossary should guide the first-pass reading, but the final interpretation must come from context.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

९२४. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “A. Boundary and Cluster Terms”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) In village formulae it often begins a new cluster, especially when followed by a place name and ग्राम.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

९२५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “अथ” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) An opening marker.

९२६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “एते” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) A closing or gathering marker.

९२७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “ग्राम” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) Village or village-frame marker.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

९२८. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Boundary and Cluster Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It should be indexed as a boundary sign, not ignored as a decorative particle.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

९२९. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Boundary and Cluster Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It may identify the governing village of a cluster, not merely a place mentioned in passing.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

९३०. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “B. Descent and Branch Terms”?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) सुत — Son; a strong direct descent marker when context confirms the father-son relation.

९३१. What function or working meaning is assigned to “सुत” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) Son; a strong direct descent marker when context confirms the father-son relation.

९३२. What function or working meaning is assigned to “सुतो” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) A chain-like sonship or continuation marker.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

९३३. What function or working meaning is assigned to “पुत्र” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) Son; usually a direct relation marker, often more formal in tone.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

९३४. Which rule best follows from the section “B. Descent and Branch Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It should be read within segment boundaries and not extended beyond evidence.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

९३५. Which rule best follows from the section “B. Descent and Branch Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It must be read carefully, especially near marriage entries and maternal cycles.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

९३६. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “C. Marriage and Affinal Terms”?

(A) विवाह — Marriage; a formal event marker.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

९३७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “विवाह” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) Marriage; a formal event marker.

९३८. What function or working meaning is assigned to “प्रथम विवाह” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) First marriage.

९३९. What function or working meaning is assigned to “द्वितीय विवाह” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) Second marriage.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

९४०. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Marriage and Affinal Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It should create a marriage-event record, not merely a prose note.

९४१. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Marriage and Affinal Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It creates a distinct marriage node and should not be merged with later marriages.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

९४२. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “D. Maternal-Cycle Terms”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) मातृक — Maternal; relating to the mother’s side or maternal network.

९४३. What function or working meaning is assigned to “मातृक” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) Maternal; relating to the mother’s side or maternal network.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

९४४. What function or working meaning is assigned to “चक्र” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) Cycle or circuit.

९४५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “मातृक चक्र” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Maternal cycle; a structural marker for maternal and affinal relations.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

९४६. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Maternal-Cycle Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It should create a maternal-cycle record with boundary, anchor, female link, villages, and related marriage evidence.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

९४७. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Maternal-Cycle Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) The named person before the formula may be an anchor, but the role should be tested.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

९४८. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “E. Village and Local Identity Terms”?

(A) वासी — Resident at / belonging to a place.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

९४९. What function or working meaning is assigned to “वासी” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) Resident at / belonging to a place.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

९५०. What function or working meaning is assigned to “डीह” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) House-site, settlement seat, ancestral habitation, or local base.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

९५१. What function or working meaning is assigned to “मूलग्राम” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) Root village or original village.

९५२. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Village and Local Identity Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It must be indexed separately from general village names.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

९५३. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Village and Local Identity Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It is stronger than ordinary residence and should be treated as root-place evidence.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

९५४. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “F. Title and Specialist Terms”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) — Abbreviation usually connected with ठाकुर in many contexts.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

९५५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “ठo / ठ.” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) Abbreviation usually connected with ठाकुर in many contexts.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

९५६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “ठाकुर” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) A title or status marker.

९५७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “प्रo / प्र.” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) Identity qualifier or abbreviation requiring contextual expansion.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

९५८. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Title and Specialist Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) Preserve the abbreviation and expand only with confidence.

९५९. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Title and Specialist Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It may distinguish persons and houses.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

९६०. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “G. Number and Reference Terms”?

(A) Parenthetical numbers — Numbers in parentheses.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

९६१. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Parenthetical numbers” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Numbers in parentheses.

९६२. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Slash numbers” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) Number forms containing a slash.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

९६३. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Number position” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) The location of the number: after name, after title, after village, after विवाह, after टीप, or uncertain.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

९६४. Which rule best follows from the section “G. Number and Reference Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) They should not be treated as dates unless proved.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

९६५. Which rule best follows from the section “G. Number and Reference Terms” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) Preserve exactly, including zeroes and position.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

९६६. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “H. Editorial Terms Used in This Book”?

(A) Source form — The exact form as it appears in the source.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

९६७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Source form” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) The exact form as it appears in the source.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

९६८. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Normalized form” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) A searchable or standardized form supplied by the editor.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

९६९. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Variant” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) A different spelling or form that may or may not represent the same person, place, or term.

९७०. Which rule best follows from the section “H. Editorial Terms Used in This Book” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It must be preserved before normalization.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

९७१. Which rule best follows from the section “H. Editorial Terms Used in This Book” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It must never replace the source form.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

९७२. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “I. Short Cross-Reference List”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) सन्तति: see अपत्य, सुत, branch continuity, family tree.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

९७३. In Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms, what is the main point of the section “Conclusion to Appendix A”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) This glossary is a working key.

९७४. Which rule best follows from the section “Conclusion to Appendix A” in Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) Every Panji term should be preserved in original form, classified by function, linked to its table, and interpreted only through context.

९७५. Which statement best summarizes the role of Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms in the overall decoding method?

(A) It uses Glossary of Panji Terms to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

Appendix B. Abbreviation Key

१७६. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “Purpose of the Abbreviation Key”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) This appendix gathers the principal abbreviated and compressed forms that occur in Panji-style entries and in this book’s decoding method.

१७७. Which rule best follows from the section “Purpose of the Abbreviation Key” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) The key is practical rather than final: every abbreviation must still be read in context and preserved exactly before expansion.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१७८. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “How to Use This Key”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) First copy the abbreviation as written.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१७९. Which rule best follows from the section “How to Use This Key” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) Second, identify its possible expansion.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१८०. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “Editorial Rule”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) No abbreviation should be silently expanded in the main transcription.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१८१. Which rule best follows from the section “Editorial Rule” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) No abbreviation should be silently expanded in the main transcription.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१८२. Which rule best follows from the section “Editorial Rule” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) The source form and the expansion must remain separate.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

९८३. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “A. Principles for Abbreviation Handling”?

(A) Preserve first — The written form, including dot, vowel, spacing, numeral, and punctuation, must be copied before any expansion.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

९८४. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Preserve first” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) The written form, including dot, vowel, spacing, numeral, and punctuation, must be copied before any expansion.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

९८५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Expand separately” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) The expanded form belongs in an editorial or normalized field, not in place of the source form.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

९८६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Attach to context” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) An abbreviation may belong to the name before it, the name after it, a title, a village, a marriage, or a note.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

९८७. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Principles for Abbreviation Handling” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Preserve first — The written form, including dot, vowel, spacing, numeral, and punctuation, must be copied before any expansion.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

९८८. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Principles for Abbreviation Handling” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) Its position must be recorded.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

९८९. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “B. Common Title Abbreviations”?

(A) — Usually connected with ठाकुर in many Panji contexts.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

९९०. What function or working meaning is assigned to “ठo / ठ.” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Usually connected with ठाकुर in many Panji contexts.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

९९१. What function or working meaning is assigned to “ठा.” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) A possible short form for ठाकुर or a related title form, depending on source habit.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

९९२. What function or working meaning is assigned to “प्रo / प्र.” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) A qualifier or abbreviated register form.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

९९३. Which rule best follows from the section “B. Common Title Abbreviations” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It may identify a person, title, relation, or formula depending on context.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

९९४. Which rule best follows from the section “B. Common Title Abbreviations” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) — Often associated with महामहोपाध्याय or a high learned-title register, but the exact expansion should remain context-dependent.

९९५. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “C. Social and Status Abbreviations”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) / बाबू — Babu-type status form where context supports it.

९९६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “बा. / बाबू” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) Babu-type status form where context supports it.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

९९७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “म. कु.” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) Possible compact form for Maharaj Kumar or another status phrase depending on context.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

९९८. What function or working meaning is assigned to “चौ.” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) Possible abbreviation for चौधरी where used in status contexts.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

९९९. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Social and Status Abbreviations” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) Because बाबू may indicate a later social layer, it should also be recorded in chronology notes.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१०००. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Social and Status Abbreviations” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) Treat as unresolved unless source habit confirms.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१००१. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “D. Relationship and Register Abbreviations”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) — May abbreviate सुत, सुता, or another form depending on position.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१००२. What function or working meaning is assigned to “सु.” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) May abbreviate सुत, सुता, or another form depending on position.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१००३. What function or working meaning is assigned to “स.” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) May be a shortened register form in relationship, title, or place contexts.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१००४. What function or working meaning is assigned to “सं.” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) May suggest सम्बन्ध, संख्या, संतान, or another abbreviated form depending on context.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१००५. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Relationship and Register Abbreviations” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It must be resolved by grammar and context.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१००६. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Relationship and Register Abbreviations” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It should be treated as unresolved until context clarifies.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१००७. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “E. Village and Locality Abbreviations”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) — Likely ग्राम in many place contexts.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१००८. What function or working meaning is assigned to “ग्रा.” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Likely ग्राम in many place contexts.

१००९. What function or working meaning is assigned to “वा.” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) May abbreviate वासी in local-identity contexts.

१०१०. What function or working meaning is assigned to “मू.ग्रा.” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) Possible abbreviation for मूलग्राम.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१०११. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Village and Locality Abbreviations” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It should be indexed as village-frame or place marker only after context is checked.

१०१२. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Village and Locality Abbreviations” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It must be separated from other possible वा-forms.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१०१३. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “F. Number and Note Abbreviations”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It may be written near numbers and should create a separate note record.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१०१४. What function or working meaning is assigned to “टीप” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Note marker.

१०१५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “टि. / टी.” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) Possible abbreviated note marker if context supports it.

१०१६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “(number)” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) A parenthetical number.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१०१७. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Number and Note Abbreviations” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It may be written near numbers and should create a separate note record.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१०१८. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Number and Note Abbreviations” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) Preserve exactly and classify with caution.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१०१९. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “G. Date and Calendar Compression”?

(A) मास names — Month names in marriage or date phrases should be preserved in source form before any calendar interpretation.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१०२०. What function or working meaning is assigned to “मास names” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) Month names in marriage or date phrases should be preserved in source form before any calendar interpretation.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१०२१. What function or working meaning is assigned to “कृष्ण / शुक्ल” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) Fortnight markers in traditional calendar phrases.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१०२२. What function or working meaning is assigned to “तिथि terms” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Terms such as चतुर्दशी are ritual-calendar markers.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१०२३. Which rule best follows from the section “G. Date and Calendar Compression” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) मास names — Month names in marriage or date phrases should be preserved in source form before any calendar interpretation.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१०२४. Which rule best follows from the section “G. Date and Calendar Compression” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) weekday names — Weekday terms such as बुधे help date analysis but do not create a complete date alone.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१०२५. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “H. Expansion Table Template”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) Every abbreviation should be expanded in a table with the following fields: abbreviation as written; probable expansion; category; attached person or place; position; source phrase; affected table; confidence…

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१०२६. Which rule best follows from the section “H. Expansion Table Template” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Every abbreviation should be expanded in a table with the following fields: abbreviation as written; probable expansion; category; attached person or place; position; source phrase; affected table; confidence…

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१०२७. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “I. Confidence Labels for Abbreviations”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) Certain — The expansion is directly supported by source form and context.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१०२८. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Certain” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) The expansion is directly supported by source form and context.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१०२९. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Probable” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) The expansion is strongly supported by repeated usage or context but not explicit.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१०३०. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Possible” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) The expansion is plausible but needs confirmation.

१०३१. Which rule best follows from the section “I. Confidence Labels for Abbreviations” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) Preserve the form and continue comparison.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१०३२. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “J. Cross-Reference List”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) ठo / ठ.: see ठाकुर, title index, marriage entries.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१०३३. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “Common Errors in Abbreviation Expansion”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) Silent expansion — Replacing ठo with ठाकुर or म.

१०३४. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Silent expansion” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) Replacing ठo with ठाकुर or म.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१०३५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Single expansion for all contexts” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Assuming one abbreviation always has one meaning across the entire Panji.

१०३६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Ignoring position” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) Expanding an abbreviation without noting whether it comes before or after a name, title, place, or number.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१०३७. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “Rules for Appendix B”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) Preserve every abbreviation exactly as written.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१०३८. Which rule best follows from the section “Rules for Appendix B” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) Preserve every abbreviation exactly as written.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१०३९. Which rule best follows from the section “Rules for Appendix B” in Appendix B. Abbreviation Key?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) Never expand in the source-transcription field.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१०४०. In Appendix B. Abbreviation Key, what is the main point of the section “Conclusion to Appendix B”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Abbreviations are small forms with large consequences.

१०४१. Which statement best summarizes the role of Appendix B. Abbreviation Key in the overall decoding method?

(A) It uses Abbreviation Key to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

Appendix C. Kinship Key

१०४२. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “Purpose of the Kinship Key”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) This appendix gathers the principal kinship and relationship terms needed for Panji decoding.

१०४३. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “How to Use This Key”?

(A) Begin with the source term exactly as written.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१०४४. Which rule best follows from the section “How to Use This Key” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) Then identify whether the relation is direct paternal descent, branch continuity, collateral relation, marriage relation, maternal relation, daughter-line relation, or uncertain.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१०४५. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “Editorial Rule”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) A kinship term should never be moved into a modern family-tree category before its Panji function is understood.

१०४६. Which rule best follows from the section “Editorial Rule” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) A kinship term should never be moved into a modern family-tree category before its Panji function is understood.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१०४७. Which rule best follows from the section “Editorial Rule” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) The original term, its target person, its segment, and the confidence level must all be preserved.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१०४८. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “A. Direct Descent Terms”?

(A) A strong direct-descent marker when the grammar clearly links the person to a father.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१०४९. What function or working meaning is assigned to “सुतो” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) Sonship or chain-continuation marker.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१०५०. What function or working meaning is assigned to “पौत्र” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) Grandson.

१०५१. What function or working meaning is assigned to “प्रपौत्र” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) Great-grandson.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१०५२. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Direct Descent Terms” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) Treat similarly to सुत, while preserving the exact source form.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१०५३. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Direct Descent Terms” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It may continue a sequence and must be bounded by segmentation.

१०५४. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “B. Branch and Continuity Terms”?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) सन्तति — Lineage continuation or descendant branch.

१०५५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “सन्तति” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) Lineage continuation or descendant branch.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१०५६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “अपत्य” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) Offspring-line or descendant attachment.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१०५७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “वंश” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) Lineage or family line where present.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१०५८. Which rule best follows from the section “B. Branch and Continuity Terms” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It should be treated as broad lineage evidence unless direct relations are supplied.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१०५९. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “C. Issue and Child-List Terms”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) सुता — Issue-list marker in many Panji contexts.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१०६०. What function or working meaning is assigned to “सुता” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) Issue-list marker in many Panji contexts.

१०६१. What function or working meaning is assigned to “सन्तान” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) Issue or progeny where present.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१०६२. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Issue and Child-List Terms” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It may introduce children or descendants and must be assigned to the correct marriage or branch with confidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१०६३. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Issue and Child-List Terms” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) Treat as a collective relation unless individual names and grammar clarify the structure.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१०६४. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “D. Collateral Relations”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It identifies collateral relation and should not be drawn as parent-child relation.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१०६५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “भ्राता” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) Brother.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१०६६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “भ्रातृ” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Brother-related form or compound element.

१०६७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “भगीनेय” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Sister’s son or sister-line relation where context supports it.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१०६८. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Collateral Relations” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It identifies collateral relation and should not be drawn as parent-child relation.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१०६९. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Collateral Relations” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Preserve and classify by context.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१०७०. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “E. Marriage and Affinal Relations”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It connects two houses and creates a marriage node, not merely a note.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१०७१. What function or working meaning is assigned to “विवाह” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Marriage event.

१०७२. What function or working meaning is assigned to “प्रथम विवाह” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) First marriage.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१०७३. What function or working meaning is assigned to “द्वितीय विवाह” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) Second marriage.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१०७४. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Marriage and Affinal Relations” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It must be kept separate from later marriages.

१०७५. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Marriage and Affinal Relations” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It may produce a separate spouse-side house, issue group, and maternal network.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१०७६. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “F. Maternal and Daughter-Line Relations”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It points toward mother-side or maternal-affinal context.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१०७७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “मातृक” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) Maternal.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१०७८. What function or working meaning is assigned to “मातृक चक्र” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) Maternal cycle.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१०७९. What function or working meaning is assigned to “दौहित्र” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Daughter’s son.

१०८०. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Maternal and Daughter-Line Relations” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) Link to maternal side and do not erase her role if unnamed but structurally required.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१०८१. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “G. Connector Terms Affecting Kinship”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) In kinship context it may mark origin, marriage, maternal relation, residence, or general linkage.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१०८२. What function or working meaning is assigned to “सँ” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Flexible connector.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१०८३. What function or working meaning is assigned to “समेत” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Including / together with.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१०८४. What function or working meaning is assigned to “तत्रैव” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) There itself / same place.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१०८५. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “H. Kinship Role Categories for Tables”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) Direct father — A named father supported by सुत, पुत्र, or equivalent direct relation.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१०८६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Direct father” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) A named father supported by सुत, पुत्र, or equivalent direct relation.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१०८७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Direct child” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) A child directly linked to a named parent.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१०८८. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Grandchild” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) A पौत्र relation requiring one intervening generation.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१०८९. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “I. Family-Tree Drawing Rules”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Draw सुत and पुत्र as direct lines only when the target parent is clear.

१०९०. Which rule best follows from the section “I. Family-Tree Drawing Rules” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) Draw प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह as separate nodes.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१०९१. Which rule best follows from the section “I. Family-Tree Drawing Rules” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) Do not attach villages to persons without place-function labels.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१०९२. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “J. Kinship Table Template”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) A kinship table should include: source phrase; person occurrence identifier; relationship term; normalized relationship category; related person; related house; generation level; marriage node; maternal-cycle…

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१०९३. Which rule best follows from the section “J. Kinship Table Template” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) A kinship table should include: source phrase; person occurrence identifier; relationship term; normalized relationship category; related person; related house; generation level; marriage node; maternal-cycle…

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१०९४. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “K. Common Kinship Errors”?

(A) सन्तति as sonship — Reading सन्तति as immediate son instead of branch continuity.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१०९५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “सन्तति as sonship” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Reading सन्तति as immediate son instead of branch continuity.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१०९६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “अपत्य as direct child” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) Treating every अपत्य as one-generation descent.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१०९७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “पौत्र as son” in Appendix C. Kinship Key?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) Collapsing the grandson level into direct child relation.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१०९८. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “L. Cross-Reference List”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) सुत / पुत्र: see direct descent, paternal spine, person index.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१०९९. In Appendix C. Kinship Key, what is the main point of the section “Conclusion to Appendix C”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Kinship in the Panji is relational, layered, and context-bound.

११००. Which statement best summarizes the role of Appendix C. Kinship Key in the overall decoding method?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It uses Kinship Key to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

Appendix D. Village Gazetteer

११०१. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “Purpose of the Village Gazetteer”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) This appendix gives the working structure for a Panji village gazetteer.

११०२. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “How to Use This Gazetteer”?

(A) For each village or locality, first enter the source form exactly as written.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

११०३. Which rule best follows from the section “How to Use This Gazetteer” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) Then enter a normalized form only in a separate field.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

११०४. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “Editorial Rule”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) One modern village may have many Panji occurrence rows, because the same place may function differently in different passages.

११०५. Which rule best follows from the section “Editorial Rule” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) The gazetteer should therefore be occurrence-based before it becomes map-based.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

११०६. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “A. Core Gazetteer Fields”?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) Gazetteer ID — A unique identifier assigned to each place occurrence.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११०७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Gazetteer ID” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) A unique identifier assigned to each place occurrence.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

११०८. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Original Place Form” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) The exact form as written in the source.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

११०९. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Normalized Place Form” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) The searchable editorial form.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१११०. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Core Gazetteer Fields” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) This should be stable enough for cross-reference from family trees, person index, marriage tables, and maternal-cycle records.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

११११. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Core Gazetteer Fields” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It should never replace the original form and should always carry a confidence value.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१११२. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “B. Boundary Fields”?

(A) Cluster Opener — The opening formula, often अथ plus village name plus ग्राम.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१११३. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Cluster Opener” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) The opening formula, often अथ plus village name plus ग्राम.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१११४. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Cluster Closure” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) The closing formula, often एते plus village name plus ग्राम.

१११५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Strict Boundary” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) The minimum source range governed by the opener and closure.

१११६. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “C. Local Identity Fields”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) ग्राम — Village or village-frame marker.

१११७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “ग्राम” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) Village or village-frame marker.

१११८. What function or working meaning is assigned to “वासी” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) Residence or recognized belonging.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१११९. What function or working meaning is assigned to “डीह” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) House-site, settlement seat, ancestral habitation, or local base.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

११२०. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Local Identity Fields” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It should be recorded as residence/belonging and not automatically as origin.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

११२१. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Local Identity Fields” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It requires a separate field because it is not identical with ग्राम.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

११२२. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “D. Connector Fields”?

(A) Dash Connector — A dash may attach a branch, person, or अपत्य / सन्तति statement to a place.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११२३. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Dash Connector” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) A dash may attach a branch, person, or अपत्य / सन्तति statement to a place.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

११२४. What function or working meaning is assigned to “सँ” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) Flexible place connector.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११२५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “समेत” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) Included-with marker.

११२६. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Connector Fields” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) The dash must be recorded as a connector, not deleted.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

११२७. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Connector Fields” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) The source order of the joined pair should be preserved.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

११२८. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “E. Person and Branch Fields”?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) Associated Person — The person, ancestor, or title-bearing individual linked with the place occurrence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

११२९. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Associated Person” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) The person, ancestor, or title-bearing individual linked with the place occurrence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११३०. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Associated Branch” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) The सन्तति, अपत्य, or other branch unit attached to the place.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

११३१. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Relationship Word” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) The kinship or branch term that connects the person and place, such as सन्तति, अपत्य, सुत, सुता, दौहित्र, or विवाह.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

११३२. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Person and Branch Fields” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) Generation Level — Where the place is tied to a generational term such as पौत्र or प्रपौत्र, record the generation level in the linked person table.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

११३३. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “F. Marriage and Affinal Fields”?

(A) Marriage Event ID — A link to the विवाह entry in which the place occurs.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

११३४. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Marriage Event ID” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) A link to the विवाह entry in which the place occurs.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

११३५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Principal House Place” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) The place associated with the person whose marriage is being recorded.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

११३६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “First or Second Marriage” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) A marker showing whether the place belongs to प्रथम विवाह, द्वितीय विवाह, or unspecified marriage.

११३७. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “G. Maternal and Daughter-Line Fields”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Maternal-Cycle ID — A link to a मातृक चक्र record in which the place occurs.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

११३८. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Maternal Place” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) A place belonging to the mother’s side, maternal house, or maternal network.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

११३९. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Implied Female Link” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) A marker showing that the village is connected through an unnamed daughter, wife, or mother.

११४०. What function or working meaning is assigned to “दौहित्र Link” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) A link to the daughter’s-son record associated with the place.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

११४१. Which rule best follows from the section “G. Maternal and Daughter-Line Fields” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) Maternal-Cycle ID — A link to a मातृक चक्र record in which the place occurs.

११४२. Which rule best follows from the section “G. Maternal and Daughter-Line Fields” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) दौहित्र Link — A link to the daughter’s-son record associated with the place.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

११४३. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “H. Title and Intellectual Fields”?

(A) Title-Bearing Person — A person with title or learned identity linked to the village occurrence.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

११४४. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Title Category” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) The title category: learned, literary, ritual, status, administrative, or uncertain.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

११४५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Learned Village Indicator” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) A flag used when repeated titles such as महामहोपाध्याय, कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, or ज्योतिर्विद occur in the same village context.

११४६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Specialist Function” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) A link to ritual, literary, grammatical, calendrical, dharma, or other intellectual specialism.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

११४७. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “I. Number and Note Fields”?

(A) Number as Written — The exact parenthetical number near the place occurrence, including slash and zero forms.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

११४८. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Number as Written” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) The exact parenthetical number near the place occurrence, including slash and zero forms.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११४९. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Number Position” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) Whether the number comes after a name, title, village, marriage marker, टीप, or another element.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११५०. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Number Function” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) A provisional classification: register anchor, branch marker, person marker, marriage marker, note reference, or unresolved.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

११५१. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “Connector: अथ / एते / dash / सँ / समेत / ओ / वासी / डीह / मूलग्राम / पाली / तत्रैव / none”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Place Function: frame village / branch-seat / residence / root village / डीह / palli locality / affinal / maternal / daughter-line / included / joined / uncertain

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११५२. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “K. Sample Short Entries”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) सरिसब — Frame-village occurrence when introduced by अथ and ग्राम.

११५३. What function or working meaning is assigned to “सरिसब” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) Frame-village occurrence when introduced by अथ and ग्राम.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

११५४. What function or working meaning is assigned to “गंगोली” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) Frame and closure example when both opener and एते-style closure are present.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

११५५. What function or working meaning is assigned to “कटमा ओ सकुरी” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) Joined-place form.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

११५६. Which rule best follows from the section “K. Sample Short Entries” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Attached places inside the cluster should not automatically be treated as separate frame villages.

११५७. Which rule best follows from the section “K. Sample Short Entries” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) Boundary evidence should be recorded.

११५८. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “L. Gazetteer Cross-References”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Village to Person: every place occurrence should link to person occurrence where a person is named.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

११५९. Which rule best follows from the section “L. Gazetteer Cross-References” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) Village to Person: every place occurrence should link to person occurrence where a person is named.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

११६०. Which rule best follows from the section “L. Gazetteer Cross-References” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) Village to Branch: every place attached to सन्तति or अपत्य should link to the branch table.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

११६१. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “M. Confidence Labels for Gazetteer Work”?

(A) Certain — The source form, function, and context are clear.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

११६२. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Certain” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) The source form, function, and context are clear.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

११६३. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Probable” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) The interpretation is strongly supported by formula, repeated usage, or surrounding grammar.

११६४. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Possible” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) The interpretation is plausible but not yet fully supported.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११६५. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “N. Common Gazetteer Errors”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) Modernizing too early — Replacing source spellings with modern village names before preserving the original form.

११६६. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Modernizing too early” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) Replacing source spellings with modern village names before preserving the original form.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११६७. What function or working meaning is assigned to “One row per modern place” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) Collapsing many source occurrences into one village row and losing function.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

११६८. What function or working meaning is assigned to “Origin bias” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) Treating every place as the person’s origin or ancestral village.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

११६९. Which rule best follows from the section “N. Common Gazetteer Errors” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) Ignoring वासी — Failing to distinguish residence or recognized belonging from root village.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

११७०. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “O. Rules for Appendix D”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) Preserve the place form exactly as written.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

११७१. Which rule best follows from the section “O. Rules for Appendix D” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) Preserve the place form exactly as written.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

११७२. Which rule best follows from the section “O. Rules for Appendix D” in Appendix D. Village Gazetteer?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) Normalize only in a separate field.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

११७३. In Appendix D. Village Gazetteer, what is the main point of the section “Conclusion to Appendix D”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) The village gazetteer is the geographical backbone of Panji decoding.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

११७४. Which statement best summarizes the role of Appendix D. Village Gazetteer in the overall decoding method?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It uses Village Gazetteer to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index

११७५. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section "Purpose of the Title and Occupation Index"?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) This appendix gives the working structure for a Panji title and occupation index.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११७६. Which rule best follows from the section "Purpose of the Title and Occupation Index" in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) They help identify persons, distinguish repeated names, locate learned houses, mark ritual authority, and connect persons with village and marriage networks.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

११७७. Which rule best follows from the section "Purpose of the Title and Occupation Index" in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) The index should therefore record every title exactly as written, classify its function, link it to the person and village occurrence, preserve abbreviation forms, and mark confidence.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

११७८. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section "Editorial Rule"?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) No title or occupation should be translated away.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

११७९. Which rule best follows from the section "Editorial Rule" in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) No title or occupation should be translated away.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

११८०. Which rule best follows from the section "Editorial Rule" in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) The source form must remain visible.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

११८१. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “A. Core Index Fields”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) Title Occurrence ID - A stable identifier for each title occurrence.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

११८२. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “B. Learned Titles”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) महामहोपाध्याय - A high learned title.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

११८३. Which rule best follows from the section “B. Learned Titles” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It should be indexed under learned authority and cross-linked to the person index, village index, and intellectual-history table.

११८४. Which rule best follows from the section “B. Learned Titles” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) Preserve as written and normalize only in the analysis field.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

११८५. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “C. Literary Titles”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) This title should be indexed under literary history and attached to person, village, and branch.

११८६. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Literary Titles” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) This title should be indexed under literary history and attached to person, village, and branch.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

११८७. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Literary Titles” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It may identify a poet of high standing or a learned literary figure.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११८८. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “D. Grammatical and Scholastic Specialist Titles”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) This title is important for the history of language, grammar, and scholastic houses.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

११८९. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Grammatical and Scholastic Specialist Titles” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It should be indexed as a specialist learned title.

११९०. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Grammatical and Scholastic Specialist Titles” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) Preserve variant spellings and mark the specialist category.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

११९१. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “E. Ritual and Religious Function Titles”?

(A) अग्निहोत्रिक - Ritual specialist associated with अग्निहोत्र.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

११९२. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Ritual and Religious Function Titles” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) This title should be linked to ritual-function indexing.

११९३. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Ritual and Religious Function Titles” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It should be indexed as ritual function and connected with village and house.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

११९४. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “F. Calendrical and Astral Specialist Titles”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) ज्योतिर्विद - A calendar, astrology, or astronomy specialist depending on context.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

११९५. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Calendrical and Astral Specialist Titles” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It should be linked to calendrical function and title index.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

११९६. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Calendrical and Astral Specialist Titles” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) Preserve the abbreviation until expansion is secure.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

११९७. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “G. Social and Status Titles”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) - A title or status marker.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

११९८. Which rule best follows from the section “G. Social and Status Titles” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It often helps distinguish persons and branches and must be preserved in marriage and person entries.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

११९९. Which rule best follows from the section “G. Social and Status Titles” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It should be preserved and may serve as a chronological clue, not as a date.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१२००. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “H. Administrative and Office Terms”?

(A) अधिकारी - Officer or authority-holder where present.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१२०१. Which rule best follows from the section “H. Administrative and Office Terms” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Its exact function should be determined from context.

१२०२. Which rule best follows from the section “H. Administrative and Office Terms” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) These should be indexed as occupational or administrative functions.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१२०३. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “I. Title Abbreviation Policy”?

(A) Every abbreviation must be entered as written.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१२०४. Which rule best follows from the section “I. Title Abbreviation Policy” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) Every abbreviation must be entered as written.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१२०५. Which rule best follows from the section “I. Title Abbreviation Policy” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) The expansion should appear in a separate field.

१२०६. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “J. Titles in Marriage Entries”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) Titles in विवाह entries are especially important.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१२०७. Which rule best follows from the section “J. Titles in Marriage Entries” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) They may identify the principal person, spouse-side house, father of spouse, or titled branch.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१२०८. Which rule best follows from the section “J. Titles in Marriage Entries” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) The title should remain linked to the marriage-event record.

१२०९. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “K. Titles in मातृक चक्र and दौहित्र Records”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) A title inside a मातृक चक्र may belong to the maternal or affinal house rather than to the main paternal line.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१२१०. Which rule best follows from the section “K. Titles in मातृक चक्र and दौहित्र Records” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) The index must record line function.

१२११. Which rule best follows from the section “K. Titles in मातृक चक्र and दौहित्र Records” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) A title near a दौहित्र entry may identify a daughter-line bridge or an affinal house.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१२१२. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “L. Titles and Village Geography”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) Titles should be studied by village.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१२१३. Which rule best follows from the section “L. Titles and Village Geography” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Titles should be studied by village.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१२१४. Which rule best follows from the section “L. Titles and Village Geography” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) The title index should link each title occurrence to frame village, attached place, residence, root village, or affinal/maternal place.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१२१५. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “M. Titles and Numbers”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) Numbers near titles should be preserved exactly.

१२१६. Which rule best follows from the section “M. Titles and Numbers” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) Numbers near titles should be preserved exactly.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१२१७. Which rule best follows from the section “M. Titles and Numbers” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) A number may distinguish two persons with the same title and name.

१२१८. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “N. Title Index Table Template”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) A full title index table should include: title occurrence ID; source form; normalized title; abbreviation status; probable expansion; title category; attached person; attached branch; village occurrence;...

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१२१९. Which rule best follows from the section “N. Title Index Table Template” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) A full title index table should include: title occurrence ID; source form; normalized title; abbreviation status; probable expansion; title category; attached person; attached branch; village occurrence;...

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१२२०. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “O. Sample Title Index Records”?

(A) कविराज - Source form preserved; category literary; linked to person occurrence; village and branch recorded; confidence marked according to context.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१२२१. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “P. Cross-References”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Title to Person - Every title must point to a person occurrence or be marked house-level / uncertain.

१२२२. Which rule best follows from the section “P. Cross-References” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Title to Person - Every title must point to a person occurrence or be marked house-level / uncertain.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१२२३. Which rule best follows from the section “P. Cross-References” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Title to Village - Every title should connect to the relevant village occurrence.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१२२४. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “Q. Confidence Labels”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) Certain - The title form and attachment are clear.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१२२५. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “R. Common Title-Index Errors”?

(A) Silent expansion - Replacing abbreviations with expanded titles without preserving the source form.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१२२६. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “S. Rules for Appendix E”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Preserve every title exactly as written.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१२२७. Which rule best follows from the section “S. Rules for Appendix E” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) Preserve every title exactly as written.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१२२८. Which rule best follows from the section “S. Rules for Appendix E” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Separate source form, expansion, and normalized category.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१२२९. In Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index, what is the main point of the section “Conclusion to Appendix E”?

(A) The title and occupation index reveals the Panji as an archive of social and intellectual function.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१२३०. Which rule best follows from the section “Conclusion to Appendix E” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) They help identify persons and houses, but only when kept with source form, village, number, relationship, and context.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१२३१. Which rule best follows from the section “Conclusion to Appendix E” in Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) A title is never merely an ornament in Panji decoding.

१२३२. Which statement best summarizes the role of Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index in the overall decoding method?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It uses Title and Occupation Index to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables

१२३३. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section "Purpose of Appendix F"?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) This appendix supplies sample genealogical tables for Panji reconstruction.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१२३४. Which rule best follows from the section "Purpose of Appendix F" in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) Their purpose is to show how decoded data should be arranged so that source phrases, relationship words, branch markers, marriage events, मातृक चक्र, दौहित्र, villages, titles, numbers, and uncertainty remain...

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१२३५. Which rule best follows from the section "Purpose of Appendix F" in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) A modern chart may look cleaner, but a Panji table must be able to show why a person was placed in a line, why a branch was separated, why a marriage node was created, and why a maternal or daughter-line link...

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१२३६. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section "How to Use These Tables"?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) Use these models after an entry has been transcribed, segmented, and decoded.

१२३७. Which rule best follows from the section "How to Use These Tables" in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) Do not begin with the table and then force the source into it.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१२३८. Which rule best follows from the section "How to Use These Tables" in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) First preserve the original phrase, then classify the terms, then enter the data into the correct table.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१२३९. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “Editorial Rule”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) No table should hide uncertainty.

१२४०. Which rule best follows from the section “Editorial Rule” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) No table should hide uncertainty.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१२४१. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “A. Master Source Segment Table”?

(A) This is the first table for any genealogical reconstruction.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१२४२. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “B. Person Occurrence Table”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) The person occurrence table records every name occurrence before merging identities.

१२४३. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “C. Identity Group Table”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) After all occurrences are entered, some may be grouped as the same person.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१२४४. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Identity Group Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) This must be a separate table, not a silent merger.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१२४५. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “D. Paternal Spine Table”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) The paternal spine table contains only relations supported by direct descent markers or clearly defined generational terms.

१२४६. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Paternal Spine Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It should not include all branch and maternal material.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१२४७. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “E. Branch Continuity Table”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) This table preserves सन्तति and अपत्य relations without forcing them into immediate father-son lines.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१२४८. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “F. Marriage Node Table”?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) Every विवाह entry should create a marriage node.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१२४९. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Marriage Node Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) Every विवाह entry should create a marriage node.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१२५०. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Marriage Node Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) First and second marriages require separate nodes.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१२५१. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “G. Issue Assignment Table”?

(A) The issue assignment table prevents children from being attached to the wrong marriage or branch.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१२५२. Which rule best follows from the section “G. Issue Assignment Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) When a सुता list follows a विवाह entry, do not automatically assign all following names to that marriage.

१२५३. Which rule best follows from the section “G. Issue Assignment Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Record the phrase and mark confidence.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१२५४. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “H. Maternal-Cycle Table”?

(A) A मातृक चक्र must be treated as a network table, not as an extension of the paternal spine.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१२५५. Which rule best follows from the section “H. Maternal-Cycle Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) A मातृक चक्र must be treated as a network table, not as an extension of the paternal spine.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१२५६. Which rule best follows from the section “H. Maternal-Cycle Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) The table should show the maternal route by which houses connect.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१२५७. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “I. Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Table”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) This table protects daughter-line evidence from being absorbed into paternal descent.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१२५८. Which rule best follows from the section “I. Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) A दौहित्र should never be listed as direct son of his maternal grandfather.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१२५९. Which rule best follows from the section “I. Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) The daughter must appear as a named or implied bridge.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१२६०. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “J. Village Attachment Table”?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) Genealogical tables must keep place functions visible.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१२६१. Which rule best follows from the section “J. Village Attachment Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) Genealogical tables must keep place functions visible.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१२६२. Which rule best follows from the section “J. Village Attachment Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) This table should link to the Village Gazetteer in Appendix D.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१२६३. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “K. Title Attachment Table”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) Titles help distinguish persons and houses.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१२६४. Which rule best follows from the section “K. Title Attachment Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) Titles help distinguish persons and houses.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१२६५. Which rule best follows from the section “K. Title Attachment Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) They should be preserved in genealogical tables, not moved only to a separate index.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१२६६. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “L. Number Anchor Table”?

(A) Parenthetical numbers should be kept with the genealogical evidence.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१२६७. Which rule best follows from the section “L. Number Anchor Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) Parenthetical numbers should be kept with the genealogical evidence.

१२६८. Which rule best follows from the section “L. Number Anchor Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) They may distinguish persons, branches, marriages, notes, or internal register positions.

१२६९. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “M. Sample Direct Descent Table”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) Column model: source segment; father; relationship term; child; generation level; village context; title; number; confidence; note.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१२७०. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “N. Sample Branch Continuity Table”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Column model: source segment; branch-holder; term; branch group; attached place; connector; included place; confidence; note.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१२७१. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “O. Sample Marriage Table”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) Column model: source segment; marriage node; principal person; marriage marker; order; date phrase; spouse-side clue; village; issue confidence; number; note.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१२७२. Which rule best follows from the section “O. Sample Marriage Table” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Sample row: S-061; M-002; same principal person; द्वितीय विवाह; second; date not supplied; second spouse-side clue; issue uncertain; note: separate marriage node required.

१२७३. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “P. Sample Maternal-Cycle Table”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) Column model: source segment; maternal-cycle ID; formula; anchor person; implied female link; maternal village; related marriage; दौहित्र link; confidence; note.

१२७४. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “Q. Sample Daughter-Line Table”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Column model: source segment; daughter-line ID; maternal house; implied daughter; दौहित्र; father-side house; village; confidence; note.

१२७५. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “R. Combined Genealogical Reconstruction Sheet”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) For a full reconstruction, the editor may combine selected fields into a reading sheet: source segment; person; relation; related person; branch; marriage node; maternal cycle; daughter-line link; village...

१२७६. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “S. Visual Chart Labels”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) Use solid lines for certain direct relations.

१२७७. Which rule best follows from the section “S. Visual Chart Labels” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) Every chart label should correspond to a table field.

१२७८. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “T. Common Table Errors”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) The common errors are: one table for everything; one row per modern person instead of one row per occurrence; treating सन्तति and अपत्य as sonship; merging first and second marriages; omitting implied women;...

१२७९. Which rule best follows from the section “T. Common Table Errors” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) The better practice is to preserve complexity in linked tables.

१२८०. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “U. Rules for Appendix F”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) Preserve the original phrase before tabling.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१२८१. Which rule best follows from the section “U. Rules for Appendix F” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) Preserve the original phrase before tabling.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१२८२. Which rule best follows from the section “U. Rules for Appendix F” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Separate direct descent from branch continuity.

१२८३. In Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables, what is the main point of the section “Conclusion to Appendix F”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) The genealogical tables are the working instruments of Panji reconstruction.

१२८४. Which rule best follows from the section “Conclusion to Appendix F” in Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables?

(A) By separating person occurrence, identity grouping, paternal spine, branch continuity, marriage, maternal cycle, daughter-line, village, title, and number data, the editor can preserve the Panji’s structure…

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१२८५. Which statement best summarizes the role of Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables in the overall decoding method?

(A) It uses Sample Genealogical Tables to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables

१२८६. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “Purpose of Appendix G”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) This appendix supplies sample marriage-network tables for Panji reconstruction.

१२८७. Which rule best follows from the section “Purpose of Appendix G” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) A marriage-network table must therefore preserve more than the names of husband and wife.

१२८८. Which rule best follows from the section “Purpose of Appendix G” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) These models show how to record विवाह, प्रथम विवाह, द्वितीय विवाह, spouse-side evidence, date phrases, village functions, issue assignment, मातृक चक्र links, दौहित्र links, and uncertainty in an auditable form.

१२८९. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “How to Use These Tables”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Begin with the original विवाह phrase.

१२९०. Which rule best follows from the section “How to Use These Tables” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) Then identify the principal person, marriage order, title, date phrase, spouse-side clue, village clue, number, and following issue or maternal-cycle evidence.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१२९१. Which rule best follows from the section “How to Use These Tables” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) Only after that should the entry be placed into a network table.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१२९२. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “Editorial Rule”?

(A) A marriage table should preserve event, relation, and uncertainty separately.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१२९३. Which rule best follows from the section “Editorial Rule” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) A marriage table should preserve event, relation, and uncertainty separately.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१२९४. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “A. Marriage Event Table”?

(A) The marriage event table is the central table.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१२९५. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Marriage Event Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) The marriage event table should be linked to person, village, title, number, issue, maternal-cycle, and daughter-line tables.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१२९६. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “B. Marriage Order Table”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) Marriage order must be recorded separately because प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह can create different networks.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१२९७. Which rule best follows from the section “B. Marriage Order Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) Marriage order must be recorded separately because प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह can create different networks.

१२९८. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “C. Spouse-Side Table”?

(A) A marriage entry may name the spouse, the spouse's father, the spouse-side house, or only a village clue.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१२९९. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Spouse-Side Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) These forms should be separated.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१३००. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Spouse-Side Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) If the spouse is unnamed but the house is known, the table should say spouse unnamed, house supplied.

१३०१. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “D. House-to-House Link Table”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) Marriage creates a connection between houses.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३०२. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “E. Marriage Date Table”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) Date phrases should be preserved as written.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१३०३. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Marriage Date Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Date phrases should be preserved as written.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३०४. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Marriage Date Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) A traditional calendar phrase, modern date, weekday, month, tithi, or year-marker should not be converted too quickly.

१३०५. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “F. Marriage Number Table”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) Numbers near विवाह entries may identify the marriage record, person, branch, note, or internal register position.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१३०६. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Marriage Number Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) Numbers near विवाह entries may identify the marriage record, person, branch, note, or internal register position.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१३०७. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Marriage Number Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) They should be preserved exactly.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१३०८. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “G. Issue Assignment Table”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Issue assignment is one of the most delicate parts of marriage-network reconstruction.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१३०९. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “H. First and Second Marriage Issue Table”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) Where first and second marriages occur, issue should be distributed only on evidence.

१३१०. Which rule best follows from the section “H. First and Second Marriage Issue Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) Where first and second marriages occur, issue should be distributed only on evidence.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१३११. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section "I. Marriage and मातृक चक्र Table"?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) Marriage entries often lead into maternal-cycle evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३१२. Which rule best follows from the section "I. Marriage and मातृक चक्र Table" in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) A मातृक चक्र may preserve the maternal or affinal consequences of a marriage.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१३१३. Which rule best follows from the section "I. Marriage and मातृक चक्र Table" in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) The table should show whether the maternal cycle is clearly linked to the marriage or only appears nearby.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१३१४. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section "J. Marriage and दौहित्र Table"?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) A daughter's son may be linked to a marriage through the daughter born or married into the relevant house.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१३१५. Which rule best follows from the section "J. Marriage and दौहित्र Table" in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) The table must preserve the female bridge.

१३१६. Which rule best follows from the section "J. Marriage and दौहित्र Table" in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) Never attach a दौहित्र directly as son of the maternal grandfather.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१३१७. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section "K. Marriage Village Table"?

(A) Villages in marriage entries must be classified carefully.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१३१८. Which rule best follows from the section “K. Marriage Village Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) Villages in marriage entries must be classified carefully.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१३१९. Which rule best follows from the section “K. Marriage Village Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) This table should link to the Village Gazetteer in Appendix D.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१३२०. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “L. Marriage Title Table”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) Titles in marriage entries can identify the principal person, spouse-side person, father-in-law, learned house, or status branch.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१३२१. Which rule best follows from the section “L. Marriage Title Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Titles in marriage entries can identify the principal person, spouse-side person, father-in-law, learned house, or status branch.

१३२२. Which rule best follows from the section “L. Marriage Title Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) A title inside a marriage entry should not be moved automatically into the main paternal line.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१३२३. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “M. Network Edge Table”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) For digital or graph-based work, every marriage can be represented as a network edge between two houses.

१३२४. Which rule best follows from the section “M. Network Edge Table” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) The direction field should not imply superiority.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१३२५. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “Date Phrase: source phrase preserved”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Spouse-Side Evidence: named spouse / spouse father / spouse house / spouse village / not supplied

१३२६. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “Second Marriage Node: M-011”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Issue Group A: assigned to M-010 with probable confidence because of position after प्रथम विवाह phrase Issue Group B: assigned to M-011 with possible confidence because it follows द्वितीय विवाह but boundary is...

१३२७. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “Daughter-Line Link: दौहित्र record present or possible”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) Critical Note: chart as network, not paternal descent.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१३२८. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “Confidence: probable”?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) Critical Note: place should not be treated as principal person's origin.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१३२९. Which rule best follows from the section “Confidence: probable” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) Critical Note: place should not be treated as principal person's origin.

१३३०. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “R. Combined Marriage Network Sheet”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) A summary marriage-network sheet may contain: marriage ID; principal person; marriage order; spouse-side house; spouse-side village; principal village; issue group; maternal-cycle link; daughter-line link;...

१३३१. Which rule best follows from the section “R. Combined Marriage Network Sheet” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) But it should be generated from detailed tables, not maintained as the only record.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१३३२. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “S. Visual Network Rules”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) Use a square or circle as a marriage node.

१३३३. Which rule best follows from the section “S. Visual Network Rules” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) Use separate nodes for first and second marriages.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१३३४. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “T. Common Marriage-Network Errors”?

(A) The common errors are: treating विवाह as a short note; merging first and second marriages; assigning all issue to the nearest spouse; ignoring spouse-side village; placing maternal-cycle villages in the...

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३३५. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “U. Rules for Appendix G”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) Preserve the original विवाह phrase.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१३३६. Which rule best follows from the section “U. Rules for Appendix G” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Preserve the original विवाह phrase.

१३३७. Which rule best follows from the section “U. Rules for Appendix G” in Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) Separate first and second marriages.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१३३८. In Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables, what is the main point of the section “Conclusion to Appendix G”?

(A) Marriage-network tables show that विवाह in the Panji is not a private event alone.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१३३९. Which statement best summarizes the role of Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables in the overall decoding method?

(A) It uses Sample Marriage Network Tables to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book

१३४०. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section "Purpose of Appendix H"?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) This appendix defines the editorial symbols used in this book for Panji transcription, decoding, tables, and charts.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१३४१. Which rule best follows from the section "Purpose of Appendix H" in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) A reader should know at once whether a word is supplied by the editor, doubtful in the source, damaged in the image, normalized for search, or reconstructed from context.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१३४२. Which rule best follows from the section "Purpose of Appendix H" in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) Editorial symbols must protect the source.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१३४३. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section "Editorial Rule"?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) The source form comes first.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१३४४. Which rule best follows from the section "Editorial Rule" in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) Editorial symbols may explain, supplement, normalize, or classify a reading, but they must never erase the original.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१३४५. Which rule best follows from the section "Editorial Rule" in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) If a symbol is used in transcription, table, chart, or appendix, its meaning must remain the same everywhere.

१३४६. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “A. Symbols in Transcription”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) Use square brackets when the editor supplies missing or implied material.

१३४७. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Symbols in Transcription” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) The supplied text must not be mistaken for source text.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१३४८. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Symbols in Transcription” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) When parentheses occur in the source, especially around numbers, preserve them exactly.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३४९. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “B. Symbols for Doubtful Readings”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) after a word - Doubtful reading.

१३५०. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “C. Symbols for Normalization”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) Use in tables, not in source transcription.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१३५१. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Symbols for Normalization” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) Use in notes when two similar forms should not be merged.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१३५२. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Symbols for Normalization” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) Use when a form should be compared with another occurrence but identity is not asserted.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१३५३. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “D. Symbols for Relationship Confidence”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) solid line - Certain direct relation in charts.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१३५४. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “E. Confidence Labels”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) Certain - The source reading and interpretation are secure.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१३५५. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “F. Symbols for Missing and Implied Data”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) not supplied - The source does not give the data.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३५६. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “G. Symbols for Source Layers”?

(A) source - Directly present in the Panji phrase.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३५७. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “H. Symbols for Numbers”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) (number) - Source parenthetical number.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३५८. Which rule best follows from the section “H. Symbols for Numbers” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) Preserve slash and zeroes.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१३५९. Which rule best follows from the section “H. Symbols for Numbers” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) Use only in notes, never as source transcription.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१३६०. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “I. Symbols for Places”?

(A) place-form as written - Original source spelling.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१३६१. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “J. Symbols for Titles and Abbreviations”?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) - Abbreviation as written.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१३६२. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “K. Symbols in Tables”?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) ID - Stable record identifier.

१३६३. Which rule best follows from the section “K. Symbols in Tables” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) ID - Stable record identifier.

१३६४. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “L. Symbols in Charts”?

(A) straight vertical line - Direct descent.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१३६५. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “M. Use of Brackets for Women Not Named in the Source”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) When the Panji structure requires a woman but the name is not supplied, use bracketed role labels.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३६६. Which rule best follows from the section “M. Use of Brackets for Women Not Named in the Source” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) These labels should be treated as editorial structure, not source names.

१३६७. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “N. Use of Symbols in Critical Notes”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) Critical notes should explain every important symbol.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१३६८. Which rule best follows from the section “N. Use of Symbols in Critical Notes” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) Critical notes should explain every important symbol.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१३६९. Which rule best follows from the section “N. Use of Symbols in Critical Notes” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) If a dotted line is used in a chart, the note should say why the relation is probable rather than certain.

१३७०. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “O. Common Errors in Using Editorial Symbols”?

(A) The common errors are: using brackets without explaining them; mixing source parentheses with editorial parentheses; using question marks inconsistently; marking a relation as certain in chart but probable in…

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१३७१. Which rule best follows from the section “O. Common Errors in Using Editorial Symbols” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) The common errors are: using brackets without explaining them; mixing source parentheses with editorial parentheses; using question marks inconsistently; marking a relation as certain in chart but probable in…

१३७२. Which rule best follows from the section “O. Common Errors in Using Editorial Symbols” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) Symbols should clarify the record.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३७३. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “P. Rules for Appendix H”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Use one symbol for one function.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१३७४. Which rule best follows from the section “P. Rules for Appendix H” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Preserve source signs exactly.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३७५. Which rule best follows from the section “P. Rules for Appendix H” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) Separate source punctuation from editorial punctuation.

१३७६. In Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book, what is the main point of the section “Conclusion to Appendix H”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) Editorial symbols are the visible grammar of uncertainty.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१३७७. Which rule best follows from the section “Conclusion to Appendix H” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) They allow the editor to preserve damaged readings, probable links, supplied female bridges, variant village forms, uncertain abbreviations, and corrected spellings without pretending that every reconstruction…

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१३७८. Which rule best follows from the section “Conclusion to Appendix H” in Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Appendix I will now provide the index of names, showing how person entries should be arranged for reference without merging repeated names or losing titles, villages, numbers, and relationship roles.

१३७९. Which statement best summarizes the role of Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book in the overall decoding method?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It uses Editorial Symbols Used in This Book to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

Appendix I. Index of Names

१३८०. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “Purpose of Appendix I”?

(A) This appendix provides the working structure for an Index of Names in Panji decoding.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१३८१. Which rule best follows from the section “Purpose of Appendix I” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It must preserve each name as a source occurrence, distinguish repeated names, retain titles, relationship words, village functions, numbers, marriage roles, maternal-cycle links, daughter-line bridges, and...

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१३८२. Which rule best follows from the section “Purpose of Appendix I” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) The index should help a reader find a person, but it should also prevent false identification.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१३८३. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “How to Use This Index”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Begin with the exact name as written in the source.

१३८४. Which rule best follows from the section “How to Use This Index” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) Only after comparison should occurrences be grouped into one identity.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१३८५. Which rule best follows from the section “How to Use This Index” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) The comparison should use relationship word, father or branch, village, title, number, marriage role, maternal role, daughter-line role, and source position.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१३८६. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “Editorial Rule”?

(A) Never identify a person by name alone.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१३८७. Which rule best follows from the section “Editorial Rule” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) Never identify a person by name alone.

१३८८. Which rule best follows from the section “Editorial Rule” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) The source form, normalized form, occurrence record, and identity confidence must remain separate.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१३८९. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “A. Core Name Index Fields”?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) Name Occurrence ID - A stable identifier for every occurrence of a name in the source.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१३९०. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Core Name Index Fields” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It should not replace the original form.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१३९१. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “B. Source Form and Normalized Form”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) The source form is primary.

१३९२. Which rule best follows from the section “B. Source Form and Normalized Form” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) But the grouping must be evidence-based.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१३९३. Which rule best follows from the section “B. Source Form and Normalized Form” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) A normalized heading should never erase the original source spelling.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१३९४. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “C. Occurrence Before Identity”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) Every name should first be entered as an occurrence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१३९५. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Occurrence Before Identity” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Every name should first be entered as an occurrence.

१३९६. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Occurrence Before Identity” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) They should remain separate until father, title, village, number, and source context support grouping.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१३९७. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “D. Repeated Names”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) Repeated names are normal in the Panji.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१३९८. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Repeated Names” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) The index must not treat repetition as duplication.

१३९९. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Repeated Names” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) The index should use disambiguating labels: same name, different father; same name, different village; same name, different title; same name, different marriage context; same name, uncertain identity; or…

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१४००. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “E. Titles in the Name Index”?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) Titles must remain attached to the name occurrence.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१४०१. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Titles in the Name Index” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) Titles must remain attached to the name occurrence.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१४०२. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Titles in the Name Index” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) म., कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, ठाकुर, बाबू, ज्योतिर्विद, धर्माधिकारी, or an abbreviation may distinguish one person from another.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१४०३. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “F. Relationship Roles”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) A name index should show whether a person appears as father, son, grandson, great-grandson, branch descendant, spouse-side person, daughter, daughter’s son, maternal-cycle figure, title-bearing specialist, or…

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१४०४. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Relationship Roles” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) A name index should show whether a person appears as father, son, grandson, great-grandson, branch descendant, spouse-side person, daughter, daughter’s son, maternal-cycle figure, title-bearing specialist, or…

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१४०५. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Relationship Roles” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) A person listed as दौहित्र should not be placed in the same category as a person listed as सुत.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१४०६. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “G. Direct Descent Roles”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) Names linked by सुत, पुत्र, पौत्र, and प्रपौत्र should receive direct-descent role labels.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१४०७. Which rule best follows from the section “G. Direct Descent Roles” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Names linked by सुत, पुत्र, पौत्र, and प्रपौत्र should receive direct-descent role labels.

१४०८. Which rule best follows from the section “G. Direct Descent Roles” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) The generation level should also be recorded.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१४०९. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “H. Branch Continuity Roles”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) Names linked through सन्तति or अपत्य should be indexed as branch-continuity unless direct generational evidence appears.

१४१०. Which rule best follows from the section “H. Branch Continuity Roles” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) Names linked through सन्तति or अपत्य should be indexed as branch-continuity unless direct generational evidence appears.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१४११. Which rule best follows from the section “H. Branch Continuity Roles” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) The index should distinguish branch-holder, branch descendant, and attached branch member.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१४१२. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “I. Marriage Roles”?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) Names inside a विवाह entry must be classified by role.

१४१३. Which rule best follows from the section “I. Marriage Roles” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) Names inside a विवाह entry must be classified by role.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१४१४. Which rule best follows from the section “I. Marriage Roles” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) The index should link such names to the marriage-event ID.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१४१५. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “J. Maternal-Cycle Roles”?

(A) Names inside a मातृक चक्र should be linked to a maternal-cycle ID.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१४१६. Which rule best follows from the section “J. Maternal-Cycle Roles” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) Names inside a मातृक चक्र should be linked to a maternal-cycle ID.

१४१७. Which rule best follows from the section “J. Maternal-Cycle Roles” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) The name index should not place all maternal-cycle names under the paternal spine.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१४१८. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “K. Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Roles”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) A name marked as दौहित्र should be indexed as daughter’s son.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१४१९. Which rule best follows from the section “K. Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Roles” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) A name marked as दौहित्र should be indexed as daughter’s son.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१४२०. Which rule best follows from the section “K. Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Roles” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) The index must link him to the daughter-line table and to the named or implied daughter through whom the relation passes.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१४२१. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “L. Women in the Name Index”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) The name index should include named women and implied women.

१४२२. Which rule best follows from the section “L. Women in the Name Index” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) The name index should include named women and implied women.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१४२३. Which rule best follows from the section “L. Women in the Name Index” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) Where the source does not give a name but the relation requires a woman, create an editorial record such as [unnamed daughter] or [female link implied].

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१४२४. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “M. Village Context in Name Entries”?

(A) Every name should carry its village context where available.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१४२५. Which rule best follows from the section “M. Village Context in Name Entries” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) Every name should carry its village context where available.

१४२६. Which rule best follows from the section “M. Village Context in Name Entries” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) But the place function must be preserved.

१४२७. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “N. Numbers in Name Entries”?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) Numbers near names should be preserved exactly.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१४२८. Which rule best follows from the section “N. Numbers in Name Entries” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) Numbers near names should be preserved exactly.

१४२९. Which rule best follows from the section “N. Numbers in Name Entries” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) They may help distinguish repeated names or connect the same person across several entries.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१४३०. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “O. Abbreviated and Title-Joined Names”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) Some names appear with abbreviations or title-name compounds.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१४३१. Which rule best follows from the section “O. Abbreviated and Title-Joined Names” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) These should be indexed under both source form and normalized access form.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१४३२. Which rule best follows from the section “O. Abbreviated and Title-Joined Names” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) For example, a title abbreviation attached to a name should remain visible in the original-name field while the title field records probable expansion.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१४३३. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “P. Variant Name Forms”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) Variant name forms should be cross-referenced.

१४३४. Which rule best follows from the section “P. Variant Name Forms” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) Variant name forms should be cross-referenced.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१४३५. Which rule best follows from the section “P. Variant Name Forms” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Where identity is uncertain, do not merge.

१४३६. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “Q. Alphabetical Arrangement”?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) The final printed index may be alphabetical by normalized name.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१४३७. Which rule best follows from the section “Q. Alphabetical Arrangement” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) Repeated names should be separated by disambiguating markers: title, father, village, branch, marriage role, or source segment.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१४३८. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “Name, normalized heading”?

(A) - source form 1; title; relationship role; village function; source segment; confidence.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१४३९. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “R. Cross-References”?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) The name index should include cross-references: see also, possible variant, not to be confused with, same as probable, same as possible, distinct from, spouse-side occurrence, maternal-cycle occurrence,...

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१४४०. Which rule best follows from the section “R. Cross-References” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) The name index should include cross-references: see also, possible variant, not to be confused with, same as probable, same as possible, distinct from, spouse-side occurrence, maternal-cycle occurrence,...

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१४४१. Which rule best follows from the section “R. Cross-References” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) Cross-references should clarify identity; they should not conceal uncertainty.

१४४२. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “S. Name Index Table Template”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) A complete name index table should include: name occurrence ID; original name; normalized name; variant form; identity group ID; title as written; title category; relationship word; role category; related...

१४४३. Which rule best follows from the section “S. Name Index Table Template” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) A complete name index table should include: name occurrence ID; original name; normalized name; variant form; identity group ID; title as written; title category; relationship word; role category; related...

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१४४४. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “Title: title or abbreviation as written”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) Relationship Role: सुत / पौत्र / सन्तति member / विवाह principal / दौहित्र / maternal-cycle figure / uncertain

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१४४५. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “U. Sample Repeated-Name Handling”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) If three persons share the same name, do not merge them into one entry.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१४४६. Which rule best follows from the section “U. Sample Repeated-Name Handling” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) If three persons share the same name, do not merge them into one entry.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१४४७. Which rule best follows from the section “U. Sample Repeated-Name Handling” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) The index should distinguish: Same name, Person A: linked to father X, village Y, title supplied, confidence certain.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१४४८. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “V. Common Name-Index Errors”?

(A) The common errors are: indexing normalized names only; merging repeated names; dropping titles; ignoring father or branch; losing village function; treating all marriage names as paternal persons; omitting...

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१४४९. Which rule best follows from the section “V. Common Name-Index Errors” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) The common errors are: indexing normalized names only; merging repeated names; dropping titles; ignoring father or branch; losing village function; treating all marriage names as paternal persons; omitting...

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१४५०. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “W. Rules for Appendix I”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) Preserve every name as written.

(C) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१४५१. Which rule best follows from the section “W. Rules for Appendix I” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) Preserve every name as written.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१४५२. Which rule best follows from the section “W. Rules for Appendix I” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) Never identify by name alone.

१४५३. In Appendix I. Index of Names, what is the main point of the section “Conclusion to Appendix I”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) The Index of Names is the personal memory of the Panji in reference form.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१४५४. Which rule best follows from the section “Conclusion to Appendix I” in Appendix I. Index of Names?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) A name is never isolated.

१४५५. Which statement best summarizes the role of Appendix I. Index of Names in the overall decoding method?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It uses Index of Names to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

Appendix J. Index of Places

१४५६. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “Purpose of Appendix J”?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) This appendix provides the working structure for an Index of Places in Panji decoding.

१४५७. Which rule best follows from the section “Purpose of Appendix J” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) The index must preserve these functions.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१४५८. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “How to Use This Index”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) Begin with the exact source form of the place.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१४५९. Which rule best follows from the section “How to Use This Index” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) Only after occurrence-level indexing should variant forms be grouped under a normalized heading.

१४६०. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “Editorial Rule”?

(A) Never identify a place by modern spelling alone.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१४६१. Which rule best follows from the section “Editorial Rule” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Never identify a place by modern spelling alone.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१४६२. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “A. Core Place Index Fields”?

(A) Place Occurrence ID - A stable identifier for every place occurrence in the source.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१४६३. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Core Place Index Fields” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It should be separate from the original form and should carry a confidence level.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१४६४. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “B. Source Form Before Normalization”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) The original place form must be preserved before any modern identification.

१४६५. Which rule best follows from the section “B. Source Form Before Normalization” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) The original place form must be preserved before any modern identification.

१४६६. Which rule best follows from the section “B. Source Form Before Normalization” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) The normalized form is useful for searching, but it should never erase the source spelling.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१४६७. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “C. Occurrence Before Gazetteer Identity”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) Every place occurrence should be entered before grouping.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१४६८. Which rule best follows from the section “C. Occurrence Before Gazetteer Identity” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Every place occurrence should be entered before grouping.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१४६९. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “D. Frame Villages”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) A frame village is a governing village for a cluster, often marked by अथ and ग्राम.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१४७०. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Frame Villages” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It should be indexed as a frame, not simply as a place name.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१४७१. Which rule best follows from the section “D. Frame Villages” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) The frame entry should include opener phrase, closure if present, strict boundary, possible wider boundary, and associated persons or branches.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१४७२. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “E. Cluster Closures”?

(A) Closures such as एते plus village plus ग्राम should be indexed.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१४७३. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Cluster Closures” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) Closures such as एते plus village plus ग्राम should be indexed.

१४७४. Which rule best follows from the section “E. Cluster Closures” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) Closure evidence should be cross-linked to the source segment and boundary-confidence field.

१४७५. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “F. Attached Places”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) Attached places occur inside a frame or person entry.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१४७६. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Attached Places” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It may identify branch-seat, residence, spouse-side house, maternal village, or included locality.

१४७७. Which rule best follows from the section “F. Attached Places” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) The index should record the attached place, the connector, the associated person or branch, and the place function.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१४७८. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “G. वासी Places”?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) A वासी place indicates residence or recognized belonging.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१४७९. Which rule best follows from the section “G. वासी Places” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) The place index should therefore record वासी as residence/belonging evidence and cross-link it to person, branch, and local-identity tables.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१४८०. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “H. डीह Places”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) डीह should be indexed separately from general ग्राम forms.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१४८१. Which rule best follows from the section “H. डीह Places” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) डीह should be indexed separately from general ग्राम forms.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१४८२. Which rule best follows from the section “H. डीह Places” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) The index should preserve the exact डीह phrase and attach it to the relevant person, branch, or house.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१४८३. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “I. मूलग्राम Places”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) मूलग्राम is a root-village marker.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१४८४. Which rule best follows from the section "I. मूलग्राम Places" in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It should be treated as strong local identity evidence.

१४८५. Which rule best follows from the section "I. मूलग्राम Places" in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) However, it should not be confused with current residence, marriage village, maternal village, or later branch settlement.

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१४८६. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section "J. पाली and Locality Forms"?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) पाली may identify a locality, sub-settlement, or component of a place-name.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१४८७. Which rule best follows from the section "J. पाली and Locality Forms" in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) पाली may identify a locality, sub-settlement, or component of a place-name.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१४८८. Which rule best follows from the section "J. पाली and Locality Forms" in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It should be preserved in the original place field.

१४८९. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section "K. समेत and Included Places"?

(A) समेत indicates that one or more places are included with another.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१४९०. Which rule best follows from the section "K. समेत and Included Places" in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) The index should record included-with links.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१४९१. Which rule best follows from the section "K. समेत and Included Places" in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) If the phrase contains two or more places, the source order should be preserved.

१४९२. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “L. ओ and Joined Places”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) Joined places should be preserved as pairs or groups before individual place entries are sorted alphabetically.

१४९३. Which rule best follows from the section “L. ओ and Joined Places” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) Joined places should be preserved as pairs or groups before individual place entries are sorted alphabetically.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१४९४. Which rule best follows from the section “L. ओ and Joined Places” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) The index should include a joined-with field and a source-order field.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१४९५. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “M. तत्रैव and Implied Places”?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) तत्रैव refers to a place already mentioned.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१४९६. Which rule best follows from the section “M. तत्रैव and Implied Places” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It must not be ignored merely because the place name is not repeated.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१४९७. Which rule best follows from the section “M. तत्रैव and Implied Places” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) The index should create an implied-place occurrence and link it to the probable referent.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१४९८. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “N. Places in Marriage Records”?

(A) Places in विवाह entries must be classified carefully.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१४९९. Which rule best follows from the section “N. Places in Marriage Records” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Places in विवाह entries must be classified carefully.

१५००. Which rule best follows from the section “N. Places in Marriage Records” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It should not automatically be treated as paternal origin.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

१५०१. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “O. Places in मातृक चक्र”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) Places inside मातृक चक्र may belong to maternal, affinal, spouse-side, daughter-line, or uncertain networks.

१५०२. Which rule best follows from the section “O. Places in मातृक चक्र” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) They should be linked to the maternal-cycle table and should not be moved into the paternal village column unless evidence supports it.

१५०३. Which rule best follows from the section “O. Places in मातृक चक्र” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) The index should mark maternal-place function and boundary confidence.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१५०४. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “P. Places in दौहित्र Records”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) A place in a दौहित्र entry may identify the maternal house, daughter's married house, father-side house of the daughter’s son, or another linked locality.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१५०५. Which rule best follows from the section “P. Places in दौहित्र Records” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) A place in a दौहित्र entry may identify the maternal house, daughter's married house, father-side house of the daughter’s son, or another linked locality.

१५०६. Which rule best follows from the section “P. Places in दौहित्र Records” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) The daughter-line bridge must remain visible.

१५०७. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “Q. Places with Titles”?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) A place associated with title-bearing persons may be important for intellectual, ritual, literary, or social geography.

१५०८. Which rule best follows from the section “Q. Places with Titles” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) Titles such as कविराज, वैयाकरण, महामहोपाध्याय, पण्डित, ज्योतिर्विद, and धर्माधिकारी should be linked to the place occurrence.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१५०९. Which rule best follows from the section “Q. Places with Titles” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) The index should allow a reader to see which villages are associated with learned titles or specialist functions, but conclusions should require repeated evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१५१०. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “R. Places with Numbers and टीप”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) Numbers near place names should be preserved.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१५११. Which rule best follows from the section “R. Places with Numbers and टीप” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) Numbers near place names should be preserved.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१५१२. Which rule best follows from the section “R. Places with Numbers and टीप” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) If a place appears near टीप, the place occurrence should link to the note layer.

१५१३. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “S. Variant Place Forms”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) Variant forms should be preserved under a variant group.

१५१४. Which rule best follows from the section “S. Variant Place Forms” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(B) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(C) Variant forms should be preserved under a variant group.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१५१५. Which rule best follows from the section “S. Variant Place Forms” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) Modern spelling should not be imposed before the variant group is studied.

१५१६. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “T. Alphabetical Arrangement”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) The final printed Index of Places may be alphabetized by normalized place form.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

१५१७. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “Place, normalized heading”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) - source form 1; frame village; opener or closure; source segment; confidence.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१५१८. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “U. Cross-References”?

(A) The place index should include cross-references: see also, possible variant, not identical with, included with, joined with, frame of, attached to, वासी of, डीह of, मूलग्राम of, spouse-side in, maternal place…

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१५१९. Which rule best follows from the section “U. Cross-References” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) The place index should include cross-references: see also, possible variant, not identical with, included with, joined with, frame of, attached to, वासी of, डीह of, मूलग्राम of, spouse-side in, maternal place…

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१५२०. Which rule best follows from the section “U. Cross-References” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) Cross-references should clarify function and prevent false merging.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१५२१. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “V. Place Index Table Template”?

(A) A complete place index table should include: place occurrence ID; original place form; normalized place form; variant group; source segment; frame village; opener phrase; closure phrase; connector; place…

(B) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१५२२. Which rule best follows from the section “V. Place Index Table Template” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) A complete place index table should include: place occurrence ID; original place form; normalized place form; variant group; source segment; frame village; opener phrase; closure phrase; connector; place…

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१५२३. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “Variant Group: confirmed / probable / possible / unresolved”?

(A) Connector: अथ / एते / ग्राम / dash / सँ / समेत / ओ / वासी / डीह / मूलग्राम / पाली / तत्रैव / विवाह context / मातृक context Place Function: frame / residence / root / house-site / palli locality / branch-seat /…

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१५२४. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “X. Sample Variant Handling”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) If a place appears in three forms, do not replace all three with a modern spelling.

१५२५. Which rule best follows from the section “X. Sample Variant Handling” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) If a place appears in three forms, do not replace all three with a modern spelling.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१५२६. Which rule best follows from the section “X. Sample Variant Handling” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

(C) If evidence later proves one form is distinct, split the variant group and record the revision.

(D) It is only an ornamental appendix and does not affect decoding.

१५२७. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “Y. Common Place-Index Errors”?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) The common errors are: indexing only modern names; losing source spellings; treating every place as origin; ignoring frame and closure; omitting connectors; deleting पाली; flattening डीह into ग्राम; confusing…

(C) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(D) It ignores uncertainty and variants in the source record.

१५२८. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “Z. Rules for Appendix J”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) Preserve every place form as written.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१५२९. Which rule best follows from the section “Z. Rules for Appendix J” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) Preserve every place form as written.

१५३०. Which rule best follows from the section “Z. Rules for Appendix J” in Appendix J. Index of Places?

(A) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) Normalize only in a separate field.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१५३१. In Appendix J. Index of Places, what is the main point of the section “Conclusion to Appendix J”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) The Index of Places completes the reference apparatus of this book.

१५३२. Which statement best summarizes the role of Appendix J. Index of Places in the overall decoding method?

(A) It uses Index of Places to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(B) It should replace context-based interpretation in every case.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It gives final identities without preserving source forms.

Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation

१५३३. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “1. Why a Closing Note Is Needed”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) This book has treated the Panji not as a simple list of ancestors but as a layered archive of Mithila.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१५३४. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why a Closing Note Is Needed” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It has shown how names, villages, titles, marriage records, maternal cycles, daughter-line links, numbers, notes, and local identity markers must be read together.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१५३५. Which rule best follows from the section “1. Why a Closing Note Is Needed” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) The central rule is this: preserve before interpreting.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१५३६. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “2. The Panji Is a Network, Not a Line”?

(A) The modern reader often expects genealogy to be a vertical line: father, son, grandson, great-grandson.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१५३७. Which rule best follows from the section “2. The Panji Is a Network, Not a Line” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) A correct reconstruction must therefore be a network.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१५३८. Which rule best follows from the section “2. The Panji Is a Network, Not a Line” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It must show direct descent where the source supports it.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१५३९. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “3. The Final Preservation Rule”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) The final preservation rule can be stated in four steps.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१५४०. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “4. The Final Reading Order”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) A difficult Panji entry should be read in this order:

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१५४१. Which rule best follows from the section “4. The Final Reading Order” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) A difficult Panji entry should be read in this order:

१५४२. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “5. The Final Data Checklist”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) Before a decoded entry is considered complete, the editor should ask: Has the source phrase been preserved exactly?

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१५४३. Which rule best follows from the section “5. The Final Data Checklist” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) Before a decoded entry is considered complete, the editor should ask: Has the source phrase been preserved exactly?

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१५४४. Which rule best follows from the section “5. The Final Data Checklist” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Have repeated names been kept separate until evidence supports merging?

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१५४५. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “6. The Final Charting Rule”?

(A) A chart is useful only when it remains accountable to the source.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१५४६. Which rule best follows from the section “6. The Final Charting Rule” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) Every line in a chart should be explainable from a table.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

१५४७. Which rule best follows from the section “6. The Final Charting Rule” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Every table row should be traceable to a source segment.

१५४८. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “7. The Final Indexing Rule”?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) The indexes should not flatten the source.

१५४९. Which rule best follows from the section “7. The Final Indexing Rule” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) The indexes should not flatten the source.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१५५०. Which rule best follows from the section “7. The Final Indexing Rule” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) The Index of Names should not merge repeated names.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१५५१. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “8. The Final Rule for Women in the Panji”?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) The Panji often preserves women structurally even where it does not preserve their personal names.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१५५२. Which rule best follows from the section “8. The Final Rule for Women in the Panji” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) The Panji often preserves women structurally even where it does not preserve their personal names.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

१५५३. Which rule best follows from the section “8. The Final Rule for Women in the Panji” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) Where a woman is named, preserve her name.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१५५४. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “9. The Final Rule for Villages”?

(A) Village evidence must be treated as function, not decoration.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१५५५. Which rule best follows from the section “9. The Final Rule for Villages” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) Village evidence must be treated as function, not decoration.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१५५६. Which rule best follows from the section “9. The Final Rule for Villages” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) Its connector and function must be preserved.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१५५७. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “10. The Final Rule for Titles and Numbers”?

(A) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) Titles and numbers are identification evidence.

१५५८. Which rule best follows from the section “10. The Final Rule for Titles and Numbers” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) म., कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, ठाकुर, ज्योतिर्विद, धर्माधिकारी, and similar forms help distinguish persons, houses, villages, and intellectual traditions.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१५५९. Which rule best follows from the section “10. The Final Rule for Titles and Numbers” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) They should never be dropped as ornament.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१५६०. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “11. The Final Rule for Uncertainty”?

(A) Uncertainty is not failure.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१५६१. Which rule best follows from the section “11. The Final Rule for Uncertainty” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) The editor should never be ashamed to write uncertain, possible, unresolved, not supplied, image-unverified, or OCR-suspect.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१५६२. Which rule best follows from the section “11. The Final Rule for Uncertainty” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) These labels preserve the integrity of the work.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१५६३. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “12. Final Source-Preservation Checklist”?

(A) For every entry, preserve: Original phrase.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१५६४. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “13. Closing Reflection”?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(D) The Panji is one of Mithila’s great systems of memory.

१५६५. Which rule best follows from the section “13. Closing Reflection” in Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) This book has offered a method: preserve the source, respect the terms, classify the functions, build linked tables, mark uncertainty, and reconstruct only what the evidence supports.

१५६६. In Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation, what is the main point of the section “Final Note”?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) The manuscript now contains the main chapters, reference tools, and appendices needed for source-preserving Panji decoding.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१५६७. Which statement best summarizes the role of Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation in the overall decoding method?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) It uses Decoding as Preservation to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(D) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol

१५६८. In Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol, what is the main point of the section "Opening frame"?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) The uploaded index states the governing publication sequence: "GENOME MAPPING VOLUME I [KHAND 1,2,3] - Decoding the Panji of Mithila Volume II, III & IV decodes these three Khand of Volume I respectively."...

१५६९. Which rule best follows from the section "Opening frame" in Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol?

(A) Any sentence that sounds like it covers all three Khands must be read as method, not as scope.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

१५७०. In Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol, what is the main point of the section "माने गादू- खण्ड १ पृष्ठ ६११-६९०"?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(C) ठाकुर चन्द्रपति [महादेव (थेघ), भगीरथ (मेघ), दामोदर, महेश- महेश ठाकुरक भाए सभक नामपर अध्याय सभक सिम्बोलिक नामकरण, सभटा मूल (१६७) क वर्णन।

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

१५७१. In Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol, what is the main point of the section "गोत्र-पञ्जी- (कतेक गोत्र आ तकर अन्तर्गत कतेक मूल)- १४-१५"?

(A) महेश ठाकुरक सभसँ जेठ भाएक नामपर सिम्बोलिक अध्याय-नामकरण- मुदा एतए सभ मूलक विवरण (१७-३३७ मेघापत्य- मेघ ठाकुरक सन्ततिक विवरण)

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१५७२. In Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol, what is the main point of the section "माने गादू- खण्ड १ पृष्ठ ६११-६९०"?

(A) ठाकुर चन्द्रपति [महादेव (थेघ), भगीरथ (मेघ), दामोदर, महेश- महेश ठाकुरक भाए सभक नामपर अध्याय सभक सिम्बोलिक नामकरण, सभटा मूल (१६७) क वर्णन।

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१५७३. In Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol, what is the main point of the section "गोत्र-पञ्जी- (कतेक गोत्र आ तकर अन्तर्गत कतेक मूल)- १४-१५"?

(A) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) महेश ठाकुरक सभसँ जेठ भाएक नामपर सिम्बोलिक अध्याय-नामकरण- मुदा एतए सभ मूलक विवरण (१७-३३७ मेघापत्य- मेघ ठाकुरक सन्ततिक विवरण)

१५७४. In Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol, what is the main point of the section "माने-गादू (माने आ गादू दुनू भाएक सन्तान ६११-६९०)"?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) गंगाधर, गंगाधरक दू सन्तान वीर (पर्वपल्ली-पवौली) आ नारायण, नारायणक पुत्र शूलपाणि, शूलपाणिक पुत्र हाले (प्रसिद्ध साँई प्रसिद्ध संकर्षण- खण्डवला ग्रामोपार्जक), संकर्षणक छह पुत्र- भद्रेश्वर,दामोदर, वैकुण्ठ,...

१५७५. Which rule best follows from the section "माने-गादू (माने आ गादू दुनू भाएक सन्तान ६११-६९०)" in Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) Decoding implication: the headings मेघापत्य, दामोदरापत्य, महेशापत्य, and माने-गादू are symbolic chapter titles built around the brothers connected with Mahesh Thakur, but the content under them ranges across...

१५७६. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol in the overall decoding method?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It uses Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(D) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

Chapter 34. Khand 1 Master Structure and Chapter Link Map

१५७७. In Chapter 34. Khand 1 Master Structure and Chapter Link Map, what is the main point of the section "Opening frame"?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) The following master map links the Khand 1 index blocks to the chapters and appendices already present in this volume.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१५७८. Which rule best follows from the section "Opening frame" in Chapter 34. Khand 1 Master Structure and Chapter Link Map?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) Final Khand 1 block; separate Maaney and Gadu lines when evidence requires.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१५७९. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 34. Khand 1 Master Structure and Chapter Link Map in the overall decoding method?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It uses Khand 1 Master Structure and Chapter Link Map to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding

१५८०. In Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding, what is the main point of the section "Opening frame"?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) The first block of the Khand 1 index is the gate to the entire volume.

१५८१. In Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding, what is the main point of the section "(ii) पर्वपल्ली वढ़ियाम (पवौली)"?

(A) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(B) (iii) खण्डबला भौर; (iv) सोदरपुर सरिसव, मानी, दिगउन्ध, तेतरिहार, कन्होली कटका, हाटी, वत्स (i) पाली महिषी; (ii) हरिअम्ब बलिराजपुर; (iii) घुसौत नगवाड़; (iv) करमहा रूचौलि, नरूआड़, बेहट, तरौनी, झंझारपुर, अनलपुर;...

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१५८२. In Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding, what is the main point of the section "कात्यायन (i) कुजौली भखरौली"?

(A) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(B) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) Decoding rule: each row must be read as a three-layer unit: गोत्र -> मूल -> मूलग्राम.

१५८३. Which rule best follows from the section "कात्यायन (i) कुजौली भखरौली" in Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding?

(A) Decoding rule: each row must be read as a three-layer unit: गोत्र -> मूल -> मूलग्राम.

(B) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(C) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१५८४. In Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding, what is the main point of the section "एकहरा- कन्हौली, रुचौली"?

(A) Decoding rule: this restatement is the practical village-cluster checklist.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(D) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

१५८५. Which rule best follows from the section "एकहरा- कन्हौली, रुचौली" in Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding?

(A) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(D) Any Khand 1 passage mentioning one of these clusters must be cross-checked against this block before assigning origin, residence, or branch-seat function.

१५८६. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding in the overall decoding method?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

(C) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

(D) It uses गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records

१५८७. In Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records, what is the main point of the section "Opening frame"?

(A) The index then moves from गोत्र-मूल to लौकित and चौगोला श्रेणी.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

१५८८. Which rule best follows from the section "Opening frame" in Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records?

(A) These records must be linked to the person index, title index, village index, and number table.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१५८९. In Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records, what is the main point of the section "A. लौकित and चौगोला summary"?

(A) (प्राचीन पञ्जी) लौकित) श्रोत्रिय लोकनिक; चौगोला श्रेणी युक्त प्रथम द्वितीय तृतीय चतुर्थ पंचम भरथीया भदाईझा बाभनझा पीताम्बरझा दशरथमिश्र रघुनीझा नारायणझा देवाईझा गंगाधरझा रूद्रपतिझा वाबूमिश्र बलभद्रठाकुर तिसउँत...

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It ignores मातृक चक्र and keeps only the paternal line.

१५९०. In Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records, what is the main point of the section "B. मोदानन्द शाखा and पत्रांक decoding"?

(A) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(B) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(C) प्राचीन पाँजि मोदानन्द झा शाखापञ्जी मो.

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१५९१. Which rule best follows from the section "B. मोदानन्द शाखा and पत्रांक decoding" in Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records?

(A) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) पबौली सँ चाण सुत कवि भोलन झा; २४१ क //०२ " गिरधर सुत माधव झा; १४५//०३ बलियास सं छीतू सुत रघुनन्दन पाठक अष्टक; १३५//०५ रोहाड़ सोदरपुर सँ जानू सुत माधव मिश्र; १६६/०४ हरड़ी सकराढ़ी सँ पाँ रामभद्र सुत पाँ नरपति...

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

१५९२. Which rule best follows from the section “B. मोदानन्द शाखा and पत्रांक decoding” in Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records?

(A) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(B) It must be entered into the Number Anchor Table, Person Occurrence Table, Village Attachment Table, and Branch/Chaugola field.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

१५९३. In Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records, what is the main point of the section “C. पछबारिपारक लौकित and fifteen श्रेणी”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) महाराजाधिराज ५ मान् मिथिलेशक आज्ञानुसार पछबारिपारक लौकिक आ श्रेणिक व्यवस्था पञ्जीकार लोकनि जे स्थिर कएलन्हि से प्रकाशित भेल छल आ ईहो प्रार्थना छल जे ताहि मध्य जनिका किछु वक्तव्य होइन्ह से प्रार्थना पत्र...

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१५९४. In Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records, what is the main point of the section “१६. ज्ञानी ध्यानी- रंगपुरा(पूर्णियाँ)”?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) महाराजाधिराज श्री (५) मान मिथिलेश रमेश्वर सिंहक आज्ञानुसार पछवारिपारक पाँजिक श्रेणी न्यूनाधिक स्थिर भेल।

(D) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

१५९५. Which rule best follows from the section “१६. ज्ञानी ध्यानी- रंगपुरा(पूर्णियाँ)” in Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records?

(A) Each row must preserve the place phrase, the सुत relation, the named person, any parenthetical village or modern place note, and the number form such as १३५=५ or व.७१-४.

(B) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(C) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१५९६. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records in the overall decoding method?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(C) It uses लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records

१५९७. In Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records, what is the main point of the section “A. Abbreviation block from the Khand 1 index”?

(A) सँ- मूलक परिचायक दौहित्र दौ (द्दौ.) माइक (मायक) नाना मातृ मातामह सदु.- सदुपाध्याय म.म.उ.- महामहोपाध्याय वैया.- वैयाकरण

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१५९८. Which rule best follows from the section “A. Abbreviation block from the Khand 1 index” in Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) सँ- मूलक परिचायक दौहित्र दौ (द्दौ.) माइक (मायक) नाना मातृ मातामह सदु.- सदुपाध्याय म.म.उ.- महामहोपाध्याय वैया.- वैयाकरण वै.- वैदिक ज्यो.- ज्योतिष शास्त्रक ज्ञाता बीजी- अर्थात् कोनो मूलक प्रारम्भिक ज्ञात पुरुष...

(D) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

१५९९. In Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records, what is the main point of the section “B. यंत्री विद्वानक नामावली गुरु-शिष्यक क्रमानुसार”?

(A) यंत्री विद्वानक नामावली गुरू शिष्यक क्रमानुसार १.

(B) It treats abbreviations as ornaments rather than evidence.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१६००. Which rule best follows from the section “B. यंत्री विद्वानक नामावली गुरु-शिष्यक क्रमानुसार” in Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records?

(A) It should be linked to the Title and Occupation Index and should not be reduced to ordinary genealogy.

(B) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(C) It treats the Panji as a modern government census and ignores relational evidence.

(D) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

१६०१. In Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records, what is the main point of the section “C. गोत्र-प्रवर युक्त मैथिल”?

(A) गोत्र प्रवर युक्त मैथिल (त्रिप्रवर/पंचप्रवर) पञ्जी प्रबन्ध पूर्व मध्य कालमे ब्राह्मण, कायस्थ आ क्षत्रिय वर्गक जाति शुद्धताक हेतु निर्मित कएल गेल ।

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) It treats charts as decorative outputs rather than audit tools.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

१६०२. In Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records, what is the main point of the section “१९. उपमन्यु।”?

(A) It skips segmentation and directly merges every similar name.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) Decoding rule: this theoretical block explains why Panji genealogy mattered for marriage.

(D) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

१६०३. Which rule best follows from the section “१९. उपमन्यु।” in Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It must be cross-linked to Chapters 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, Appendix C, and Appendix G.

(C) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१६०४. In Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records, what is the main point of the section “D. बीजी पुरुषक नाम ओ पत्रांक”?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(C) पाँ देवानन्द प्रसिद्ध छोटी झा पँञ्जी सँ मूल क्रमे बीजी पुरूषक नाम ओ पत्रांक बीजी पुरुष (विभिन्न मूलक) गंगौलीसँ वीजी गंगाधर ०१/०३ खण्डबला ग्रामोपार्जक साँई प्र.

(D) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

१६०५. Which rule best follows from the section “D. बीजी पुरुषक नाम ओ पत्रांक” in Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records?

(A) It treats marriage links as irrelevant to lineage reconstruction.

(B) Each बीजी row must be entered as a person occurrence, linked to a मूल, village form, source number, and confidence label.

(C) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(D) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

१६०६. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records in the overall decoding method?

(A) It uses विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

Chapter 38. Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist

१६०७. In Chapter 38. Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist, what is the main point of the section “Opening frame”?

(A) The following checklist is the safeguard against omission.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

१६०८. Which rule best follows from the section “Opening frame” in Chapter 38. Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist?

(A) It merges repeated names into one person without supporting markers.

(B) It reads village names only as decorative locations with no genealogical function.

(C) Rows containing विवाह, मातृक चक्र, दौहित्र, titles, numbers, or abbreviations must additionally use Chapters 10, 12-15, 19, Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix E, and Appendix G.

(D) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

१६०९. In the Khand 1 Gramaarambh checklist, how should the entry “सम्भुआल मूल पूर्व मरंगी अपर पोठिया” be handled?

(A) It removes numbers, titles, and uncertainty in order to simplify the passage.

(B) It begins with a finished prose story and then searches for evidence afterward.

(C) Preserve the original phrase, classify its place or lineage function, link it to person/branch/title/number tables, and decode it in the relevant chapter.

(D) It removes damaged or uncertain readings from the record.

१६१०. Which statement best summarizes the role of Chapter 38. Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist in the overall decoding method?

(A) It converts every name into a fixed surname without checking context.

(B) It replaces the source wording with a polished story before analysis begins.

(C) It uses Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.

(D) It assumes that every compact formula can be translated word for word.

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय १ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (D) Prachin Panji is not only a record of descent, marriage, and village identity. — “1. Why the Panji Is an Intellectual Archive” belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Prachin Panji is not only a record of descent, marriage, and village identity.

२. (D) Prachin Panji is not only a record of descent, marriage, and village identity. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Prachin Panji is not only a record of descent, marriage, and village identity.

३. (C) म., म.म.उ., कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, अग्निहोत्रिक, धर्माधिकारणिक, and related forms must not be treated as decoration. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: म., म.म.उ., कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, अग्निहोत्रिक, धर्माधिकारणिक, and related forms must not be treated as decoration.

४. (C) A title in the Panji is evidence. — “2. Title as Evidence of Learning” belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A title in the Panji is evidence.

५. (C) A title can distinguish one person from another and can identify a learned branch. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A title can distinguish one person from another and can identify a learned branch.

६. (C) Data rule: every title must be entered as a separate data element, not absorbed into the personal name. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every title must be entered as a separate data element, not absorbed into the personal name.

७. (A) The महामहोपाध्याय family of titles is among the most significant learned markers in the source. — “3. महामहोपाध्याय, महामहो, महो, and म. म.” belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The महामहोपाध्याय family of titles is among the most significant learned markers in the source.

८. (D) म., and related abbreviations may belong to the same title environment, though each occurrence must be preserved exactly as written. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: म., and related abbreviations may belong to the same title environment, though each occurrence must be preserved exactly as written.

९. (A) Such titles help identify scholarly houses. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Such titles help identify scholarly houses.

१०. (C) वैयाकरण means grammarian. — “4. वैयाकरण and the Grammar Tradition” belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: वैयाकरण means grammarian.

११. (A) A person marked वैयाकरण should therefore be indexed as a specialist, not merely translated and forgotten. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A person marked वैयाकरण should therefore be indexed as a specialist, not merely translated and forgotten.

१२. (A) When वैयाकरण appears inside a dense genealogical passage with village links and numbers, it may help distinguish the person from another of the same name. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: When वैयाकरण appears inside a dense genealogical passage with village links and numbers, it may help distinguish the person from another of the same name.

१३. (A) The titles कवि and कविराज preserve the literary memory of Mithila. — “5. कवि and कविराज” belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The titles कवि and कविराज preserve the literary memory of Mithila.

१४. (D) The titles कवि and कविराज preserve the literary memory of Mithila. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The titles कवि and कविराज preserve

the literary memory of Mithila.

१५. (C) Critical caution: do not dismiss a literary title because the entry is brief. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not dismiss a literary title because the entry is brief.

१६. (D) पण्डित is a broad title, but its breadth does not make it empty. — "6. पण्डित and the Learned House" belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: पण्डित is a broad title, but its breadth does not make it empty.

१७. (A) It should be preserved wherever it appears. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be preserved wherever it appears.

१८. (A) A पण्डित entry should be compared with other title-bearing entries in the same village cluster. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A पण्डित entry should be compared with other title-bearing entries in the same village cluster.

१९. (C) अग्निहोत्रिक points toward ritual fire practice and sacrificial identity. — "7. अग्निहोत्रिक and Ritual Specialists" belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: अग्निहोत्रिक points toward ritual fire practice and sacrificial identity.

२०. (A) Critical caution: do not merge ritual titles into generic "scholar." Ritual identity is distinct. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not merge ritual titles into generic "scholar." Ritual identity is distinct.

२१. (B) Titles such as धर्माधिकारी or धर्माधिकारणिक suggest authority in dharma, social judgment, ritual law, or learned office. — "8. धर्माधिकारी and Legal-Ritual Authority" belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles such as धर्माधिकारी or धर्माधिकारणिक suggest authority in dharma, social judgment, ritual law, or learned office.

२२. (A) Such titles should be treated as institutional evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Such titles should be treated as institutional evidence.

२३. (D) Critical caution: do not reduce these titles to mere honorifics. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not reduce these titles to mere honorifics.

२४. (D) Jyotisha-related titles point toward expertise in time, calendar, astrology, astronomy, or ritual calculation. — "9. ज्योतिर्विद and Calendar Specialists" belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Jyotisha-related titles point toward expertise in time, calendar, astrology, astronomy, or ritual calculation.

२५. (B) If a jyotisha-related title appears near marriage entries, date phrases, or title-bearing houses, it should be studied closely. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a jyotisha-related title appears near marriage entries, date phrases, or title-bearing houses, it should be studied closely.

२६. (A) Data rule: all jyotisha-related forms should be indexed under calendar and astrology specialists. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: all jyotisha-related forms should be indexed under calendar and astrology specialists.

२७. (C) The Panji also preserves priestly memory through terms connected with पुरोहित, ritual identity, and learned Brahmanical function. — "10. Priests and Ritual Houses" belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji also preserves priestly memory through terms connected with पुरोहित, ritual identity, and learned Brahmanical function.

২৮. (C) Critical caution: do not assume all learned houses had the same function. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not assume all learned houses had the same function.

২৯. (C) Every specialist title should be read geographically. — “11. Specialist Titles and Local Geography” belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every specialist title should be read geographically.

৩০. (D) Every specialist title should be read geographically. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every specialist title should be read geographically.

৩১. (A) Data rule: the title index must be linked to the village gazetteer. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: the title index must be linked to the village gazetteer.

৩২. (C) A title also belongs to lineage. — “12. Specialist Titles and Lineage” belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A title also belongs to lineage.

৩৩. (B) The decoder must therefore examine whether a title appears once or across several related persons. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder must therefore examine whether a title appears once or across several related persons.

৩৪. (C) If only one person carries the title, the title may identify an individual achievement. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If only one person carries the title, the title may identify an individual achievement.

৩৫. (B) Scholarly and priestly titles also appear in marriage contexts. — “13. Specialists in Marriage Networks” belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Scholarly and priestly titles also appear in marriage contexts.

৩৬. (C) A marriage involving a title-bearing branch may preserve alliance between intellectual families, ritual houses, or status groups. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A marriage involving a title-bearing branch may preserve alliance between intellectual families, ritual houses, or status groups.

৩৭. (B) The title must therefore remain in the marriage table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The title must therefore remain in the marriage table.

৩৮. (C) Numbers near titles may identify the person, branch, marriage, note, or source location. — “14. Titles and Numbers” belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Numbers near titles may identify the person, branch, marriage, note, or source location.

৩৯. (C) Numbers near titles may identify the person, branch, marriage, note, or source location. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Numbers near titles may identify the person, branch, marriage, note, or source location.

৪০. (C) A titled person with a number is easier to distinguish than a name alone. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A titled person with a number is easier to distinguish than a name alone.

৪১. (B) Many specialist identities appear in abbreviated form. — “15. Titles and Abbreviations” belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Many specialist identities appear in abbreviated form.

४२. (B) The abbreviations must be preserved before expansion. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The abbreviations must be preserved before expansion.

४३. (C) The abbreviation table should include exact form, probable expansion, title category, person, village, number, and confidence level. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The abbreviation table should include exact form, probable expansion, title category, person, village, number, and confidence level.

४४. (C) The intellectual index should include all scholars, poets, priests, specialists, and title-bearing persons. — "16. Building the Intellectual Index" belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The intellectual index should include all scholars, poets, priests, specialists, and title-bearing persons.

४५. (C) The intellectual index should include all scholars, poets, priests, specialists, and title-bearing persons. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The intellectual index should include all scholars, poets, priests, specialists, and title-bearing persons.

४६. (B) It should not be a simple list of famous names. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should not be a simple list of famous names.

४७. (B) The titles reveal that Mithila's genealogical memory was deeply tied to learning. — "17. Critical Analysis: What the Titles Reveal" belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The titles reveal that Mithila's genealogical memory was deeply tied to learning.

४८. (A) It can help identify learned villages, scholarly lineages, literary houses, priestly networks, and title-bearing marriage alliances. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It can help identify learned villages, scholarly lineages, literary houses, priestly networks, and title-bearing marriage alliances.

४९. (C) The common errors are: treating titles as decoration; translating titles without preserving the original; merging different titles into one category; separating title from village; separating title from… — "18. Common Errors in Reading Scholars and Specialists" belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: treating titles as decoration; translating titles without preserving the original; merging different titles into one category; separating…

५०. (D) It is a record of Mithila's learned society. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It is a record of Mithila's learned society.

५१. (B) First, preserve every title and abbreviation exactly. — "19. Rules for Reading Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists" belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, preserve every title and abbreviation exactly.

५२. (C) First, preserve every title and abbreviation exactly. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, preserve every title and abbreviation exactly.

५३. (B) Fourth, preserve uncertain abbreviations without forcing expansion. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Fourth, preserve uncertain abbreviations without forcing expansion.

५४. (A) Chapter 19 shows that the Panji preserves intellectual life inside genealogical form. — "20. Conclusion: Learning as Lineage Memory" belongs to Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Chapter 19 shows that the Panji preserves intellectual life inside genealogical form.

५५. (D) Scholars, poets, priests, grammarians, ritual specialists, and dharma authorities appear not in separate biographies but inside family and village entries. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify

the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Scholars, poets, priests, grammarians, ritual specialists, and dharma authorities appear not in separate biographies but inside family and village entries.

५६. **(A) The record tells us where learning lived, which houses carried it, which villages held it, and how it moved through marriage and branch continuity.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The record tells us where learning lived, which houses carried it, which villages held it, and how it moved through marriage and branch continuity.

५७. **(D) It uses Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.** — Chapter 19. Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

५८. **(C) Prachin Panji is not written as a literary history.** — "1. Why Literary History Is Hidden in the Panji" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Prachin Panji is not written as a literary history.

५९. **(C) This hidden literary history must be decoded from small signs: कवि, कविराज, महामहोपाध्याय, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, ज्योतिर्विद, धर्माधिकारी, पौराणिक, and related titles.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This hidden literary history must be decoded from small signs: कवि, कविराज, महामहोपाध्याय, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, ज्योतिर्विद, धर्माधिकारी, पौराणिक, and related titles.

६०. **(C) It must also be reconstructed through villages, marriages, maternal cycles, and branch continuity.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must also be reconstructed through villages, marriages, maternal cycles, and branch continuity.

६१. **(A) A literary historian often begins with texts: poems, plays, commentaries, manuscripts, colophons, and printed editions.** — "2. Genealogy as Literary Evidence" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A literary historian often begins with texts: poems, plays, commentaries, manuscripts, colophons, and printed editions.

६२. **(A) Data rule: literary titles should be entered in both the title index and the literary-history index.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: literary titles should be entered in both the title index and the literary-history index.

६३. **(C) Critical caution: do not detach poets from their genealogical and village context.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not detach poets from their genealogical and village context.

६४. **(A) The title कवि identifies a poet or poetic figure.** — "3. कवि as Literary Marker" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The title कवि identifies a poet or poetic figure.

६५. **(C) The decoder should preserve every occurrence of कवि and identify the person, branch, village, number, and surrounding relationship words.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder should preserve every occurrence of कवि and identify the person, branch, village, number, and surrounding relationship words.

६६. **(A) Data rule: every कवि entry should have a literary-title row with source phrase, person, village, and confidence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every कवि entry should have a literary-title row with source phrase, person, village, and confidence.

६७. **(B) कविराज is a stronger or more formal literary title.** — "4. कविराज and Literary Prestige" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: कविराज is a stronger or more formal literary title.

६८. **(B) It may identify a poet of recognized standing, a learned poet, or a person remembered through poetic prestige.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may identify a poet of recognized standing, a learned poet, or a person remembered through poetic prestige.

६९. **(B) Where the Panji uses कविराज, the entry should be treated as literary evidence of high value.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Where the Panji uses कविराज, the entry should be treated as literary evidence of high value.

७०. **(A) The Panji usually does not name works.** — "5. Literary Titles Without Text Names" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji usually does not name works.

७१. **(A) This silence must be handled carefully.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This silence must be handled carefully.

७२. **(C) The literary historian should therefore use the Panji as a locator source.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The literary historian should therefore use the Panji as a locator source.

७३. **(D) Literary production rarely stands alone.** — "6. Learned Titles and Literary Milieu" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Literary production rarely stands alone.

७४. **(A) Therefore literary history must include learned titles around poets.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore literary history must include learned titles around poets.

७५. **(B) Data rule: the literary-history index should include nearby learned titles within the same village cluster.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: the literary-history index should include nearby learned titles within the same village cluster.

७६. **(C) The grammarian is important for literary history because grammar shapes literary language.** — "7. वैयाकरण and Literary Language" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The grammarian is important for literary history because grammar shapes literary language.

७७. **(D) Data rule: वैयाकरण entries should be linked to literary clusters where poetic titles also occur nearby.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: वैयाकरण entries should be linked to literary clusters where poetic titles also occur nearby.

७८. **(D) Critical caution: do not treat grammar as separate from literary culture.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not treat grammar as separate from literary culture.

७९. **(A) A महामहोपाध्याय title signals high learning.** — "8. महामहोपाध्याय and Literary Authority" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A महामहोपाध्याय title signals high learning.

८०. **(C) When a literary figure belongs to a branch that also contains महामहोपाध्याय titles, the literary historian should examine the branch as a learned house.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: When a literary figure belongs to a branch that also contains महामहोपाध्याय titles, the literary historian should examine the branch as a learned house.

८१. **(C) Data rule: literary biographies reconstructed from the Panji should include the learned-title environment of the person.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: literary biographies reconstructed from the Panji should include the learned-title environment of the person.

८२. **(D) The Panji can help identify literary centers.** — “9. Villages as Literary Centers” belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji can help identify literary centers.

८३. **(C) The Panji can help identify literary centers.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The Panji can help identify literary centers.

८४. **(A) The literary map should therefore be built from place-title combinations.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The literary map should therefore be built from place-title combinations.

८५. **(A) A literary house is a branch in which literary or learned titles recur.** — “10. Branches as Literary Houses” belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A literary house is a branch in which literary or learned titles recur.

८६. **(D) The Panji can help identify such houses by showing the continuity of title-bearing persons across generations or branch clusters.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The Panji can help identify such houses by showing the continuity of title-bearing persons across generations or branch clusters.

८७. **(A) If a कविराज appears as an अपत्य of a named ancestor and another learned title appears among the same descendants, the branch should be flagged for literary-house study.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a कविराज appears as an अपत्य of a named ancestor and another learned title appears among the same descendants, the branch should be flagged for literary-house study.

८८. **(A) Marriage connected learned houses.** — “11. Marriage and Literary Networks” belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Marriage connected learned houses.

८९. **(A) When a marriage entry contains titled persons or appears near a literary title, it should be studied as part of literary-social history.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: When a marriage entry contains titled persons or appears near a literary title, it should be studied as part of literary-social history.

९०. **(C) Data rule: literary-title entries should be cross-checked against marriage records in the same cluster.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: literary-title entries should be cross-checked against marriage records in the same cluster.

९१. **(D) A maternal cycle can also preserve literary relation.** — “12. मातृक चक्र and Literary Memory” belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A maternal cycle can also preserve literary relation.

९२. **(D) A maternal cycle can also preserve literary relation.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A maternal cycle can also preserve literary relation.

९३. **(B) A literary historian should therefore search मातृक चक्र passages for titles.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A literary historian should therefore search मातृक चक्र passages for titles.

९४. **(B) A daughter’s son may connect two learned houses.** — “13. दौहित्र and Literary Crossings” belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A daughter’s son may connect two learned houses.

९५. **(C) If a दौहित्र entry involves a titled person, a literary title, or a learned village, it may preserve an intellectual crossing between families.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only

then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a दौहित्र entry involves a titled person, a literary title, or a learned village, it may preserve an intellectual crossing between families.

९६. (A) Data rule: दौहित्र entries near literary titles should be linked to the literary-history table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: दौहित्र entries near literary titles should be linked to the literary-history table.

९७. (B) Numbers near literary titles may help identify persons who otherwise share common names. — "14. Titles, Numbers, and Literary Identification" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Numbers near literary titles may help identify persons who otherwise share common names.

९८. (B) Numbers near literary titles may help identify persons who otherwise share common names. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Numbers near literary titles may help identify persons who otherwise share common names.

९९. (D) A कविराज with a number, village, and branch marker is much easier to distinguish than a poet's name alone. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A कविराज with a number, village, and branch marker is much easier to distinguish than a poet's name alone.

१००. (C) Poets and scholars may appear under variant names, titles, abbreviations, or branch identifiers. — "15. Literary History and Variant Names" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Poets and scholars may appear under variant names, titles, abbreviations, or branch identifiers.

१०१. (D) The decoder must therefore avoid quick rejection. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder must therefore avoid quick rejection.

१०२. (B) Critical caution: do not merge Panji persons with known literary figures without sufficient evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not merge Panji persons with known literary figures without sufficient evidence.

१०३. (C) A full literary-history table should include: original source phrase; title; normalized title category; person; alternate names; relation word; ancestor or branch; village; local marker; number; marriage… — "16. The Literary-History Data Table" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A full literary-history table should include: original source phrase; title; normalized title category; person; alternate names; relation word; ancestor or branch; village; local marker; number;...

१०४. (D) A full literary-history table should include: original source phrase; title; normalized title category; person; alternate names; relation word; ancestor or branch; village; local marker; number; marriage… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A full literary-history table should include: original source phrase; title; normalized title category; person; alternate names; relation word; ancestor or branch; village; local marker; number; marriage context;...

१०५. (D) This table should be linked to the person index, title index, village gazetteer, marriage table, and मातृक चक्र table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This table should be linked to the person index, title index, village gazetteer, marriage table, and मातृक चक्र table.

१०६. (D) The Panji can support literary history, but it must be used with discipline. — "17. Literary History Without Overclaiming" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji can support literary history, but it must be used with discipline.

१०७. (A) The Panji can support literary history, but it must be used with discipline. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The Panji can support literary history, but it must be used with discipline.

१०८. (B) It can identify a person as कवि or कविराज. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It can identify a person as कवि or कविराज.

१०९. (A) The literary clues in the Panji reveal that Mithila's literature was embedded in families, villages, and learned networks. — "18. Critical Analysis: What Literary Clues Reveal" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The literary clues in the Panji reveal that Mithila's literature was embedded in families, villages, and learned networks.

११०. (A) This means that literary history should not be written only as a sequence of texts and authors. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This means that literary history should not be written only as a sequence of texts and authors.

१११. (A) It should also be written as a social map of learning. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should also be written as a social map of learning.

११२. (A) The common errors are: treating कवि and कविराज as decorative titles; ignoring poets because works are not named; identifying persons with famous writers too quickly; separating literary titles from villages;... — "19. Common Errors in Using the Panji for Literary History" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: treating कवि and कविराज as decorative titles; ignoring poets because works are not named; identifying persons with famous writers too quickly;...

११३. (C) The common errors are: treating कवि and कविराज as decorative titles; ignoring poets because works are not named; identifying persons with famous writers too quickly; separating literary titles from villages;... — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The common errors are: treating कवि and कविराज as decorative titles; ignoring poets because works are not named; identifying persons with famous writers too quickly; separating literary titles from villages; ignoring...

११४. (B) First, preserve every literary title exactly. — "20. Rules for Reading the Panji as Literary History" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, preserve every literary title exactly.

११५. (C) First, preserve every literary title exactly. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, preserve every literary title exactly.

११६. (D) Seventh, distinguish Panji evidence from external literary evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Seventh, distinguish Panji evidence from external literary evidence.

११७. (D) The Panji preserves literature inside lineage. — "21. Conclusion: Literature Inside Lineage" belongs to Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji preserves literature inside lineage.

११८. (A) It uses Panji as Literary History to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Chapter 20. Panji as Literary History is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

११९. (A) The Panji is not only a record of names. — "1. Why Social Structure Must Be Read from the Panji" belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji is not only a record of names.

१२०. (B) The Panji is not only a record of names. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The Panji is not only a record of names.

१२१. (C) It is a record of social order. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It is a record of social order.

१२२. (D) The basic social unit in the Panji is not the isolated individual. — "2. The House as Social Unit" belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The basic social

unit in the Panji is not the isolated individual.

१२३. (C) Critical caution: do not treat every person as socially isolated. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not treat every person as socially isolated.

१२४. (B) Descent is central to social structure. — “3. Descent and Rank” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Descent is central to social structure.

१२५. (A) Data rule: every descent table should include title and place fields. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every descent table should include title and place fields.

१२६. (A) The paternal line gives the spine of the Panji. — “4. The Paternal Line as Social Spine” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The paternal line gives the spine of the Panji.

१२७. (B) Data rule: draw the paternal line first, but do not stop there. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: draw the paternal line first, but do not stop there.

१२८. (D) The maternal line creates the social web. — “5. The Maternal Line as Social Web” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The maternal line creates the social web.

१२९. (B) Data rule: every social-structure reconstruction must include maternal and affinal tables. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every social-structure reconstruction must include maternal and affinal tables.

१३०. (C) Marriage is the engine of the Panji’s social structure. — “6. Marriage as Social Regulation” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Marriage is the engine of the Panji’s social structure.

१३१. (B) Data rule: every marriage must be treated as a structured social event. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every marriage must be treated as a structured social event.

१३२. (D) Critical caution: do not merge marriages or issue groups for convenience. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not merge marriages or issue groups for convenience.

१३३. (A) The Panji locates every house socially by village. — “7. Village as Social Location” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji locates every house socially by village.

१३४. (C) Data rule: every social entry should include place function, not only place name. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every social entry should include place function, not only place name.

१३५. (B) Critical caution: do not reduce layered local identity to one modern location. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not reduce layered local identity to one modern location.

१३६. (B) Titles reveal social rank and social function. — “8. Title as Social Rank and Function” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles reveal social rank and social function.

१३७. **(B) Data rule: titles must be classified by function and linked to persons, houses, villages, and marriages.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: titles must be classified by function and linked to persons, houses, villages, and marriages.

१३८. **(A) In the Panji, learning is social capital.** — “9. Learning as Social Capital” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: In the Panji, learning is social capital.

१३९. **(C) A learned title does not belong only to an individual; it may elevate a house, identify a village, influence marriage alliances, and preserve intellectual prestige.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A learned title does not belong only to an individual; it may elevate a house, identify a village, influence marriage alliances, and preserve intellectual prestige.

१४०. **(A) Data rule: intellectual titles should be studied as part of social structure, not only literary history.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: intellectual titles should be studied as part of social structure, not only literary history.

१४१. **(A) Priestly and ritual terms show another layer of social organization.** — “10. Priestly and Ritual Structure” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Priestly and ritual terms show another layer of social organization.

१४२. **(D) Data rule: ritual and priestly titles should be indexed under social function.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: ritual and priestly titles should be indexed under social function.

१४३. **(D) Critical caution: do not merge all religious titles into one vague learned category.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not merge all religious titles into one vague learned category.

१४४. **(D) Numbers in the Panji are archival anchors.** — “11. Numbers as Social Anchors” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Numbers in the Panji are archival anchors.

१४५. **(D) They can distinguish repeated names, attach records to branches, link marriage events, and preserve internal register order.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They can distinguish repeated names, attach records to branches, link marriage events, and preserve internal register order.

१४६. **(D) In social-structure analysis, numbers should remain attached to persons, titles, villages, and marriage entries.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: In social-structure analysis, numbers should remain attached to persons, titles, villages, and marriage entries.

१४७. **(B) अपरा shows that the Panji often records another case, another branch, another spouse-line, or another relational unit.** — “12. अपरा and the Social Multiplicity of Branches” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: अपरा shows that the Panji often records another case, another branch, another spouse-line, or another relational unit.

१४८. **(B) In social analysis, अपरा should be respected as a structural marker.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: In social analysis, अपरा should be respected as a structural marker.

१४९. **(A) It prevents the decoder from merging separate units into one artificial line.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It prevents the decoder from merging separate units into one artificial line.

१५०. **(B) सन्तति and अपत्य preserve continuity.** — “13. सन्तति and अपत्य as Social Continuity” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सन्तति and अपत्य preserve continuity.

१५१. **(B) सन्तति and अपत्य preserve continuity.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: सन्तति and अपत्य preserve continuity.

१५२. **(B) Critical caution: do not turn branch continuity into immediate sonship.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not turn branch continuity into immediate sonship.

१५३. **(C) The Panji repeats names, titles, villages, and branch markers.** — "14. Social Structure and Repetition" belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji repeats names, titles, villages, and branch markers.

१५४. **(B) Repeated titles may identify prestige houses.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Repeated titles may identify prestige houses.

१५५. **(C) Repeated villages may identify clusters.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Repeated villages may identify clusters.

१५६. **(C) The Panji names men more often, but its structure depends on women.** — "15. Social Structure and Gender" belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji names men more often, but its structure depends on women.

१५७. **(C) This means that the Panji's gender structure must be read carefully.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This means that the Panji's gender structure must be read carefully.

१५८. **(A) Data rule: record unnamed female links wherever the structure requires them.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: record unnamed female links wherever the structure requires them.

१५९. **(B) Social structure changes over time.** — "16. Social Structure and Time" belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Social structure changes over time.

१६०. **(D) These layers should be preserved and compared.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These layers should be preserved and compared.

१६१. **(A) Critical caution: do not assume that all entries belong to the same historical moment.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not assume that all entries belong to the same historical moment.

१६२. **(C) A proper social reconstruction requires linked tables: person table, paternal line table, maternal-cycle table, marriage table, daughter's-son table, village gazetteer, title index, number table,…** — "17. Social Tables Needed for Reconstruction" belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A proper social reconstruction requires linked tables: person table, paternal line table, maternal-cycle table, marriage table, daughter's-son table, village gazetteer, title index, number…

१६३. **(C) The source itself is relational; the reconstruction must also be relational.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The source itself is relational; the reconstruction must also be relational.

१६४. **(A) The Panji reveals Mithila as an ordered society built through descent, marriage, learning, settlement, and remembered status.** — "18. Critical Analysis: What the Social Structure Reveals" belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji reveals Mithila as an ordered society built through descent, marriage, learning, settlement, and remembered status.

१६५. **(D) It helped identify houses, judge marriage, preserve rank, locate families, and remember learned functions.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It helped identify houses, judge marriage, preserve rank, locate families, and remember learned functions.

१६६. **(A) The common errors are: reading the Panji only as genealogy; treating titles as decoration; treating villages as simple locations; erasing मातृक चक्र; placing दौहित्र in the paternal line; merging first and…** — “19. Common Errors in Reading Social Structure” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: reading the Panji only as genealogy; treating titles as decoration; treating villages as simple locations; erasing मातृक चक्र; placing दौहित्र in the paternal…

१६७. **(C) Each error makes the record easier but less true.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Each error makes the record easier but less true.

१६८. **(B) First, treat every entry as relational.** — “20. Rules for Reading Panji as Social Structure” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, treat every entry as relational.

१६९. **(A) First, treat every entry as relational.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, treat every entry as relational.

१७०. **(C) Second, distinguish person, house, branch, village, title, marriage, and maternal link.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Second, distinguish person, house, branch, village, title, marriage, and maternal link.

१७१. **(A) The Panji is a map of social order.** — “21. Conclusion: The Panji as Social Order” belongs to Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji is a map of social order.

१७२. **(A) It uses Panji as Social Structure to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.** — Chapter 21. Panji as Social Structure is part of the book’s larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१७३. **(B) Time in the Panji is not presented in one simple form.** — “1. Why Time Is Difficult in the Panji” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Time in the Panji is not presented in one simple form.

१७४. **(C) It contains chronological evidence, but that evidence must be decoded.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It contains chronological evidence, but that evidence must be decoded.

१७५. **(B) None of these forms should be confused with the others.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: None of these forms should be confused with the others.

१७६. **(D) The first distinction is between relative time and calendar time.** — “2. Relative Time and Calendar Time” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The first distinction is between relative time and calendar time.

१७७. **(B) Therefore a reconstructed chronology must keep these two kinds of time separate.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore a reconstructed chronology must keep these two kinds of time separate.

१७८. **(B) Data rule: create separate fields for generational sequence and calendar date.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: create separate fields for generational sequence and calendar date.

१७९. **(C) Generational time is the most common time structure in the Panji.** — “3. Generational Time” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Generational time is the most common time structure in the Panji.

१८०. **(C) Data rule: record generation level separately from estimated date.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: record generation level

separately from estimated date.

१८१. (D) Critical caution: do not assign fixed year intervals to every generation without evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not assign fixed year intervals to every generation without evidence.

१८२. (C) Relationship words are also time markers. — “4. सुत, पौत्र, and प्रपौत्र as Time Markers” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Relationship words are also time markers.

१८३. (A) If an intermediate generation is missing, the chart should show a gap rather than invent a name or date. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If an intermediate generation is missing, the chart should show a gap rather than invent a name or date.

१८४. (B) Critical caution: do not collapse पौत्र or प्रपौत्र into vague descendant language. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not collapse पौत्र or प्रपौत्र into vague descendant language.

१८५. (D) सन्तति and अपत्य also carry time, but their time is branch time rather than direct one-generation time. — “5. Branch Time in सन्तति and अपत्य” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सन्तति and अपत्य also carry time, but their time is branch time rather than direct one-generation time.

१८६. (C) An अपत्य group may preserve an offspring-line without naming every link. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: An अपत्य group may preserve an offspring-line without naming every link.

१८७. (D) Critical caution: do not make a branch marker into a one-generation link. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not make a branch marker into a one-generation link.

१८८. (A) Marriage entries are among the most important sources of calendrical time. — “6. Marriage Dates” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Marriage entries are among the most important sources of calendrical time.

१८९. (C) Such evidence should be preserved exactly. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Such evidence should be preserved exactly.

१९०. (B) A phrase naming a traditional date must not be treated like a parenthetical number. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A phrase naming a traditional date must not be treated like a parenthetical number.

१९१. (D) Traditional calendar phrases may include month, paksha, tithi, and weekday. — “7. Traditional Calendar Phrases” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Traditional calendar phrases may include month, paksha, tithi, and weekday.

१९२. (C) It should therefore be copied in the original form and translated or explained only in the analysis layer. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should therefore be copied in the original form and translated or explained only in the analysis layer.

१९३. (B) Data rule: preserve traditional calendar phrases exactly as source text. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: preserve traditional calendar phrases exactly as source text.

१९४. (C) Some later entries may contain modern-looking dates or recent calendar forms. — “8. Modern-Looking Dates and Later Layers” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Some later entries may contain modern-looking dates or recent calendar forms.

१९५. (D) A modern-looking date should be entered in a separate field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A modern-looking date should be entered in a separate field.

१९६. (D) The function must be read from context. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The function must be read from context.

१९७. (C) Parenthetical numbers sometimes look like dates, but they should not be treated as dates automatically. — "9. Parenthetical Numbers and Time" belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Parenthetical numbers sometimes look like dates, but they should not be treated as dates automatically.

१९८. (D) Parenthetical numbers sometimes look like dates, but they should not be treated as dates automatically. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Parenthetical numbers sometimes look like dates, but they should not be treated as dates automatically.

१९९. (C) It may identify a person, branch, marriage, note, or source location. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may identify a person, branch, marriage, note, or source location.

२००. (B) Even when numbers are not dates, they can still help chronological analysis. — "10. Numbers as Relative Anchors" belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Even when numbers are not dates, they can still help chronological analysis.

२०१. (C) If a number appears near a marriage and then near an issue group, it may help connect the record internally. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a number appears near a marriage and then near an issue group, it may help connect the record internally.

२०२. (A) They do not necessarily tell us the year, but they can help organize the sequence of records and distinguish repeated names. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They do not necessarily tell us the year, but they can help organize the sequence of records and distinguish repeated names.

२०३. (C) Titles can suggest time layers. — "11. Time Through Titles" belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles can suggest time layers.

२०४. (C) It means that titles should be used as temporal clues when combined with other evidence: date phrases, numbers, villages, family sequence, and historical context. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It means that titles should be used as temporal clues when combined with other evidence: date phrases, numbers, villages, family sequence, and historical context.

२०५. (B) Data rule: record title as a possible temporal clue but not as a date. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: record title as a possible temporal clue but not as a date.

२०६. (B) Village movement may also suggest time. — "12. Time Through Village Movement" belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Village movement may also suggest time.

२०७. (B) But movement evidence must be handled cautiously. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: But movement evidence must be handled cautiously.

२०८. (B) Chronology must be built only after place function is classified. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Chronology must be built only after place function is classified.

२०९. **(A) First and second marriage markers create sequence.** — “13. Time Through Marriage Order” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First and second marriage markers create sequence.

२१०. **(D) Data rule: record marriage order as relative chronological evidence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: record marriage order as relative chronological evidence.

२११. **(C) Critical caution: do not assign children to a marriage event only because they appear nearby.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not assign children to a marriage event only because they appear nearby.

२१२. **(B) A मातृक चक्र may preserve time across marriage generations.** — “14. Time Through मातृक चक्र” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A मातृक चक्र may preserve time across marriage generations.

२१३. **(D) A मातृक चक्र may preserve time across marriage generations.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A मातृक चक्र may preserve time across marriage generations.

२१४. **(C) The decoder should identify probable sequence but avoid forcing a straight timeline where the source gives a network.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder should identify probable sequence but avoid forcing a straight timeline where the source gives a network.

२१५. **(A) दौहित्र also implies time.** — “15. Time Through दौहित्र” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: दौहित्र also implies time.

२१६. **(A) The decoder must therefore mark the implied female link and the uncertain parts of the sequence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder must therefore mark the implied female link and the uncertain parts of the sequence.

२१७. **(B) Data rule: every दौहित्र entry should include an implied-generation note.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every दौहित्र entry should include an implied-generation note.

२१८. **(A) टीप entries and note markers may preserve later commentary, correction, confirmation, or register handling.** — “16. Time Through टीप and Notes” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: टीप entries and note markers may preserve later commentary, correction, confirmation, or register handling.

२१९. **(C) टीप entries and note markers may preserve later commentary, correction, confirmation, or register handling.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: टीप entries and note markers may preserve later commentary, correction, confirmation, or register handling.

२२०. **(D) Therefore notes should not be absorbed into the main line without marking them.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore notes should not be absorbed into the main line without marking them.

२२१. **(C) It contains old genealogical memory, scholastic title memory, village memory, marriage records, later social titles, modern-looking dates, and notes.** — “17. Layered Time in the Source” belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: It contains old genealogical memory, scholastic title memory, village memory, marriage records, later social titles, modern-looking dates, and notes.

२२२. **(A) A responsible chronology must therefore allow layering.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A responsible chronology must therefore allow

layering.

२२३. **(D) It should not assume that every word in a cluster was written at the same time or belongs to the same historical depth.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should not assume that every word in a cluster was written at the same time or belongs to the same historical depth.

२२४. **(D) A chronology table should include: original phrase; person; relation word; generational level; marriage marker; marriage order; date phrase; modern date if supplied; parenthetical number; number position;...** — "18. Building a Chronology Table" belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A chronology table should include: original phrase; person; relation word; generational level; marriage marker; marriage order; date phrase; modern date if supplied; parenthetical number; number position; title;...

२२५. **(D) A chronology table should include: original phrase; person; relation word; generational level; marriage marker; marriage order; date phrase; modern date if supplied; parenthetical number; number position;...** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A chronology table should include: original phrase; person; relation word; generational level; marriage marker; marriage order; date phrase; modern date if supplied; parenthetical number; number position; title; village...

२२६. **(A) This table should not replace the person table or village gazetteer.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This table should not replace the person table or village gazetteer.

२२७. **(A) Time in the Panji reveals how memory was organized.** — "19. Critical Analysis: What Time Reveals" belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Time in the Panji reveals how memory was organized.

२२८. **(B) It preserves later record activity through modern-looking dates and notes.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It preserves later record activity through modern-looking dates and notes.

२२९. **(B) The critical reader must therefore respect both depth and layering.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The critical reader must therefore respect both depth and layering.

२३०. **(A) The common errors are: treating all parenthetical numbers as dates; converting traditional date phrases without sufficient data; assigning fixed years to generations; making सन्तति and अपत्य into direct...** — "20. Common Errors in Reading Time" belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: treating all parenthetical numbers as dates; converting traditional date phrases without sufficient data; assigning fixed years to generations; making सन्तति and अपत्य into direct...

२३१. **(B) The correct method is slower but safer: preserve first, classify second, date third.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The correct method is slower but safer: preserve first, classify second, date third.

२३२. **(B) First, distinguish relative time from calendar time.** — "21. Rules for Reading Time in the Panji" belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, distinguish relative time from calendar time.

२३३. **(B) First, distinguish relative time from calendar time.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, distinguish relative time from calendar time.

२३४. **(B) Third, treat सन्तति and अपत्य as branch-continuity time unless direct markers appear.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Third, treat

सन्तति and अपत्य as branch-continuity time unless direct markers appear.

२३५. **(A) The Panji does not give time in one form because Mithila's memory did not live in one form.** — "22. Conclusion: Time as Layered Memory" belongs to Chapter 22. Panji and Time. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji does not give time in one form because Mithila's memory did not live in one form.

२३६. **(C) The editor must resist the temptation to assign neat modern dates too quickly.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The editor must resist the temptation to assign neat modern dates too quickly.

२३७. **(B) The first duty is to preserve each time-marker in its own form.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The first duty is to preserve each time-marker in its own form.

२३८. **(A) It uses Panji and Time to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.** — Chapter 22. Panji and Time is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

२३९. **(C) The earlier chapters explained the grammar of the Panji: relationship words, village formulae, numbers, titles, marriage markers, maternal cycles, local identity, and time.** — "1. Why a Worked Demonstration Is Necessary" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The earlier chapters explained the grammar of the Panji: relationship words, village formulae, numbers, titles, marriage markers, maternal cycles, local identity, and time.

२४०. **(B) The purpose is to show how a difficult entry should be opened without damaging the data.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The purpose is to show how a difficult entry should be opened without damaging the data.

२४१. **(D) For this demonstration, we begin with the opening style of the source: a village frame followed by ancestor-line and branch-place formulae.** — "2. The Entry Chosen" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: For this demonstration, we begin with the opening style of the source: a village frame followed by ancestor-line and branch-place formulae.

२४२. **(B) Do not begin training with the longest and most tangled cluster.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Do not begin training with the longest and most tangled cluster.

२४३. **(A) The first step is to preserve the phrase exactly as given.** — "3. Step One: Preserve the Original Phrase" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The first step is to preserve the phrase exactly as given.

२४४. **(D) The first step is to preserve the phrase exactly as given.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The first step is to preserve the phrase exactly as given.

२४५. **(A) Do not normalize spellings immediately.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Do not normalize spellings immediately.

२४६. **(D) The phrase अथ सरिसब ग्राम gives the frame.** — "4. Step Two: Identify the Frame" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The phrase अथ सरिसब ग्राम gives the frame.

२४७. **(D) Therefore the following material must first be read under the Sarisab village frame.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore the following material must first be read under the Sarisab village frame.

२४८. **(C) Data rule: write “Frame village: Sarisab” or “Frame village: सरिसब” in a separate field.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: write “Frame village: Sarisab” or “Frame village: सरिसब” in a separate field.

२४९. **(C) A compressed Panji line should be divided at structural signs: double danda, dash, relationship words, ग्राम, सन्तति, अपत्य, समेत, and shifts in name-place sequence.** — “5. Step Three: Break the Entry into Units” belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A compressed Panji line should be divided at structural signs: double danda, dash, relationship words, ग्राम, सन्तति, अपत्य, समेत, and shifts in name-place sequence.

२५०. **(D) A compressed Panji line should be divided at structural signs: double danda, dash, relationship words, ग्राम, सन्तति, अपत्य, समेत, and shifts in name-place sequence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A compressed Panji line should be divided at structural signs: double danda, dash, relationship words, ग्राम, सन्तति, अपत्य, समेत, and shifts in name-place sequence.

२५१. **(C) Critical caution: do not let segmentation become interpretation too early.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not let segmentation become interpretation too early.

२५२. **(C) The relationship words in this passage include अपत्य and सन्तति.** — “6. Step Four: Identify Relationship Words” belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The relationship words in this passage include अपत्य and सन्तति.

२५३. **(A) Therefore देवादित्य रत्नाकरापत्य should not be reduced to two unrelated names.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore देवादित्य रत्नाकरापत्य should not be reduced to two unrelated names.

२५४. **(A) Data rule: enter अपत्य and सन्तति in separate relationship columns.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: enter अपत्य and सन्तति in separate relationship columns.

२५५. **(B) The most delicate work is distinguishing persons from places.** — “7. Step Five: Separate Persons from Places” belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The most delicate work is distinguishing persons from places.

२५६. **(B) Data rule: classify uncertain words as “person probable,” “place probable,” or “uncertain.” Critical caution: do not force every unfamiliar word into the person column.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: classify uncertain words as “person probable,” “place probable,” or “uncertain.” Critical caution: do not force every unfamiliar word into the person column.

२५७. **(C) The dash in the Panji often links a relationship statement to a place or branch marker.** — “8. Step Six: Understand the Dash” belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The dash in the Panji often links a relationship statement to a place or branch marker.

२५८. **(C) The dash should therefore be preserved in the original phrase and represented in the data table as a connector.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The dash should therefore be preserved in the original phrase and represented in the data table as a connector.

२५९. **(D) The word समेत expands the unit.** — “9. Step Seven: Read समेत” belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The word समेत expands the unit.

२६०. **(A) The included element must not be dropped.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The included element must not be dropped.

२६१. **(C) Do not reduce it to the first place only.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Do not reduce it to the first place only.

२६२. **(D) The connector ओ joins two items.** — “10. Step Eight: Read ओ” belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The connector ओ joins two items.

२६३. **(C) The pair should be preserved as a linked pair before any attempt to decide whether one is primary and the other secondary.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The pair should be preserved as a linked pair before any attempt to decide whether one is primary and the other secondary.

२६४. **(B) From the opening demonstration, the editor can build a minimal table: Frame village: सरिसब Unit 1: देवादित्य / रत्नाकर / अपत्य / छादन / connector dash Unit 2: प्रज्ञाकर / अपत्य / बनौली / नम समेत / connector…** — “11. Step Nine: Build a Minimal Data Table” belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: From the opening demonstration, the editor can build a minimal table: Frame village: सरिसब Unit 1: देवादित्य / रत्नाकर / अपत्य / छादन / connector dash Unit 2: प्रज्ञाकर /…

२६५. **(C) Data rule: the first table should protect all words, even when interpretation is uncertain.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: the first table should protect all words, even when interpretation is uncertain.

२६६. **(B) Critical caution: never discard a word because it does not fit the first table design.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: never discard a word because it does not fit the first table design.

२६७. **(D) A responsible decoding must show certainty levels.** — “12. Step Ten: Mark Certainty and Uncertainty” belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A responsible decoding must show certainty levels.

२६८. **(C) A responsible decoding must show certainty levels.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A responsible decoding must show certainty levels.

२६९. **(A) Some person-place distinctions may be probable but should be checked against the full source and the gazetteer.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Some person-place distinctions may be probable but should be checked against the full source and the gazetteer.

२७०. **(C) After segmentation and table-making, the editor may create a cautious prose expansion.** — “13. Step Eleven: Create a Prose Expansion” belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: After segmentation and table-making, the editor may create a cautious prose expansion.

२७१. **(B) A genealogical sketch can now be attempted, but it must be limited.** — “14. Step Twelve: Prepare a Genealogical Sketch” belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A genealogical sketch can now be attempted, but it must be limited.

२७२. **(A) A genealogical sketch can now be attempted, but it must be limited.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A genealogical sketch can now be attempted, but it must be limited.

२७३. **(A) It should not force a full father-son chain unless सुत, पुत्र, पौत्र, or another direct relation supports it.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should not force a full father-son chain unless सुत, पुत्र, पौत्र, or another direct relation supports it.

२७४. **(A) The same entry should also generate a village sketch.** — “15. Step Thirteen: Prepare a Village Sketch” belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The same entry should also generate a village sketch.

२७५. **(D) The same entry should also generate a village sketch. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The same entry should also generate a village sketch.

२७६. **(D) The repetition of Sakuri is important and should be preserved. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The repetition of Sakuri is important and should be preserved.

२७७. **(B) The chosen opening unit has fewer obvious title and number markers than later passages, but the method still requires checking. —** "16. Step Fourteen: Check for Titles and Numbers" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The chosen opening unit has fewer obvious title and number markers than later passages, but the method still requires checking.

२७८. **(D) If a title such as महामहो, ठo, कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, or बाबू appears nearby, it must be added to the title table. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a title such as महामहो, ठo, कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, or बाबू appears nearby, it must be added to the title table.

२७९. **(A) If a number appears in parentheses, it must be preserved exactly with its position. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a number appears in parentheses, it must be preserved exactly with its position.

२८०. **(D) The opening demonstration is primarily a village-branch entry, not a marriage record or मातृक चक्र passage. —** "17. Step Fifteen: Check for Marriage or Maternal Context" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The opening demonstration is primarily a village-branch entry, not a marriage record or मातृक चक्र passage.

२८१. **(C) The opening demonstration is primarily a village-branch entry, not a marriage record or मातृक चक्र passage. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The opening demonstration is primarily a village-branch entry, not a marriage record or मातृक चक्र passage.

२८२. **(C) Still, the decoder must check whether later lines in the same cluster introduce विवाह, सुता, दौहित्र, or मातृक चक्र. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Still, the decoder must check whether later lines in the same cluster introduce विवाह, सुता, दौहित्र, or मातृक चक्र.

२८३. **(D) After the first reading, every place should be checked against the wider village gazetteer. —** "18. Step Sixteen: Check Against the Wider Gazetteer" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: After the first reading, every place should be checked against the wider village gazetteer.

२८४. **(A) After the first reading, every place should be checked against the wider village gazetteer. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: After the first reading, every place should be checked against the wider village gazetteer.

२८५. **(D) If Sakuri appears elsewhere, the editor should compare whether it is the same place, a repeated branch seat, or a different occurrence. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If Sakuri appears elsewhere, the editor should compare whether it is the same place, a repeated branch seat, or a different occurrence.

२८६. **(A) Every worked entry should end with a critical note. —** "19. Step Seventeen: Write the Critical Note" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every worked entry should end with a critical note.

२८७. **(D) Every worked entry should end with a critical note. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every worked entry should end with a critical note.

२८८. **(B) The passage should be charted first as a village-branch map, not as a strict father-son genealogy.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The passage should be charted first as a village-branch map, not as a strict father-son genealogy.

२८९. **(B) The complete protocol for one entry is: 1.** — "20. Step Eighteen: The Full Decoding Protocol" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The complete protocol for one entry is: 1.

२९०. **(C) Separate probable persons and places.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Separate probable persons and places.

२९१. **(A) The demonstration reveals the basic truth of the Panji: one entry is many records at once.** — "21. Critical Analysis: What the Demonstration Reveals" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The demonstration reveals the basic truth of the Panji: one entry is many records at once.

२९२. **(D) The common errors are: ignoring the village frame; treating अपत्य and सन्तति as direct father-son markers; deleting the dash; omitting places after समेत; splitting ओ-linked places without noting the connector;...** — "22. Common Errors in Decoding One Entry" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: ignoring the village frame; treating अपत्य and सन्तति as direct father-son markers; deleting the dash; omitting places after समेत; splitting ओ-linked...

२९३. **(B) First, preserve the original phrase.** — "23. Rules for Worked Decoding" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, preserve the original phrase.

२९४. **(B) First, preserve the original phrase.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, preserve the original phrase.

२९५. **(A) Second, identify the frame before the names.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Second, identify the frame before the names.

२९६. **(C) has shown how one compact entry can be opened.** — "24. Conclusion: From One Entry to the Whole Panji" belongs to Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This chapter has shown how one compact entry can be opened.

२९७. **(D) It uses How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.** — Chapter 23. How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

२९८. **(B) A single entry teaches the reader how the Panji compresses data.** — "1. Why a Village Cluster Needs Worked Decoding" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A single entry teaches the reader how the Panji compresses data.

२९९. **(D) The demonstration uses the pattern visible in the early village sections of the source: a cluster opened by a formula such as अथ गंगोलीग्राम and later closed by एते गंगोली ग्राम.** — "2. The Cluster Chosen for Demonstration" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The demonstration uses the pattern visible in the early village sections of the source: a cluster opened by a formula such as अथ गंगोलीग्राम and later closed by एते गंगोली ग्राम.

३००. **(D) The goal is to show how the cluster should be preserved, segmented, and tabled before interpretation.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The goal is to show how the cluster should be preserved, segmented, and tabled before interpretation.

३०१. **(B) The first task is to identify the opening marker.** — "3. Step One: Identify the Opener" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The first task is to identify

the opening marker.

३०२. **(C) The first task is to identify the opening marker.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The first task is to identify the opening marker.

३०३. **(A) When अथ is followed by a village name and ग्राम, the decoder should open a new cluster record.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: When अथ is followed by a village name and ग्राम, the decoder should open a new cluster record.

३०४. **(D) The closure may appear as एते + village-name + ग्राम.** — "4. Step Two: Identify the Closure" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The closure may appear as एते + village-name + ग्राम.

३०५. **(D) If the closure says एते गंगोली ग्राम, the reader should work backward to find the matching opener or probable beginning.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the closure says एते गंगोली ग्राम, the reader should work backward to find the matching opener or probable beginning.

३०६. **(D) If another अथ appears before the closure, the boundary may be more complex and must be checked.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If another अथ appears before the closure, the boundary may be more complex and must be checked.

३०७. **(C) Once opener and closure are identified, the editor must establish the boundary.** — "5. Step Three: Establish the Cluster Boundary" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Once opener and closure are identified, the editor must establish the boundary.

३०८. **(A) Once opener and closure are identified, the editor must establish the boundary.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Once opener and closure are identified, the editor must establish the boundary.

३०९. **(D) Both should be recorded if uncertain.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Both should be recorded if uncertain.

३१०. **(A) After establishing the boundary, segment the cluster.** — "6. Step Four: Segment the Cluster into Units" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: After establishing the boundary, segment the cluster.

३११. **(C) Each unit should be small enough to table: one ancestor-line, one branch-place formula, one residence marker, one included-place statement, or one title-bearing person.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Each unit should be small enough to table: one ancestor-line, one branch-place formula, one residence marker, one included-place statement, or one title-bearing person.

३१२. **(C) Critical caution: do not translate the whole cluster before segmenting it.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not translate the whole cluster before segmenting it.

३१३. **(C) A cluster has a frame village, but it may also contain several attached places.** — "7. Step Five: Separate Frame Village from Attached Places" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A cluster has a frame village, but it may also contain several attached places.

३१४. **(A) Data rule: use separate columns for frame village and attached place.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: use separate columns for frame village and attached place.

३१५. **(D) Many cluster segments are branch formulae.** — "8. Step Six: Identify Branch Formulae" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Many cluster segments are branch formulae.

३१६. (C) The decoder should first ask: is this a direct generational statement or a branch-continuity statement? — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder should first ask: is this a direct generational statement or a branch-continuity statement?

३१७. (C) Critical caution: do not make every branch formula into a father-son chain. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not make every branch formula into a father-son chain.

३१८. (A) समेत indicates inclusion. — "9. Step Seven: Read Included Places" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: समेत indicates inclusion.

३१९. (A) A phrase ending with समेत must be preserved with all included elements. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A phrase ending with समेत must be preserved with all included elements.

३२०. (D) Included places should be stored as subordinate but linked elements. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Included places should be stored as subordinate but linked elements.

३२१. (B) The connector ओ joins names or places. — "10. Step Eight: Read Joined Places" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The connector ओ joins names or places.

३२२. (C) In a cluster, ओ-linked places should be stored as pairs or groups before analysis. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: In a cluster, ओ-linked places should be stored as pairs or groups before analysis.

३२३. (B) The source order should be preserved even if the normalized gazetteer later alphabetizes names for search. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The source order should be preserved even if the normalized gazetteer later alphabetizes names for search.

३२४. (A) वासी inside a cluster identifies residence or recognized local belonging. — "11. Step Nine: Read Residence Markers" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: वासी inside a cluster identifies residence or recognized local belonging.

३२५. (B) The decoder should compare every वासी marker with the frame village. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder should compare every वासी marker with the frame village.

३२६. (D) If the वासी place differs from the frame, record the difference. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the वासी place differs from the frame, record the difference.

३२७. (B) डीह and मूलग्राम are special local identity markers. — "12. Step Ten: Read डीह and मूलग्राम" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: डीह and मूलग्राम are special local identity markers.

३२८. (C) A डीह may identify a house-site, settlement seat, or old habitation memory. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A डीह may identify a house-site, settlement seat, or old habitation memory.

३२९. (C) They can also distinguish root from residence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They can also distinguish root from residence.

३३०. (D) पाली may function as a locality, sub-settlement, or part of a place-name. — "13. Step Eleven: Read पाली and Sub-Locality" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: पाली may function as a locality, sub-settlement, or part of a place-name.

३३१. (A) They may also help distinguish branches that otherwise appear under the same broad village frame. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They may also help distinguish branches that otherwise appear under the same broad village frame.

३३२. (D) The exact form must be preserved. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The exact form must be preserved.

३३३. (C) A village cluster may contain title-bearing persons: महामहोपाध्याय, म. — "14. Step Twelve: Locate Titles Inside the Cluster" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A village cluster may contain title-bearing persons: महामहोपाध्याय, म.

३३४. (B) A title must be attached to its person, relation word, place, and number. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A title must be attached to its person, relation word, place, and number.

३३५. (A) Data rule: cluster tables should include title-bearing entries. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: cluster tables should include title-bearing entries.

३३६. (C) Numbers inside clusters may appear beside names, places, titles, marriage entries, or notes. — "15. Step Thirteen: Preserve Numbers" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Numbers inside clusters may appear beside names, places, titles, marriage entries, or notes.

३३७. (D) Their exact function may vary, but they must be preserved. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Their exact function may vary, but they must be preserved.

३३८. (C) In cluster analysis, numbers may help distinguish repeated names or compare related entries across the source. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: In cluster analysis, numbers may help distinguish repeated names or compare related entries across the source.

३३९. (A) A full cluster table should contain: cluster identifier; opener; closure; strict boundary; wider boundary; segment number; original segment; frame village; person or ancestor; relation word; attached place;… — "16. Step Fourteen: Build the Cluster Table" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A full cluster table should contain: cluster identifier; opener; closure; strict boundary; wider boundary; segment number; original segment; frame village; person or ancestor;...

३४०. (D) A full cluster table should contain: cluster identifier; opener; closure; strict boundary; wider boundary; segment number; original segment; frame village; person or ancestor; relation word; attached place;… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A full cluster table should contain: cluster identifier; opener; closure; strict boundary; wider boundary; segment number; original segment; frame village; person or ancestor; relation word; attached place; connector;...

३४१. (C) The cluster map should not be a simple family tree. — "17. Step Fifteen: Build the Cluster Map" belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The cluster map should not be a simple family tree.

३४२. (D) The cluster map should not be a simple family tree. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The cluster map should not be a simple family tree.

३४३. (C) It should show a frame village at the center or top, with branch units attached to it. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should show a frame village at the center or top, with branch units attached to it.

३४४. (D) A cluster may contain migration evidence, but migration must be tested. — “18. Step Sixteen: Test for Migration” belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A cluster may contain migration evidence, but migration must be tested.

३४५. (B) A cluster may contain migration evidence, but migration must be tested. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A cluster may contain migration evidence, but migration must be tested.

३४६. (D) Critical caution: do not mistake cluster complexity for migration. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not mistake cluster complexity for migration.

३४७. (A) A village cluster may later become important because of marriage entries, मातृक चक्र, or दौहित्र. — “19. Step Seventeen: Connect the Cluster to Marriage and Maternal Records” belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A village cluster may later become important because of marriage entries, मातृक चक्र, or दौहित्र.

३४८. (C) Therefore the cluster should be cross-linked to marriage and maternal tables. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore the cluster should be cross-linked to marriage and maternal tables.

३४९. (A) Data rule: every cluster place should be checked against marriage, maternal, and daughter’s-son records. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every cluster place should be checked against marriage, maternal, and daughter’s-son records.

३५०. (D) Only after the table and map are prepared should the editor write prose. — “20. Step Eighteen: Write the Cluster Explanation” belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Only after the table and map are prepared should the editor write prose.

३५१. (D) Only after the table and map are prepared should the editor write prose. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Only after the table and map are prepared should the editor write prose.

३५२. (B) Some entries indicate residence through वासी, and some local markers require separate treatment. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Some entries indicate residence through वासी, and some local markers require separate treatment.

३५३. (A) A village cluster reveals the Panji’s method of social mapping. — “21. Critical Analysis: What Cluster Decoding Reveals” belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A village cluster reveals the Panji’s method of social mapping.

३५४. (B) The common errors are: beginning with the first personal name instead of the opener; ignoring the closure; treating all attached places as frame villages; omitting समेत places; breaking ओ-linked places without… — “22. Common Errors in Decoding a Village Cluster” belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: beginning with the first personal name instead of the opener; ignoring the closure; treating all attached places as frame villages; omitting समेत places;...

३५५. (A) First, identify the opener. — “23. Rules for Decoding a Village Cluster” belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, identify the opener.

३५६. (D) First, identify the opener. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, identify the opener.

३५७. (B) Second, identify the closure. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Second, identify the closure.

३५८. **(C) A village cluster is a miniature map of society.** — “24. Conclusion: The Village Cluster as Social Map” belongs to Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A village cluster is a miniature map of society.

३५९. **(C) It uses How to Decode a Village Cluster to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.** — Chapter 24. How to Decode a Village Cluster is part of the book’s larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

३६०. **(B) The earlier worked chapters showed how to decode a single entry and a village cluster.** — “1. Why a Maternal Cycle Needs Worked Decoding” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The earlier worked chapters showed how to decode a single entry and a village cluster.

३६१. **(A) demonstrates how to decode a मातृक चक्र step by step: identify the boundary, preserve the closing formula, locate the female link, classify villages, connect marriage evidence, chart the daughter-line, and…** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This chapter demonstrates how to decode a मातृक चक्र step by step: identify the boundary, preserve the closing formula, locate the female link, classify villages, connect marriage evidence, chart the daughter-line, and...

३६२. **(B) The source contains repeated formulae such as एवं ...** — “2. The Maternal-Cycle Formula” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The source contains repeated formulae such as एवं ...

३६३. **(A) The decoder should not assume the exact role too quickly.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder should not assume the exact role too quickly.

३६४. **(D) Data rule: every occurrence of मातृक चक्र should open a maternal-cycle record, even if the boundary is uncertain.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every occurrence of मातृक चक्र should open a maternal-cycle record, even if the boundary is uncertain.

३६५. **(B) The exact wording must be copied first.** — “3. Step One: Preserve the Exact Formula” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The exact wording must be copied first.

३६६. **(B) The exact wording must be copied first.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The exact wording must be copied first.

३६७. **(D) If the source writes मातृक चक्रं, मातृक चक्र, or uses a joined or damaged form, that form must be preserved.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the source writes मातृक चक्रं, मातृक चक्र, or uses a joined or damaged form, that form must be preserved.

३६८. **(D) The hardest part of मातृक चक्र decoding is boundary.** — “4. Step Two: Find the Boundary” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The hardest part of मातृक चक्र decoding is boundary.

३६९. **(D) The decoder must work backward from the formula to locate the nearest plausible start.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder must work backward from the formula to locate the nearest plausible start.

३७०. **(B) If the beginning remains uncertain, record both a strict boundary and a possible wider boundary.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the beginning remains uncertain, record both a strict boundary and a possible wider boundary.

३७१. **(D) A maternal cycle often has an anchor person.** — “5. Step Three: Identify the Anchor Person” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A maternal cycle often

has an anchor person.

३७२. **(A) The anchor must be identified carefully. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The anchor must be identified carefully.

३७३. **(B) But the analysis should still ask: is कमलापति the child whose maternal network is being described, the branch-holder, or the closing name of a previous sequence? —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: But the analysis should still ask: is कमलापति the child whose maternal network is being described, the branch-holder, or the closing name of a previous sequence?

३७४. **(D) A मातृक चक्र exists because of a female link: mother, daughter, wife, sister, or another woman through whom houses are joined. —** "6. Step Four: Locate the Female Link" belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A मातृक चक्र exists because of a female link: mother, daughter, wife, sister, or another woman through whom houses are joined.

३७५. **(D) Even when unnamed, the female link must be reconstructed structurally. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Even when unnamed, the female link must be reconstructed structurally.

३७६. **(D) If a daughter's son appears, the implied daughter must be recorded. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a daughter's son appears, the implied daughter must be recorded.

३७७. **(B) A maternal cycle may contain many male names. —** "7. Step Five: Distinguish Paternal and Maternal Lines" belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A maternal cycle may contain many male names.

३७८. **(D) The function must be determined by context. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The function must be determined by context.

३७९. **(D) Data rule: every person in a मातृक चक्र passage should have a line-function field: paternal, maternal, affinal, daughter-line, or uncertain. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every person in a मातृक चक्र passage should have a line-function field: paternal, maternal, affinal, daughter-line, or uncertain.

३८०. **(A) सुता is often important in maternal-cycle passages. —** "8. Step Six: Read सुता Carefully" belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सुता is often important in maternal-cycle passages.

३८१. **(B) The decoder should not attach a सुता list mechanically to the nearest male name. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder should not attach a सुता list mechanically to the nearest male name.

३८२. **(A) First identify the cycle boundary. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First identify the cycle boundary.

३८३. **(B) दौहित्र is one of the strongest indicators that the passage is crossing through a daughter. —** "9. Step Seven: Read दौहित्र Inside the Cycle" belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: दौहित्र is one of the strongest indicators that the passage is crossing through a daughter.

३८४. **(D) In a मातृक चक्र, दौहित्र may identify one of the key bridge persons. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: In a मातृक चक्र, दौहित्र may identify one of the key bridge persons.

३८५. **(D) A दौहित्र entry should be charted through the daughter, even if the daughter is unnamed. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A दौहित्र entry should be charted through the daughter, even if the daughter is unnamed.

३८६. **(C) The connector सँ is especially sensitive in maternal-cycle passages.** — “10. Step Eight: Read सँ as Maternal or Affinal Connector” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The connector सँ is especially sensitive in maternal-cycle passages.

३८७. **(A) In a मातृक चक्र, the first-pass reading should be neutral: “linked with.” Only after the person, marriage, and daughter-line roles are classified should the editor decide whether सँ marks maternal house,…** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: In a मातृक चक्र, the first-pass reading should be neutral: “linked with.” Only after the person, marriage, and daughter-line roles are classified should the editor decide whether सँ marks maternal house, spouse house,…

३८८. **(A) Critical caution: do not translate सँ simply as “from” in maternal passages.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not translate सँ simply as “from” in maternal passages.

३८९. **(A) A maternal cycle may contain many villages.** — “11. Step Nine: Classify Villages in the Cycle” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A maternal cycle may contain many villages.

३९०. **(A) The village table must therefore classify each place by function.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The village table must therefore classify each place by function.

३९१. **(A) Do not assume that one place always has one role.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Do not assume that one place always has one role.

३९२. **(D) A मातृक चक्र often depends on marriage.** — “12. Step Ten: Identify Marriage Evidence” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A मातृक चक्र often depends on marriage.

३९३. **(C) The decoder should compare the maternal-cycle boundary with nearby marriage entries.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder should compare the maternal-cycle boundary with nearby marriage entries.

३९४. **(C) If the same village, person, title, or number appears in both, the connection should be recorded with confidence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the same village, person, title, or number appears in both, the connection should be recorded with confidence.

३९५. **(A) अपरा inside or near a maternal cycle may introduce another branch, another wife-line, another daughter-line, or another reading.** — “13. Step Eleven: Mark अपरा Subunits” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: अपरा inside or near a maternal cycle may introduce another branch, another wife-line, another daughter-line, or another reading.

३९६. **(D) Then decide whether it belongs to the same maternal cycle or a separate related unit.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Then decide whether it belongs to the same maternal cycle or a separate related unit.

३९७. **(A) Numbers in maternal cycles may identify persons, branches, marriages, notes, or internal register positions.** — “14. Step Twelve: Preserve Numbers” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Numbers in maternal cycles may identify persons, branches, marriages, notes, or internal register positions.

३९८. **(B) Numbers in maternal cycles may identify persons, branches, marriages, notes, or internal register positions.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Numbers in maternal cycles may identify persons, branches, marriages, notes, or internal register positions.

३९९. **(C) They should be preserved exactly with their position. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They should be preserved exactly with their position.

४००. **(D) Titles inside maternal cycles matter. —** “15. Step Thirteen: Include Titles” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles inside maternal cycles matter.

४०१. **(B) Data rule: title-bearing persons in maternal cycles should be cross-indexed in the title index. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: title-bearing persons in maternal cycles should be cross-indexed in the title index.

४०२. **(D) Critical caution: do not assume that titles inside a maternal passage belong to the principal paternal line. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not assume that titles inside a maternal passage belong to the principal paternal line.

४०३. **(C) A full maternal-cycle table should include: original formula; normalized formula; anchor person; anchor-role confidence; strict boundary; wider boundary; female link named or implied; marriage evidence; person… —** “16. Step Fourteen: Build the Maternal-Cycle Table” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A full maternal-cycle table should include: original formula; normalized formula; anchor person; anchor-role confidence; strict boundary; wider boundary; female link named or…

४०४. **(A) A full maternal-cycle table should include: original formula; normalized formula; anchor person; anchor-role confidence; strict boundary; wider boundary; female link named or implied; marriage evidence; person… —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A full maternal-cycle table should include: original formula; normalized formula; anchor person; anchor-role confidence; strict boundary; wider boundary; female link named or implied; marriage evidence; person names;...

४०५. **(A) The table should be relational. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The table should be relational.

४०६. **(C) The chart should not be a simple vertical family tree. —** “17. Step Fifteen: Draw the Maternal-Cycle Chart” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The chart should not be a simple vertical family tree.

४०७. **(A) The chart should not be a simple vertical family tree. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The chart should not be a simple vertical family tree.

४०८. **(B) It should show at least two houses: the principal house and the maternal or affinal house. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should show at least two houses: the principal house and the maternal or affinal house.

४०९. **(C) After the table and chart, the editor may write a prose explanation. —** “18. Step Sixteen: Write a Cautious Prose Explanation” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: After the table and chart, the editor may write a prose explanation.

४१०. **(B) Several persons and villages must be separated by line function. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Several persons and villages must be separated by line function.

४११. **(B) The exact female link may be unnamed and should be marked as implied. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The exact female link may be unnamed and should be marked as implied.

४१२. **(B) Every मातृक चक्र should end with a critical note. —** “19. Step Seventeen: Write the Critical Note” belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every मातृक चक्र should

end with a critical note.

४१३. **(D) Every मातृक चक्र should end with a critical note.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every मातृक चक्र should end with a critical note.

४१४. **(C) The note should state what is certain, what is probable, and what remains uncertain.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The note should state what is certain, what is probable, and what remains uncertain.

४१५. **(C) A मातृक चक्र reveals that the Panji's social memory is not confined to fathers and sons.** — "20. Critical Analysis: What Maternal-Cycle Decoding Reveals" belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A मातृक चक्र reveals that the Panji's social memory is not confined to fathers and sons.

४१६. **(C) The common errors are: treating मातृक चक्र as an ornamental closing phrase; failing to find the boundary; assuming the nearest male name explains the whole cycle; erasing the unnamed female link; reading…** — "21. Common Errors in Decoding मातृक चक्र" belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: treating मातृक चक्र as an ornamental closing phrase; failing to find the boundary; assuming the nearest male name explains the whole cycle; erasing the unnamed female…

४१७. **(D) First, preserve the exact formula.** — "22. Rules for Decoding a मातृक चक्र" belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, preserve the exact formula.

४१८. **(B) First, preserve the exact formula.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, preserve the exact formula.

४१९. **(D) Second, identify strict and possible wider boundaries.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Second, identify strict and possible wider boundaries.

४२०. **(C) A मातृक चक्र is a circle of remembered relation.** — "23. Conclusion: Reading the Circle Correctly" belongs to Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A मातृक चक्र is a circle of remembered relation.

४२१. **(D) To decode it correctly, the editor must resist the habit of straight-line genealogy.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: To decode it correctly, the editor must resist the habit of straight-line genealogy.

४२२. **(C) The cycle must remain a cycle: a network of houses, villages, marriages, and maternal links.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The cycle must remain a cycle: a network of houses, villages, marriages, and maternal links.

४२३. **(B) It uses How to Decode a मातृक चक्र to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.** — Chapter 25. How to Decode a मातृक चक्र is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

४२४. **(B) The preceding chapter showed how to decode a मातृक चक्र.** — "1. Why a Marriage Entry Needs Worked Decoding" belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The preceding chapter showed how to decode a मातृक चक्र.

४२५. **(D) A विवाह record is not simply a note that two persons married.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A विवाह record is not simply a note that two persons married.

४२६. **(D) Because marriage was one of the practical reasons for maintaining the Panji, a विवाह entry must be decoded with special caution.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Because marriage was one of the practical reasons for maintaining the Panji, a विवाह entry must be decoded with special caution.

४२७. (D) A marriage entry is usually marked by विवाह, प्रथम विवाह, द्वितीय विवाह, or a related phrase such as विवाह प्रकरणम्. — “2. The Marriage Formula” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A marriage entry is usually marked by विवाह, प्रथम विवाह, द्वितीय विवाह, or a related phrase such as विवाह प्रकरणम्.

४२८. (B) The formula itself must be preserved exactly. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The formula itself must be preserved exactly.

४२९. (D) If the source writes विवाहः।।, विवाहः, विवाह।, प्रथम विवाह, or द्वितीय विवाह, the punctuation and wording should remain in the source layer. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the source writes विवाहः।।, विवाहः, विवाह।, प्रथम विवाह, or द्वितीय विवाह, the punctuation and wording should remain in the source layer.

४३०. (C) The first task is to copy the marriage phrase exactly. — “3. Step One: Preserve the Original Marriage Phrase” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The first task is to copy the marriage phrase exactly.

४३१. (B) These elements must remain together until segmentation is complete. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These elements must remain together until segmentation is complete.

४३२. (A) Critical caution: do not modernize the date phrase or remove title abbreviations in the first layer. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not modernize the date phrase or remove title abbreviations in the first layer.

४३३. (C) The principal person is usually the person whose marriage is being recorded. — “4. Step Two: Identify the Principal Person” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The principal person is usually the person whose marriage is being recorded.

४३४. (C) If the source gives ठ० छोटकू प्र० वेदमणि विवाह, the first-pass principal person is the titled person or named person in that phrase, but the exact relation between छोटकू, वेदमणि, and प्र० must be preserved for… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the source gives ठ० छोटकू प्र० वेदमणि विवाह, the first-pass principal person is the titled person or named person in that phrase, but the exact relation between छोटकू, वेदमणि, and प्र० must be preserved for later…

४३५. (D) Critical caution: the name before विवाह is usually important, but its exact role should be checked before final charting. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: the name before विवाह is usually important, but its exact role should be checked before final charting.

४३६. (B) Titles and qualifiers in marriage entries are essential. — “5. Step Three: Preserve Titles and Identity Qualifiers” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles and qualifiers in marriage entries are essential.

४३७. (B) ठ०, ठाकुर, प्र०, बाबू, महाराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, कविराज, and similar forms can distinguish persons and houses. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: ठ०, ठाकुर, प्र०, बाबू, महाराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, कविराज, and similar forms can distinguish persons and houses.

४३८. (C) A marriage entry involving a titled person should be entered in the title index as well as the marriage table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A marriage entry involving a titled person should be entered in the title index as well as the marriage table.

४३९. (B) Some entries state प्रथम विवाह or द्वितीय विवाह. — “6. Step Four: Identify Marriage Order” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Some entries state प्रथम विवाह or द्वितीय विवाह.

४४०. **(B) A first marriage and a second marriage must become separate marriage-event records.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A first marriage and a second marriage must become separate marriage-event records.

४४१. **(A) When द्वितीय विवाह appears, the decoder should expect a separate affinal link and possibly a separate issue group.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: When द्वितीय विवाह appears, the decoder should expect a separate affinal link and possibly a separate issue group.

४४२. **(D) Some marriage entries include a date phrase.** — "7. Step Five: Identify the Date Phrase" belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Some marriage entries include a date phrase.

४४३. **(D) The date phrase must be copied exactly and kept separate from numbers in parentheses.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The date phrase must be copied exactly and kept separate from numbers in parentheses.

४४४. **(C) Both are valuable, but they must not be mixed with register numbers.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Both are valuable, but they must not be mixed with register numbers.

४४५. **(B) Parenthetical numbers near marriage entries are not automatically dates.** — "8. Step Six: Separate Register Numbers from Dates" belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Parenthetical numbers near marriage entries are not automatically dates.

४४६. **(A) The number should be recorded exactly, including slash, double slash, zero, and position.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The number should be recorded exactly, including slash, double slash, zero, and position.

४४७. **(A) If the number follows the date, record that.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the number follows the date, record that.

४४८. **(D) A marriage record may not always name the spouse directly.** — "9. Step Seven: Locate the Spouse-Side Clue" belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A marriage record may not always name the spouse directly.

४४९. **(D) A marriage record may not always name the spouse directly.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A marriage record may not always name the spouse directly.

४५०. **(B) The decoder should not invent a bride's name if the source does not supply one.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder should not invent a bride's name if the source does not supply one.

४५१. **(C) The connector सँ is especially important after विवाह.** — "10. Step Eight: Read सँ in the Marriage Context" belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The connector सँ is especially important after विवाह.

४५२. **(B) In marriage context it may identify the spouse-side village, the affinal house, or a related settlement.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: In marriage context it may identify the spouse-side village, the affinal house, or a related settlement.

४५३. **(D) The first-pass reading should be neutral: "linked with." Only after the principal person, spouse-side clue, issue-list, and nearby maternal material are analyzed should सँ be classified as affinal, residence,…** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The first-pass reading should be neutral: "linked with." Only after the principal person, spouse-side clue, issue-list, and nearby maternal material are analyzed should सँ be classified as affinal, residence, origin,…

४५४. **(B) A सुता list after a marriage entry may contain issue of the marriage, issue of a related person, or a new branch.** — “11. Step Nine: Read सुता After a Marriage Entry” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A सुता list after a marriage entry may contain issue of the marriage, issue of a related person, or a new branch.

४५५. **(A) The safe method is to record the सुता list exactly and assign issue only with confidence levels.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The safe method is to record the सुता list exactly and assign issue only with confidence levels.

४५६. **(B) If the source is ambiguous, the chart should show the issue group as probable or uncertain.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the source is ambiguous, the chart should show the issue group as probable or uncertain.

४५७. **(C) अपरा may introduce another branch, another spouse-line, another issue group, or another marriage-related subunit.** — “12. Step Ten: Read अपरा After a Marriage Entry” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: अपरा may introduce another branch, another spouse-line, another issue group, or another marriage-related subunit.

४५८. **(D) When it appears after विवाह, प्रथम विवाह, or द्वितीय विवाह, it must be treated as a structural shift.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: When it appears after विवाह, प्रथम विवाह, or द्वितीय विवाह, it must be treated as a structural shift.

४५९. **(A) If uncertain, preserve the uncertainty.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If uncertain, preserve the uncertainty.

४६०. **(A) A marriage entry may explain a later मातृक चक्र.** — “13. Step Eleven: Connect the Marriage Entry to मातृक चक्र” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A marriage entry may explain a later मातृक चक्र.

४६१. **(D) Therefore the marriage event number must be linked to any related cycle.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore the marriage event number must be linked to any related cycle.

४६२. **(D) Data rule: every विवाह row should have related मातृक चक्र fields.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every विवाह row should have related मातृक चक्र fields.

४६३. **(A) A daughter’s-son entry may be the later effect of a marriage.** — “14. Step Twelve: Connect the Marriage Entry to दौहित्र” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A daughter’s-son entry may be the later effect of a marriage.

४६४. **(D) If दौहित्र appears near the marriage entry or in a related cluster, the daughter-line should be reconstructed.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If दौहित्र appears near the marriage entry or in a related cluster, the daughter-line should be reconstructed.

४६५. **(A) The daughter may be unnamed, but her structural position must be recorded.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The daughter may be unnamed, but her structural position must be recorded.

४६६. **(D) A marriage entry may contain several villages.** — “15. Step Thirteen: Classify Villages in the Marriage Entry” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A marriage entry may contain several villages.

४६७. **(A) Therefore the place function must be local to the entry, not assumed globally.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore the place function must be local to the entry, not assumed globally.

४६८. **(A) Data rule: every village in a विवाह entry should have a place-function tag.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every village in a विवाह entry should have a place-function tag.

४६९. **(D) A full marriage table should include: original phrase; source location; principal person; title; qualifier; marriage marker; marriage order; date phrase; modern date if supplied; parenthetical number; number…** — “16. Step Fourteen: Build the Marriage Table” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A full marriage table should include: original phrase; source location; principal person; title; qualifier; marriage marker; marriage order; date phrase; modern date if supplied;...

४७०. **(D) A full marriage table should include: original phrase; source location; principal person; title; qualifier; marriage marker; marriage order; date phrase; modern date if supplied; parenthetical number; number…** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A full marriage table should include: original phrase; source location; principal person; title; qualifier; marriage marker; marriage order; date phrase; modern date if supplied; parenthetical number; number position;...

४७१. **(B) This table should link to the person index, village gazetteer, title index, number table, maternal-cycle table, and daughter’s-son table.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This table should link to the person index, village gazetteer, title index, number table, maternal-cycle table, and daughter’s-son table.

४७२. **(C) A marriage chart should contain a marriage node.** — “17. Step Fifteen: Draw the Marriage Chart” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A marriage chart should contain a marriage node.

४७३. **(D) A marriage chart should contain a marriage node.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A marriage chart should contain a marriage node.

४७४. **(D) The principal person or house should connect to the node.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The principal person or house should connect to the node.

४७५. **(C) Only after table and chart should the editor write the prose explanation.** — “18. Step Sixteen: Write a Cautious Prose Decoding” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Only after table and chart should the editor write the prose explanation.

४७६. **(C) Only after table and chart should the editor write the prose explanation.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Only after table and chart should the editor write the prose explanation.

४७७. **(A) The following village and person sequence likely identifies the spouse-side or affinal house, but the exact attachment should be marked with confidence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The following village and person sequence likely identifies the spouse-side or affinal house, but the exact attachment should be marked with confidence.

४७८. **(D) A critical note should end every marriage decoding.** — “19. Step Seventeen: Write the Critical Note” belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A critical note should end every marriage decoding.

४७९. **(B) A critical note should end every marriage decoding.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A critical note should end every marriage decoding.

४८०. **(D) It should identify the marriage marker, principal person, title, date evidence, number evidence, spouse-side clue, issue-confidence, and related maternal or daughter-line links.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should identify the marriage marker, principal person, title, date evidence, number evidence, spouse-side clue, issue-confidence, and related maternal or daughter-line links.

४८१. **(A) A marriage entry reveals the Panji as a working social register.** — "20. Critical Analysis: What Marriage Decoding Reveals" belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A marriage entry reveals the Panji as a working social register.

४८२. **(A) The common errors are: treating विवाह as a minor note; failing to separate first and second marriages; removing titles; confusing date phrases with register numbers; translating सँ too narrowly; inventing a…** — "21. Common Errors in Decoding a Marriage Entry" belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: treating विवाह as a minor note; failing to separate first and second marriages; removing titles; confusing date phrases with register numbers; translating सँ...

४८३. **(D) The common errors are: treating विवाह as a minor note; failing to separate first and second marriages; removing titles; confusing date phrases with register numbers; translating सँ too narrowly; inventing a…** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The common errors are: treating विवाह as a minor note; failing to separate first and second marriages; removing titles; confusing date phrases with register numbers; translating सँ too narrowly; inventing a spouse's...

४८४. **(D) First, preserve the exact marriage formula.** — "22. Rules for Decoding विवाह Entries" belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, preserve the exact marriage formula.

४८५. **(C) First, preserve the exact marriage formula.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, preserve the exact marriage formula.

४८६. **(B) Second, identify the principal person and title.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Second, identify the principal person and title.

४८७. **(B) A विवाह entry is a decoded event, not merely a translated word.** — "23. Conclusion: Marriage as Decoded Event" belongs to Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A विवाह entry is a decoded event, not merely a translated word.

४८८. **(A) The editor's task is to preserve all these layers without forcing them into a simple modern marriage sentence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The editor's task is to preserve all these layers without forcing them into a simple modern marriage sentence.

४८९. **(B) It uses How to Decode a Marriage Entry to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.** — Chapter 26. How to Decode a Marriage Entry is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

४९०. **(D) A long dense passage is the hardest form of Panji evidence.** — "1. Why Long Dense Passages Need a Separate Method" belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A long dense passage is the hardest form of Panji evidence.

४९१. **(A) A long dense passage is any passage in which several types of Panji grammar occur together.** — "2. What Counts as a Long Dense Passage" belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A long dense passage is any passage in which several types of Panji grammar occur together.

४९२. **(C) The decoder should therefore define density by the number of functions present, not only by the number of words.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the

operative rule is: The decoder should therefore define density by the number of functions present, not only by the number of words.

४९३. **(D) Critical caution: do not treat a dense passage as one sentence. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not treat a dense passage as one sentence.

४९४. **(D) The first step is to copy the entire passage exactly. —** "3. Step One: Copy the Whole Passage" belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The first step is to copy the entire passage exactly.

४९५. **(B) Do not begin by extracting names. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Do not begin by extracting names.

४९६. **(B) Do not remove punctuation. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Do not remove punctuation.

४९७. **(D) After preserving the whole passage, mark obvious boundaries. —** "4. Step Two: Mark Obvious Boundaries" belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: After preserving the whole passage, mark obvious boundaries.

४९८. **(B) Do not yet interpret the units. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Do not yet interpret the units.

४९९. **(D) Critical caution: do not force the whole passage into equal segments. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not force the whole passage into equal segments.

५००. **(A) Once boundaries are marked, number the segments. —** "5. Step Three: Number the Segments" belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Once boundaries are marked, number the segments.

५०१. **(D) Each segment should be short enough to classify. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Each segment should be short enough to classify.

५०२. **(A) Now extract relationship words: सुत, सुतो, पुत्र, सुता, सन्तति, अपत्य, पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, दौहित्र, भगीनेय, and related forms. —** "6. Step Four: Extract Relationship Words" belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Now extract relationship words: सुत, सुतो, पुत्र, सुता, सन्तति, अपत्य, पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, दौहित्र, भगीनेय, and related forms.

५०३. **(D) The relationship word must remain attached to its segment. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The relationship word must remain attached to its segment.

५०४. **(A) Do not make one master list of relationship words without source position. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Do not make one master list of relationship words without source position.

५०५. **(A) Direct descent and branch continuity must be separated. —** "7. Step Five: Separate Direct Descent from Branch Continuity" belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Direct descent and branch continuity must be separated.

५०६. **(B) Direct descent and branch continuity must be separated. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Direct descent and branch continuity must be separated.

५०७. **(C) The chart must preserve these shifts.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The chart must preserve these shifts.

५०८. **(D) After relationship words are extracted, list the names in each segment.** — “8. Step Six: Extract Names Without Assigning Them Too Soon” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: After relationship words are extracted, list the names in each segment.

५०९. **(A) But do not assign them immediately to father, son, spouse, daughter, or village.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: But do not assign them immediately to father, son, spouse, daughter, or village.

५१०. **(A) First record them as name candidates.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First record them as name candidates.

५११. **(B) Next extract all place forms.** — “9. Step Seven: Extract Place Forms” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Next extract all place forms.

५१२. **(C) Each place should remain attached to its segment.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Each place should remain attached to its segment.

५१३. **(C) The same word should not be assigned one function globally.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The same word should not be assigned one function globally.

५१४. **(A) Titles and abbreviations must be extracted before prose interpretation.** — “10. Step Eight: Extract Titles and Abbreviations” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles and abbreviations must be extracted before prose interpretation.

५१५. **(D) Titles and abbreviations must be extracted before prose interpretation.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Titles and abbreviations must be extracted before prose interpretation.

५१६. **(C) म., महामहो, कविराज, वैयाकरण, बाबू, पण्डित, ज्योतिर्विद, धर्माधिकारी, and related forms may distinguish persons and reveal social function.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: म., महामहो, कविराज, वैयाकरण, बाबू, पण्डित, ज्योतिर्विद, धर्माधिकारी, and related forms may distinguish persons and reveal social function.

५१७. **(D) Parenthetical numbers often appear repeatedly in dense passages.** — “11. Step Nine: Extract Numbers” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Parenthetical numbers often appear repeatedly in dense passages.

५१८. **(D) They may identify persons, branches, marriages, notes, or internal references.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They may identify persons, branches, marriages, notes, or internal references.

५१९. **(D) Record each number exactly and record its position.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Record each number exactly and record its position.

५२०. **(C) A long dense passage may contain one or more marriage entries.** — “12. Step Ten: Locate Marriage Entries” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A long dense passage may contain one or more marriage entries.

५२१. **(A) विवाह, प्रथम विवाह, द्वितीय विवाह, and विवाह प्रकरणम् must open separate marriage-event rows.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: विवाह, प्रथम विवाह, द्वितीय विवाह, and विवाह प्रकरणम् must open separate marriage-event rows.

५२२. **(A) The names, titles, date phrases, numbers, and villages around the marriage marker should be treated as part of the marriage unit until proven otherwise.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The names, titles, date phrases, numbers, and villages around the marriage marker should be treated as part of the marriage unit until proven otherwise.

५२३. **(C) अपरा is a warning sign in dense passages.** — “13. Step Eleven: Locate अपरा Shifts” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: अपरा is a warning sign in dense passages.

५२४. **(B) Every अपरा should create a provisional subunit.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every अपरा should create a provisional subunit.

५२५. **(A) The decoder should not assume that material after अपरा belongs to the previous segment.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder should not assume that material after अपरा belongs to the previous segment.

५२६. **(D) Dense passages often contain maternal clues that are easy to miss.** — “14. Step Twelve: Locate Maternal and Daughter-Line Clues” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Dense passages often contain maternal clues that are easy to miss.

५२७. **(A) Whenever दौहित्र appears, the decoder must open a bridge relation.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Whenever दौहित्र appears, the decoder must open a bridge relation.

५२८. **(A) Whenever मातृक चक्र appears, the decoder must open a maternal-cycle boundary.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Whenever मातृक चक्र appears, the decoder must open a maternal-cycle boundary.

५२९. **(C) A long dense passage cannot be decoded in one table.** — “15. Step Thirteen: Build Parallel Tables” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A long dense passage cannot be decoded in one table.

५३०. **(A) These tables should share segment numbers.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These tables should share segment numbers.

५३१. **(A) Only after the tables are prepared should the editor reconstruct the paternal spine.** — “16. Step Fourteen: Reconstruct the Paternal Spine” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Only after the tables are prepared should the editor reconstruct the paternal spine.

५३२. **(C) Only after the tables are prepared should the editor reconstruct the paternal spine.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Only after the tables are prepared should the editor reconstruct the paternal spine.

५३३. **(A) The paternal spine should include only those links supported by direct descent markers or clear branch continuity.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The paternal spine should include only those links supported by direct descent markers or clear branch continuity.

५३४. **(B) After the paternal spine, reconstruct the village structure.** — “17. Step Fifteen: Reconstruct the Village Structure” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: After the paternal spine, reconstruct the village structure.

५३५. **(D) Identify the frame village, branch places, वासी places, डीह, मूलग्राम, पाली, affinal villages, maternal villages, and included places.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Identify the frame village, branch places, वासी places, डीह, मूलग्राम, पाली, affinal villages, maternal villages, and included places.

५३६. **(D) If the passage contains several villages, do not call it migration automatically.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the passage contains several villages, do not call it migration automatically.

५३७. **(C) Now reconstruct marriage and maternal networks.** — “18. Step Sixteen: Reconstruct Marriage and Maternal Networks” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Now reconstruct marriage and maternal networks.

५३८. **(D) Create separate nodes for प्रथम and द्वितीय marriages.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Create separate nodes for प्रथम and द्वितीय marriages.

५३९. **(D) A long dense passage should not be explained in one smooth paragraph.** — “19. Step Seventeen: Write a Layered Prose Decoding” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A long dense passage should not be explained in one smooth paragraph.

५४०. **(C) A long dense passage should not be explained in one smooth paragraph.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A long dense passage should not be explained in one smooth paragraph.

५४१. **(A) It should be explained in layers: first the frame, then the paternal units, then the village units, then marriage events, then maternal links, then titles and numbers, then uncertainties.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be explained in layers: first the frame, then the paternal units, then the village units, then marriage events, then maternal links, then titles and numbers, then uncertainties.

५४२. **(B) The critical note for a long dense passage should be more detailed than for a single entry.** — “20. Step Eighteen: Write the Critical Note” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The critical note for a long dense passage should be more detailed than for a single entry.

५४३. **(A) The critical note for a long dense passage should be more detailed than for a single entry.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The critical note for a long dense passage should be more detailed than for a single entry.

५४४. **(A) It should state the confirmed boundaries, uncertain boundaries, direct descent links, branch-continuity links, marriage markers, maternal clues, title evidence, number evidence, and unresolved points.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should state the confirmed boundaries, uncertain boundaries, direct descent links, branch-continuity links, marriage markers, maternal clues, title evidence, number evidence, and unresolved points.

५४५. **(C) A cautious layered statement may read: “The passage contains a direct descent sequence interrupted by a marriage record and followed by an अपरा subunit.** — “21. Example of a Layered Decoding Statement” belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A cautious layered statement may read: “The passage contains a direct descent sequence interrupted by a marriage record and followed by an अपरा subunit.

५४६. **(B) A cautious layered statement may read: “The passage contains a direct descent sequence interrupted by a marriage record and followed by an अपरा subunit.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A cautious layered statement may read: “The passage contains a direct descent sequence interrupted by a marriage record and followed by an अपरा subunit.

५४७. **(B) Several villages occur through सँ and dash connectors; these should be separated into branch-place and affinal-place possibilities.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Several villages occur through सँ and dash connectors; these should be separated into branch-place and affinal-place possibilities.

৫৪৮. (C) Long dense passages reveal the Panji's full complexity. — "22. Critical Analysis: What Dense Passages Reveal" belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Long dense passages reveal the Panji's full complexity.

৫৪৯. (D) A dense passage must be opened, not flattened. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A dense passage must be opened, not flattened.

৫৫০. (B) Its units must be separated but not disconnected. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Its units must be separated but not disconnected.

৫৫১. (A) The common errors are: reading straight through without segmentation; extracting only personal names; ignoring village function; treating every number as date; losing titles; missing marriage markers; ignoring… — "23. Common Errors in Decoding Long Dense Passages" belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: reading straight through without segmentation; extracting only personal names; ignoring village function; treating every number as date; losing…

৫৫২. (D) First, copy the whole passage exactly. — "24. Rules for Decoding a Long Dense Passage" belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, copy the whole passage exactly.

৫৫৩. (D) Fifth, separate direct descent from branch continuity. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Fifth, separate direct descent from branch continuity.

৫৫৪. (B) Seventh, preserve titles and numbers with positions. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Seventh, preserve titles and numbers with positions.

৫৫৫. (D) A long dense passage is difficult because it preserves many relations together. — "25. Conclusion: Density as Evidence" belongs to Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A long dense passage is difficult because it preserves many relations together.

৫৫৬. (B) The decoder must therefore work patiently. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder must therefore work patiently.

৫৫৭. (A) It uses How to Decode a Long Dense Passage to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Chapter 27. How to Decode a Long Dense Passage is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

৫৫৮. (C) A modern family tree usually begins with individuals and draws lines of descent from parent to child. — "1. Why a Panji Family Tree Is Not an Ordinary Family Tree" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A modern family tree usually begins with individuals and draws lines of descent from parent to child.

৫৫৯. (A) A Panji family tree must do more. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A Panji family tree must do more.

৫৬০. (B) It must preserve descent, branch continuity, village identity, marriage nodes, maternal cycles, daughter's-son bridges, titles, numbers, and uncertainty. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must preserve descent, branch continuity, village identity, marriage nodes, maternal cycles, daughter's-son bridges, titles, numbers, and uncertainty.

৫৬১. (A) The first rule is simple: do not begin by drawing. — "2. Begin with the Source, Not the Chart" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The first rule is simple: do not begin by drawing.

५६२. **(A) The first rule is simple: do not begin by drawing.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The first rule is simple: do not begin by drawing.

५६३. **(A) Every family-tree line should be traceable back to an original phrase.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every family-tree line should be traceable back to an original phrase.

५६४. **(C) The paternal spine is the direct descent line supported by words such as सुत, पुत्र, पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and related markers.** — "3. Build the Paternal Spine First" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The paternal spine is the direct descent line supported by words such as सुत, पुत्र, पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and related markers.

५६५. **(D) But the paternal spine should include only supported links.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: But the paternal spine should include only supported links.

५६६. **(D) If the source only says सन्तति or अपत्य, do not draw an immediate father-son line.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the source only says सन्तति or अपत्य, do not draw an immediate father-son line.

५६७. **(D) सन्तति and अपत्य are not always direct generation markers.** — "4. Represent सन्तति and अपत्य as Branch Continuity" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सन्तति and अपत्य are not always direct generation markers.

५६८. **(C) In a family tree, these should be represented differently from सुत.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: In a family tree, these should be represented differently from सुत.

५६९. **(D) When the source gives पौत्र or प्रपौत्र, the chart must preserve generational distance.** — "5. Handling पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and Missing Generations" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: When the source gives पौत्र or प्रपौत्र, the chart must preserve generational distance.

५७०. **(D) When the source gives पौत्र or प्रपौत्र, the chart must preserve generational distance.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: When the source gives पौत्र or प्रपौत्र, the chart must preserve generational distance.

५७१. **(D) For example, if C is marked as पौत्र of A, then the chart should show A, an unnamed child of A, and C as grandson, unless another named generation is supplied.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: For example, if C is marked as पौत्र of A, then the chart should show A, an unnamed child of A, and C as grandson, unless another named generation is supplied.

५७२. **(D) A Panji family tree must include women structurally even when they are not personally named.** — "6. Record Women Even When Unnamed" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A Panji family tree must include women structurally even when they are not personally named.

५७३. **(D) A Panji family tree must include women structurally even when they are not personally named.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A Panji family tree must include women structurally even when they are not personally named.

५७४. **(B) For a दौहित्र, the daughter through whom the relation passes must be represented.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: For a दौहित्र, the daughter through whom the relation passes must be represented.

५७५. **(C) A marriage should not be drawn as a mere line between two individuals when the source gives detailed marriage evidence.** — "7. Use Marriage Nodes" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this

point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A marriage should not be drawn as a mere line between two individuals when the source gives detailed marriage evidence.

৭৬৫. **(C) A marriage should not be drawn as a mere line between two individuals when the source gives detailed marriage evidence. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A marriage should not be drawn as a mere line between two individuals when the source gives detailed marriage evidence.

৭৬৬. **(C) Critical caution: do not hide marriage evidence inside a note attached to a man's name. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not hide marriage evidence inside a note attached to a man's name.

৭৬৭. **(D) First and second marriages must be charted separately. —** "8. Separate First and Second Marriages" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First and second marriages must be charted separately.

৭৬৮. **(A) First and second marriages must be charted separately. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First and second marriages must be charted separately.

৭৬৯. **(B) The chart should show Marriage 1 and Marriage 2 as separate nodes. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The chart should show Marriage 1 and Marriage 2 as separate nodes.

৭৭০. **(D) A Panji family tree should show villages, but not all village names mean the same thing. —** "9. Attach Villages by Function" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A Panji family tree should show villages, but not all village names mean the same thing.

৭৭১. **(B) A Panji family tree should show villages, but not all village names mean the same thing. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A Panji family tree should show villages, but not all village names mean the same thing.

৭৭২. **(A) Data rule: every village attached to the tree must carry a place-function label. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every village attached to the tree must carry a place-function label.

৭৭৩. **(D) Titles should appear in the family tree because they identify social and intellectual role. —** "10. Attach Titles to Persons and Houses" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles should appear in the family tree because they identify social and intellectual role.

৭৭৪. **(B) Titles should appear in the family tree because they identify social and intellectual role. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Titles should appear in the family tree because they identify social and intellectual role.

৭৭৫. **(C) A title may belong to an individual, but repeated titles may identify a house. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A title may belong to an individual, but repeated titles may identify a house.

৭৭৬. **(A) Parenthetical numbers should appear in the family-tree data, but the chart should not treat them as dates unless proven. —** "11. Attach Numbers Without Interpreting Too Much" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Parenthetical numbers should appear in the family-tree data, but the chart should not treat them as dates unless proven.

৭৭৭. **(A) Parenthetical numbers should appear in the family-tree data, but the chart should not treat them as dates unless proven. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it.

Here the operative rule is: Parenthetical numbers should appear in the family-tree data, but the chart should not treat them as dates unless proven.

५८९. **(B) In the underlying table, preserve number-as-written and number-position.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: In the underlying table, preserve number-as-written and number-position.

५९०. **(B) A मातृक चक्र should not be forced into the paternal spine.** — “12. Chart मातृक चक्र as Network” belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A मातृक चक्र should not be forced into the paternal spine.

५९१. **(B) A मातृक चक्र should not be forced into the paternal spine.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A मातृक चक्र should not be forced into the paternal spine.

५९२. **(A) It should be charted as a network crossing between houses.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be charted as a network crossing between houses.

५९३. **(B) A दौहित्र must be charted through a daughter.** — “13. Chart दौहित्र Correctly” belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A दौहित्र must be charted through a daughter.

५९४. **(B) A दौहित्र must be charted through a daughter.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A दौहित्र must be charted through a daughter.

५९५. **(D) Therefore he should not be placed as the direct son of his maternal grandfather.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore he should not be placed as the direct son of his maternal grandfather.

५९६. **(B) A Panji family tree should show uncertainty.** — “14. Use Confidence Levels in the Visual System” belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A Panji family tree should show uncertainty.

५९७. **(D) A Panji family tree should show uncertainty.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A Panji family tree should show uncertainty.

५९८. **(C) The chart should visually distinguish certain, probable, possible, and uncertain.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The chart should visually distinguish certain, probable, possible, and uncertain.

५९९. **(A) Before drawing the final tree, create a family-tree data table.** — “15. The Family-Tree Data Table” belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Before drawing the final tree, create a family-tree data table.

६००. **(D) The table should include: node identifier; source phrase; person name; normalized name; title; relationship word; linked parent; linked child; branch marker; marriage node; spouse-side clue; female-link node;…** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The table should include: node identifier; source phrase; person name; normalized name; title; relationship word; linked parent; linked child; branch marker; marriage node; spouse-side clue; female-link node; दौहित्र...

६०१. **(C) Data rule: every visual node must correspond to a table row.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every visual node must correspond to a table row.

६०२. **(B) Not every Panji passage needs the same chart.** — “16. Choosing the Chart Type” belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Not every Panji passage needs the

same chart.

६०३. **(A) The editor should choose the chart type after decoding the source, not before.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The editor should choose the chart type after decoding the source, not before.

६०४. **(C) Data rule: chart type should follow evidence type.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: chart type should follow evidence type.

६०५. **(C) Family trees created from Panji data will change as more entries are decoded.** — "17. Versioning and Corrections" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Family trees created from Panji data will change as more entries are decoded.

६०६. **(D) Therefore each chart should have a version number, date of preparation, source range, and note of unresolved issues.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore each chart should have a version number, date of preparation, source range, and note of unresolved issues.

६०७. **(B) Corrections should not erase earlier uncertainty; they should record how the interpretation changed.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Corrections should not erase earlier uncertainty; they should record how the interpretation changed.

६०८. **(A) A properly built Panji family tree reveals more than ancestry.** — "18. Critical Analysis: What a Panji Family Tree Reveals" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A properly built Panji family tree reveals more than ancestry.

६०९. **(C) The Panji family tree should therefore be understood as a critical reconstruction, not a decorative genealogy.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The Panji family tree should therefore be understood as a critical reconstruction, not a decorative genealogy.

६१०. **(C) The common errors are: drawing before preserving the source; treating सन्तति and अपत्य as direct sonship; collapsing पौत्र and प्रपौत्र into son; omitting unnamed women; placing दौहित्र in the paternal line;...** — "19. Common Errors in Creating a Panji Family Tree" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: drawing before preserving the source; treating सन्तति and अपत्य as direct sonship; collapsing पौत्र and प्रपौत्र into son; omitting unnamed women; placing...

६११. **(D) First, preserve the original phrase.** — "20. Rules for Creating a Panji Family Tree" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, preserve the original phrase.

६१२. **(D) First, preserve the original phrase.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, preserve the original phrase.

६१३. **(B) Sixth, separate first and second marriages.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Sixth, separate first and second marriages.

६१४. **(B) A Panji family tree must not reduce the Panji to a simple line of men.** — "21. Conclusion: A Tree That Preserves the Forest" belongs to Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A Panji family tree must not reduce the Panji to a simple line of men.

६१५. **(C) A Panji family tree must not reduce the Panji to a simple line of men.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A Panji family tree must not reduce the Panji to a simple line of men.

६१६. **(A) It must preserve the forest of relations: fathers, sons, daughters, wives, daughter's sons, villages, root houses, residences, titles, numbers, marriages, and maternal cycles.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must preserve the forest of relations: fathers, sons, daughters, wives, daughter's sons, villages, root houses, residences, titles, numbers, marriages, and maternal cycles.

६१७. **(A) It uses Creating a Panji Family Tree to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.** — Chapter 28. Creating a Panji Family Tree is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

६१८. **(C) A Panji family tree cannot stand without a village index.** — "1. Why the Village Index Is Essential" belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A Panji family tree cannot stand without a village index.

६१९. **(A) The index must preserve all these functions.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index must preserve all these functions.

६२०. **(B) Every village entry should begin with the exact form found in the source.** — "2. Begin with Original Spellings" belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every village entry should begin with the exact form found in the source.

६२१. **(C) Every village entry should begin with the exact form found in the source.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every village entry should begin with the exact form found in the source.

६२२. **(B) Do not correct spelling first.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Do not correct spelling first.

६२३. **(D) Normalization is useful, but only after preservation.** — "3. Normalize Only After Preservation" belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Normalization is useful, but only after preservation.

६२४. **(A) The index should store the exact source form, a normalized candidate, and a confidence level.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should store the exact source form, a normalized candidate, and a confidence level.

६२५. **(B) If the identification is uncertain, the normalized form should remain provisional.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the identification is uncertain, the normalized form should remain provisional.

६२६. **(D) Many Panji sections begin with a frame such as अथ + village-name + ग्राम.** — "4. Record the Frame Village" belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Many Panji sections begin with a frame such as अथ + village-name + ग्राम.

६२७. **(D) The village index must record when a place appears as a frame.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The village index must record when a place appears as a frame.

६२८. **(C) Data rule: create a field called "frame village occurrence." Critical caution: do not mix frame villages and attached villages in one undifferentiated column.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: create a field called "frame village occurrence." Critical caution: do not mix frame villages and attached villages in one undifferentiated column.

६२९. **(A) Closures such as एते + village-name + ग्राम should be indexed.** — "5. Record Cluster Closures" belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Closures such as एते + village-name + ग्राम should be indexed.

६३०. **(C) Closures such as एते + village-name + ग्राम should be indexed.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Closures such as एते + village-name + ग्राम should be indexed.

६३१. **(B) The same village should therefore have both opener records and closure records when available.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The

same village should therefore have both opener records and closure records when available.

६३२. **(A) Inside a village frame, other places may appear as attached places.** — “6. Record Attached Places” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Inside a village frame, other places may appear as attached places.

६३३. **(B) Each attached place should be indexed with the segment in which it appears.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Each attached place should be indexed with the segment in which it appears.

६३४. **(D) The attached place should not be treated as a new cluster unless the source marks it as one.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The attached place should not be treated as a new cluster unless the source marks it as one.

६३५. **(A) The connector is part of the place evidence.** — “7. Record Connectors” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The connector is part of the place evidence.

६३६. **(C) The village index should therefore store connectors: dash, सँ, ओ, समेत, वासी, डीह, मूलग्राम, पाली, तत्रैव, अथ, एते, विवाह context, and मातृक context.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The village index should therefore store connectors: dash, सँ, ओ, समेत, वासी, डीह, मूलग्राम, पाली, तत्रैव, अथ, एते, विवाह context, and मातृक context.

६३७. **(A) Data rule: every place occurrence should include connector-as-written.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every place occurrence should include connector-as-written.

६३८. **(B) The same place can function differently in different entries.** — “8. Classify Place Function” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The same place can function differently in different entries.

६३९. **(C) The index must therefore classify each occurrence by function: frame village, branch-seat, residence, डीह, मूलग्राम, पाली, affinal village, maternal village, daughter-line place, included place, title-place,...** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index must therefore classify each occurrence by function: frame village, branch-seat, residence, डीह, मूलग्राम, पाली, affinal village, maternal village, daughter-line place, included place, title-place, note-place,...

६४०. **(B) Critical caution: do not assign one permanent function to a village across the whole Panji.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not assign one permanent function to a village across the whole Panji.

६४१. **(C) डीह should receive special indexing.** — “9. डीह in the Village Index” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: डीह should receive special indexing.

६४२. **(C) डीह should receive special indexing.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: डीह should receive special indexing.

६४३. **(C) It may identify a house-site, ancestral seat, old habitation, or settlement base.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may identify a house-site, ancestral seat, old habitation, or settlement base.

६४४. **(A) वासी indicates residence or recognized belonging.** — “10. वासी in the Village Index” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: वासी indicates residence or recognized belonging.

६४५. **(D) The village index should record the person or branch called वासी, the place of residence, the governing frame, and whether other root or branch markers appear nearby.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source,

classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The village index should record the person or branch called वासी, the place of residence, the governing frame, and whether other root or branch markers appear nearby.

६४६. **(D) मूलग्राम is a root-place marker and must be indexed with high priority.** — “11. मूलग्राम in the Village Index” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: मूलग्राम is a root-place marker and must be indexed with high priority.

६४७. **(D) मूलग्राम is a root-place marker and must be indexed with high priority.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: मूलग्राम is a root-place marker and must be indexed with high priority.

६४८. **(C) It may also distinguish root identity from residence or marriage connection.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may also distinguish root identity from residence or marriage connection.

६४९. **(A) पाली may function as locality, sub-settlement, or part of a place-name.** — “12. पाली and Sub-Locality Indexing” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: पाली may function as locality, sub-settlement, or part of a place-name.

६५०. **(D) The index should preserve पाली exactly and should not erase it during normalization.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should preserve पाली exactly and should not erase it during normalization.

६५१. **(D) A normalized field may later separate base place and locality marker.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A normalized field may later separate base place and locality marker.

६५२. **(D) Places introduced by समेत and joined by ओ require special handling.** — “13. Included and Joined Places” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Places introduced by समेत and joined by ओ require special handling.

६५३. **(D) These relations should remain visible in the index.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These relations should remain visible in the index.

६५४. **(D) The index should have an “included with” field and a “joined with” field.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should have an “included with” field and a “joined with” field.

६५५. **(B) तत्रैव points to a place already mentioned.** — “14. तत्रैव and Implied Places” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: तत्रैव points to a place already mentioned.

६५६. **(A) It must be indexed, even though it does not repeat the village name.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must be indexed, even though it does not repeat the village name.

६५७. **(B) The editor should identify the probable referent and mark confidence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The editor should identify the probable referent and mark confidence.

६५८. **(A) Marriage entries must be linked to the village index.** — “15. Village Index and Marriage Records” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Marriage entries must be linked to the village index.

६५९. **(B) Marriage entries must be linked to the village index.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Marriage entries must be linked to the village index.

६६०. **(D) The village index should therefore include a field for marriage-event identifier.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The village index should therefore include a field for marriage-event identifier.

६६१. **(A) Maternal cycles contain important village evidence.** — “16. Village Index and मातृक चक्र” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Maternal cycles contain important village evidence.

६६२. **(A) The village index should link each such occurrence to the मातृक चक्र record.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The village index should link each such occurrence to the मातृक चक्र record.

६६३. **(B) The place function should remain maternal or affinal unless the context proves otherwise.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The place function should remain maternal or affinal unless the context proves otherwise.

६६४. **(A) दौहित्र entries often carry village evidence.** — “17. Village Index and दौहित्र” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: दौहित्र entries often carry village evidence.

६६५. **(D) The index must preserve that ambiguity.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index must preserve that ambiguity.

६६६. **(D) Every दौहित्र-linked place should be cross-indexed in the daughter’s-son table.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every दौहित्र-linked place should be cross-indexed in the daughter’s-son table.

६६७. **(D) Villages are often linked with titled persons: महामहोपाध्याय, कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, ठाकुर, बाबू, महाराज, and others.** — “18. Village Index and Titles” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Villages are often linked with titled persons: महामहोपाध्याय, कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, ठाकुर, बाबू, महाराज, and others.

६६८. **(B) The village index should therefore record title-bearing persons by place.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The village index should therefore record title-bearing persons by place.

६६९. **(B) But title density must be studied through repeated evidence, not assumed from one occurrence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: But title density must be studied through repeated evidence, not assumed from one occurrence.

६७०. **(C) Numbers near village names must be preserved.** — “19. Village Index and Numbers” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Numbers near village names must be preserved.

६७१. **(B) Numbers near village names must be preserved.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Numbers near village names must be preserved.

६७२. **(D) They may help identify branches, persons, marriage events, notes, or register positions.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They may help identify branches, persons, marriage events, notes, or register positions.

६७३. **(B) A complete village index table should include: entry identifier; original place form; normalized place form; variant spelling; source segment; frame village; cluster opener; cluster closure; connector; place…** — “20. The Village Index Table” belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A complete village index table should include: entry identifier; original place form; normalized place form; variant spelling; source segment; frame village; cluster opener; cluster closure; connector;...

६७४. **(C) A complete village index table should include: entry identifier; original place form; normalized place form; variant spelling; source segment; frame village; cluster opener; cluster closure; connector; place…** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A complete village index table should include: entry identifier; original place form; normalized place form; variant spelling; source segment; frame village; cluster opener; cluster closure; connector; place function;...

६७५. **(B) This table should be searchable alphabetically, but it should also remain relational.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This table should be searchable alphabetically, but it should also remain relational.

६७६. **(C) Variant spellings should be cross-referenced, not erased.** — "21. Variant Spellings and Cross-References" belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Variant spellings should be cross-referenced, not erased.

६७७. **(B) Variant spellings should be cross-referenced, not erased.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Variant spellings should be cross-referenced, not erased.

६७८. **(D) Each variant should retain its source location and confidence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Each variant should retain its source location and confidence.

६७९. **(C) A village index reveals the Panji as a map of social memory.** — "22. Critical Analysis: What the Village Index Reveals" belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A village index reveals the Panji as a map of social memory.

६८०. **(A) The common errors are: indexing only normalized modern names; losing original spellings; ignoring frame villages; ignoring closures; omitting connectors; treating all places as origin; translating डीह as…** — "23. Common Errors in Creating a Village Index" belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: indexing only normalized modern names; losing original spellings; ignoring frame villages; ignoring closures; omitting connectors; treating all places as origin;...

६८१. **(A) First, preserve the original place form.** — "24. Rules for Creating a Village Index" belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, preserve the original place form.

६८२. **(B) First, preserve the original place form.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, preserve the original place form.

६८३. **(A) Second, normalize only in a separate field.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Second, normalize only in a separate field.

६८४. **(A) The village index is the Panji's map in reference form.** — "25. Conclusion: The Village Index as the Panji's Map" belongs to Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The village index is the Panji's map in reference form.

६८५. **(B) It uses Creating a Village Index to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.** — Chapter 29. Creating a Village Index is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

६८६. **(A) A Panji person index is not a simple list of names.** — "1. Why the Person Index Is Necessary" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A Panji person index is not a simple list of names.

६८७. **(C) Without such an index, the reader will either merge separate persons or scatter one person into several false identities.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here

the operative rule is: Without such an index, the reader will either merge separate persons or scatter one person into several false identities.

६८८. **(B) He must be identified by a cluster: relationship word, father or branch, village, title, number, marriage context, maternal context, and source position.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: He must be identified by a cluster: relationship word, father or branch, village, title, number, marriage context, maternal context, and source position.

६८९. **(A) The first field in a person index should be the exact name as written in the source.** — "2. Preserve the Name as Written" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The first field in a person index should be the exact name as written in the source.

६९०. **(C) The first field in a person index should be the exact name as written in the source.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The first field in a person index should be the exact name as written in the source.

६९१. **(C) Do not correct spelling first.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Do not correct spelling first.

६९२. **(D) The most important rule is that one repeated name does not automatically mean one person.** — "3. One Name Is Not One Person" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The most important rule is that one repeated name does not automatically mean one person.

६९३. **(A) The person index must therefore be occurrence-based before it becomes identity-based.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The person index must therefore be occurrence-based before it becomes identity-based.

६९४. **(B) Only after comparison should two or more occurrences be grouped into a single person identity.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Only after comparison should two or more occurrences be grouped into a single person identity.

६९५. **(B) The opposite danger is also real.** — "4. One Person May Have Several Occurrences" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The opposite danger is also real.

६९६. **(A) The index should therefore allow one person identity to have many source occurrences.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should therefore allow one person identity to have many source occurrences.

६९७. **(D) These occurrences should be linked by evidence, not by assumption.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These occurrences should be linked by evidence, not by assumption.

६९८. **(A) Relationship words are the strongest aids to identification.** — "5. Relationship Words as Identification Evidence" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Relationship words are the strongest aids to identification.

६९९. **(D) A person marked as पौत्र or प्रपौत्र must be placed at the correct generational level.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A person marked as पौत्र or प्रपौत्र must be placed at the correct generational level.

७००. **(C) A दौहित्र must be indexed as a daughter-line bridge, not as direct son in the maternal house.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A दौहित्र must be indexed as a daughter-line bridge, not as direct son in the maternal house.

७०१. **(D) The person index must distinguish father, ancestor, and branch.** — "6. Father, Ancestor, and Branch Fields" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The

person index must distinguish father, ancestor, and branch.

७०२. **(B) The person index must distinguish father, ancestor, and branch.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The person index must distinguish father, ancestor, and branch.

७०३. **(A) A सुत relation may identify a father.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A सुत relation may identify a father.

७०४. **(D) Titles are central to person indexing.** — "7. Titles as Identification Markers" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles are central to person indexing.

७०५. **(B) The title should be preserved exactly as written and also normalized in a title category.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The title should be preserved exactly as written and also normalized in a title category.

७०६. **(C) If the title differs, the occurrence may still be the same person, but it must be tested.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the title differs, the occurrence may still be the same person, but it must be tested.

७०७. **(B) Village context is one of the strongest identifying fields.** — "8. Village Context as Identification Evidence" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Village context is one of the strongest identifying fields.

७०८. **(B) But village context must be classified by function.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: But village context must be classified by function.

७०९. **(C) Therefore the person index should not have only one village column.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore the person index should not have only one village column.

७१०. **(B) Parenthetical numbers are often useful for distinguishing persons.** — "9. Numbers as Identification Anchors" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Parenthetical numbers are often useful for distinguishing persons.

७११. **(A) A repeated name with different numbers may represent different persons or different references to one person; the context must decide.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A repeated name with different numbers may represent different persons or different references to one person; the context must decide.

७१२. **(C) Numbers should be preserved as written, with slash, double slash, zero, and position.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Numbers should be preserved as written, with slash, double slash, zero, and position.

७१३. **(B) A person may appear as principal person in a marriage entry, spouse-side figure, title-bearing witness-like figure, father of spouse, or member of an affinal house.** — "10. Marriage Context in the Person Index" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A person may appear as principal person in a marriage entry, spouse-side figure, title-bearing witness-like figure, father of spouse, or member of an affinal house.

७१४. **(B) The index must preserve these roles.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index must preserve these roles.

७१५. **(B) A marriage entry should create links between the person index and the marriage table.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A marriage entry should create links between the person index and the marriage table.

७१६. **(C) Names inside a मातृक चक्र must be indexed with maternal role.** — “11. Maternal Context in the Person Index” belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Names inside a मातृक चक्र must be indexed with maternal role.

७१७. **(C) Names inside a मातृक चक्र must be indexed with maternal role.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Names inside a मातृक चक्र must be indexed with maternal role.

७१८. **(A) The person index must support such structural persons because the maternal cycle cannot be charted without them.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The person index must support such structural persons because the maternal cycle cannot be charted without them.

७१९. **(C) A दौहित्र occurrence needs special handling.** — “12. दौहित्र in the Person Index” belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A दौहित्र occurrence needs special handling.

७२०. **(B) The person marked as daughter’s son must be indexed as a bridge person.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The person marked as daughter’s son must be indexed as a bridge person.

७२१. **(D) The index should show the maternal grandfather or maternal house, the implied daughter, and the daughter’s son.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should show the maternal grandfather or maternal house, the implied daughter, and the daughter’s son.

७२२. **(A) A person index should not include only named men.** — “13. Women and Implied Persons” belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A person index should not include only named men.

७२३. **(B) A person index should not include only named men.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A person index should not include only named men.

७२४. **(A) It must include named women where present and implied women where the structure requires them.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must include named women where present and implied women where the structure requires them.

७२५. **(D) Repeated names should be disambiguated through a comparison set.** — “14. Repeated Names and Disambiguation” belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Repeated names should be disambiguated through a comparison set.

७२६. **(B) Repeated names should be disambiguated through a comparison set.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Repeated names should be disambiguated through a comparison set.

७२७. **(C) The set should include original name, normalized name, father, branch, village function, title, number, marriage role, maternal role, generation level, and source location.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The set should include original name, normalized name, father, branch, village function, title, number, marriage role, maternal role, generation level, and source location.

७२८. **(A) A person may appear with variant spelling, shortened name, title-name combination, or honorific form.** — “15. Variant Names and Alias Records” belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in

source-preserving Panji decoding: A person may appear with variant spelling, shortened name, title-name combination, or honorific form.

৩২৯. **(B) The index should allow alias records.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should allow alias records.

৩৩০. **(B) An alias should not be merged with a main name unless there is supporting evidence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: An alias should not be merged with a main name unless there is supporting evidence.

৩৩১. **(B) The person index should include generation level when the source supports it.** — "16. Generation Level in the Person Index" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The person index should include generation level when the source supports it.

৩৩২. **(B) The person index should include generation level when the source supports it.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The person index should include generation level when the source supports it.

৩৩৩. **(D) Generation level should therefore be stored as exact, implied, branch-level, or uncertain.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Generation level should therefore be stored as exact, implied, branch-level, or uncertain.

৩৩৪. **(B) Every person occurrence should have source location and segment number.** — "17. Source Location and Segment Number" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every person occurrence should have source location and segment number.

৩৩৫. **(B) Every person occurrence should have source location and segment number.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every person occurrence should have source location and segment number.

৩৩৬. **(B) Even if exact pagination is difficult, a stable internal identifier should be created.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Even if exact pagination is difficult, a stable internal identifier should be created.

৩৩৭. **(C) A complete person index table should include: occurrence identifier; person-identity identifier; original name; normalized name; variant form; alias status; title-as-written; title category; relationship word;...** — "18. The Person Index Table" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A complete person index table should include: occurrence identifier; person-identity identifier; original name; normalized name; variant form; alias status; title-as-written; title category; relationship...

৩৩৮. **(A) A complete person index table should include: occurrence identifier; person-identity identifier; original name; normalized name; variant form; alias status; title-as-written; title category; relationship word;...** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A complete person index table should include: occurrence identifier; person-identity identifier; original name; normalized name; variant form; alias status; title-as-written; title category; relationship word; direct...

৩৩৯. **(B) This table should link to the family tree, village index, title index, marriage table, maternal-cycle table, daughter's-son table, and number table.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This table should link to the family tree, village index, title index, marriage table, maternal-cycle table, daughter's-son table, and number table.

৩৪০. **(D) After the occurrence table is built, an alphabetical index can be created.** — "19. Creating the Alphabetical Index" belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: After the occurrence table is built, an alphabetical index can be created.

৭৪১. **(D) The alphabetical index should not replace the analytical table.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The alphabetical index should not replace the analytical table.

৭৪২. **(D) It should point to occurrence identifiers and person-identity identifiers.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should point to occurrence identifiers and person-identity identifiers.

৭৪৩. **(C) Cross-references are essential.** — “20. Cross-References in the Person Index” belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Cross-references are essential.

৭৪৪. **(A) A person entry should be able to point to: father, sons, branch, village, title, marriage, maternal cycle, daughter’s son, note, and possible alias.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A person entry should be able to point to: father, sons, branch, village, title, marriage, maternal cycle, daughter’s son, note, and possible alias.

৭৪৫. **(A) Cross-references should also be used for uncertain identity: “possibly identical with,” “distinct from,” “not to be confused with,” or “same name, different village.” Data rule: include cross-reference type…** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Cross-references should also be used for uncertain identity: “possibly identical with,” “distinct from,” “not to be confused with,” or “same name, different village.” Data rule: include cross-reference type and...

৭৪৬. **(C) A person index reveals the Panji’s method of identity.** — “21. Critical Analysis: What the Person Index Reveals” belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A person index reveals the Panji’s method of identity.

৭৪৭. **(A) The Panji’s world is relational; therefore its index must also be relational.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The Panji’s world is relational; therefore its index must also be relational.

৭৪৮. **(B) The common errors are: treating one repeated name as one person; splitting one person into many entries without comparison; losing original spellings; dropping titles; ignoring relationship words; placing…** — “22. Common Errors in Creating a Person Index” belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: treating one repeated name as one person; splitting one person into many entries without comparison; losing original spellings; dropping titles; ignoring relationship...

৭৪৯. **(A) The common errors are: treating one repeated name as one person; splitting one person into many entries without comparison; losing original spellings; dropping titles; ignoring relationship words; placing…** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The common errors are: treating one repeated name as one person; splitting one person into many entries without comparison; losing original spellings; dropping titles; ignoring relationship words; placing branch...

৭৫০. **(D) First, preserve every name as written.** — “23. Rules for Creating a Person Index” belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, preserve every name as written.

৭৫১. **(A) First, preserve every name as written.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, preserve every name as written.

৭৫২. **(D) Third, never identify a person by name alone.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Third, never identify a person by name alone.

৭৫৩. **(C) The person index is the Panji’s name-memory in disciplined form.** — “24. Conclusion: Names as Relational Evidence” belongs to Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The person index is the Panji’s name-memory in disciplined form.

৭৫৪. **(C) A name in the Panji is never enough by itself.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A name in the Panji is never enough by itself.

৭৫৫. **(A) It uses Creating a Person Index to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.** — Chapter 30. Creating a Person Index is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

৭৫৬. **(D) A Panji glossary is not a simple word list.** — "1. Why the Term Glossary Is Necessary" belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A Panji glossary is not a simple word list.

৭৫৭. **(B) It must preserve the original term, identify its grammatical role in the Panji, list its possible functions, show examples of use, warn against misreadings, and link the term to relevant tables.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must preserve the original term, identify its grammatical role in the Panji, list its possible functions, show examples of use, warn against misreadings, and link the term to relevant tables.

৭৫৮. **(A) Every glossary entry should begin with the exact form found in the source.** — "2. Preserve the Term as Written" belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every glossary entry should begin with the exact form found in the source.

৭৫৯. **(D) Every glossary entry should begin with the exact form found in the source.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every glossary entry should begin with the exact form found in the source.

৭৬০. **(C) If the source uses चक्रं rather than चक्र, or प्र० rather than a fully expanded word, preserve the written form.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the source uses चक्रं rather than चक्र, or प्र० rather than a fully expanded word, preserve the written form.

৭৬১. **(B) A term such as सँ may look simple, but it can function as origin, residence, marriage connection, maternal link, affinal association, or general connector.** — "3. Do Not Translate Too Quickly" belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A term such as सँ may look simple, but it can function as origin, residence, marriage connection, maternal link, affinal association, or general connector.

৭৬২. **(B) Therefore the glossary should not give one rigid translation.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore the glossary should not give one rigid translation.

৭৬৩. **(D) It should give a functional range.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should give a functional range.

৭৬৪. **(D) A complete glossary entry should contain: headword; source forms; normalized form; part of Panji grammar; literal meaning; functional meaning; common contexts; related terms; table fields affected; examples of…** — "4. Structure of a Glossary Entry" belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A complete glossary entry should contain: headword; source forms; normalized form; part of Panji grammar; literal meaning; functional meaning; common contexts; related terms; table fields affected;...

৭৬৫. **(C) A complete glossary entry should contain: headword; source forms; normalized form; part of Panji grammar; literal meaning; functional meaning; common contexts; related terms; table fields affected; examples of…** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A complete glossary entry should contain: headword; source forms; normalized form; part of Panji grammar; literal meaning; functional meaning; common contexts; related terms; table fields affected; examples of source…

৭৬৬. **(C) For example, सन्तति should be linked to अपत्य, सुत, branch continuity, family tree, person index, and village clusters.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here

the operative rule is: For example, सन्तति should be linked to अपत्य, सुत, branch continuity, family tree, person index, and village clusters.

७६७. (D) सुत and पुत्र are direct descent markers. — “5. सुत and पुत्र” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सुत and पुत्र are direct descent markers.

७६८. (A) They usually identify sonship and are central to building the paternal spine. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They usually identify sonship and are central to building the paternal spine.

७६९. (A) The glossary should explain that these terms are stronger than सन्तति and अपत्य for direct generational linkage. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should explain that these terms are stronger than सन्तति and अपत्य for direct generational linkage.

७७०. (C) सुतो appears as a chain-like marker in many genealogical contexts. — “6. सुतो” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सुतो appears as a chain-like marker in many genealogical contexts.

७७१. (D) The glossary should treat it as a form requiring careful segmentation, especially where several names follow one another. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should treat it as a form requiring careful segmentation, especially where several names follow one another.

७७२. (B) Data rule: every सुतो occurrence should be indexed with segment number and preceding name. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every सुतो occurrence should be indexed with segment number and preceding name.

७७३. (A) सुता is an issue marker and must be handled carefully. — “7. सुता” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सुता is an issue marker and must be handled carefully.

७७४. (D) सुता is an issue marker and must be handled carefully. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: सुता is an issue marker and must be handled carefully.

७७५. (A) In a glossary, सुता should not be defined only as “daughter” or “children” without context. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: In a glossary, सुता should not be defined only as “daughter” or “children” without context.

७७६. (C) सन्तति is one of the most important terms in the Panji. — “8. सन्तति” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सन्तति is one of the most important terms in the Panji.

७७७. (A) The glossary must warn that सन्तति is not the same as सुत. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary must warn that सन्तति is not the same as सुत.

७७८. (A) It should usually be represented as branch continuity unless direct generational markers are present. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should usually be represented as branch continuity unless direct generational markers are present.

७७९. (D) अपत्य points to offspring-line or descendant attachment. — “9. अपत्य” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: अपत्य points to offspring-line or descendant attachment.

७८०. (A) The glossary should distinguish अपत्य from direct पुत्र or सुत. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should distinguish अपत्य from

direct पुत्र or सुत.

७८१. **(A) It should also show how अपत्य interacts with place attachment, especially where the formula is अपत्य + dash + village.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should also show how अपत्य interacts with place attachment, especially where the formula is अपत्य + dash + village.

७८२. **(D) पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and वृद्ध प्रपौत्र are generational terms.** — “10. पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and वृद्ध प्रपौत्र” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and वृद्ध प्रपौत्र are generational terms.

७८३. **(C) वृद्ध प्रपौत्र is a qualified extended generational term that must not be flattened.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: वृद्ध प्रपौत्र is a qualified extended generational term that must not be flattened.

७८४. **(D) The glossary should instruct the editor to create implied unnamed nodes when the intermediate generation is not named.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should instruct the editor to create implied unnamed nodes when the intermediate generation is not named.

७८५. **(A) सँ is the most flexible connector in the Panji.** — “11. सँ” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सँ is the most flexible connector in the Panji.

७८६. **(D) The glossary should treat सँ as a functional connector, not merely a preposition.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should treat सँ as a functional connector, not merely a preposition.

७८७. **(D) It should list possible functions and require the editor to classify each occurrence after studying the surrounding words.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should list possible functions and require the editor to classify each occurrence after studying the surrounding words.

७८८. **(C) विवाह marks a marriage event.** — “12. विवाह” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: विवाह marks a marriage event.

७८९. **(A) The glossary entry should explain that विवाह opens a marriage-event row.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary entry should explain that विवाह opens a marriage-event row.

७९०. **(D) Data rule: every विवाह occurrence should be indexed in the marriage table.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every विवाह occurrence should be indexed in the marriage table.

७९१. **(B) First and second marriage markers establish sequence.** — “13. प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First and second marriage markers establish sequence.

७९२. **(D) प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह must be treated as separate marriage events.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह must be treated as separate marriage events.

७९३. **(D) The glossary should warn that second marriage entries are not minor additions.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should warn that second marriage entries are not minor additions.

७९४. **(C) मातृक चक्र is a maternal-cycle marker.** — “14. मातृक चक्र” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: मातृक चक्र is a maternal-cycle marker.

७९५. **(D) The phrase may close a unit, gather preceding material, or identify the maternal network of an anchor person.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The phrase may close a unit, gather preceding material, or identify the maternal network of an anchor person.

७९६. **(A) Its boundary must be determined carefully.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Its boundary must be determined carefully.

७९७. **(D) दौहित्र means daughter's son and is one of the most important bridge terms in the Panji.** — "15. दौहित्र" belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: दौहित्र means daughter's son and is one of the most important bridge terms in the Panji.

७९८. **(A) A दौहित्र must not be placed as the direct son of his maternal grandfather.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A दौहित्र must not be placed as the direct son of his maternal grandfather.

७९९. **(D) The family tree must include the female link, named or implied.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The family tree must include the female link, named or implied.

८००. **(C) अपरा indicates another unit: another branch, another spouse-line, another issue group, another reading, or another related entry.** — "16. अपरा" belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: अपरा indicates another unit: another branch, another spouse-line, another issue group, another reading, or another related entry.

८०१. **(A) The glossary should define अपरा as a structural shift marker.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should define अपरा as a structural shift marker.

८०२. **(A) It should require the editor to open a provisional subunit whenever the term appears.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should require the editor to open a provisional subunit whenever the term appears.

८०३. **(B) अथ often opens a new unit, especially a village frame.** — "17. अथ and एते" belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: अथ often opens a new unit, especially a village frame.

८०४. **(C) The glossary should explain that अथ and एते are not merely literary particles.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should explain that अथ and एते are not merely literary particles.

८०५. **(C) Critical caution: do not begin a cluster with the first personal name when अथ marks the frame.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not begin a cluster with the first personal name when अथ marks the frame.

८०६. **(A) ग्राम marks a village frame or village identity.** — "18. ग्राम" belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: ग्राम marks a village frame or village identity.

८०७. **(D) It may appear as a separate word or joined with the village name.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may appear as a separate word or joined with the village name.

८०८. **(D) The glossary should explain that ग्राम is not always merely a geographic label; it can define the governing frame of a cluster.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should explain that ग्राम is not always merely a geographic label; it can define the governing frame of a cluster.

८०९. (C) वासी indicates residence or recognized belonging. — “19. वासी” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: वासी indicates residence or recognized belonging.

८१०. (D) The glossary should distinguish वासी from मूलग्राम and डीह. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should distinguish वासी from मूलग्राम and डीह.

८११. (C) Data rule: every वासी occurrence should link to a residence/belonging field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every वासी occurrence should link to a residence/belonging field.

८१२. (B) डीह is a local identity term. — “20. डीह” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: डीह is a local identity term.

८१३. (D) It is more specific than a general village name and must be indexed separately. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It is more specific than a general village name and must be indexed separately.

८१४. (D) The glossary should preserve डीह in the original form and link it to the village index, local-identity table, and family-tree place-function labels. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should preserve डीह in the original form and link it to the village index, local-identity table, and family-tree place-function labels.

८१५. (B) मूलग्राम means root village or original village. — “21. मूलग्राम” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: मूलग्राम means root village or original village.

८१६. (A) The glossary should instruct the editor to treat मूलग्राम as root evidence but still preserve context. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should instruct the editor to treat मूलग्राम as root evidence but still preserve context.

८१७. (A) Data rule: every मूलग्राम occurrence should be marked as root-village evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every मूलग्राम occurrence should be marked as root-village evidence.

८१८. (C) पाली may indicate a locality, sub-settlement, or part of a place-name. — “22. पाली” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: पाली may indicate a locality, sub-settlement, or part of a place-name.

८१९. (B) It should not be erased during normalization. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should not be erased during normalization.

८२०. (A) If the source writes a place with पाली, the full source form must remain in the village index. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the source writes a place with पाली, the full source form must remain in the village index.

८२१. (B) समेत indicates inclusion. — “23. समेत, ओ, and तत्रैव” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: समेत indicates inclusion.

८२२. (C) The glossary should treat them as connectors with data consequences. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should treat them as connectors with data consequences.

८२३. (B) Data rule: every समेत, ओ, and तत्रैव occurrence should be represented in the village or relationship table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every समेत, ओ, and तत्रैव occurrence should be represented in the village or relationship table.

८२४. **(A) A note may belong to a later layer, a clarification, a reference, or an internal register addition.** — “24. टीप” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A note may belong to a later layer, a clarification, a reference, or an internal register addition.

८२५. **(A) It should not be absorbed into the main entry without marking its note status.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should not be absorbed into the main entry without marking its note status.

८२६. **(D) The glossary should explain that टीप creates a note field and may require separate source-layer classification.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should explain that टीप creates a note field and may require separate source-layer classification.

८२७. **(D) The glossary must include title and abbreviation entries: ठo, प्रo, म.** — “25. Titles and Abbreviations” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The glossary must include title and abbreviation entries: ठo, प्रo, म.

८२८. **(B) The glossary must include title and abbreviation entries: ठo, प्रo, म.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary must include title and abbreviation entries: ठo, प्रo, म.

८२९. **(B) Each title entry should include source form, probable expansion, functional category, person-index field, title-index field, and cautions.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Each title entry should include source form, probable expansion, functional category, person-index field, title-index field, and cautions.

८३०. **(A) A complete term glossary table should include: term identifier; source form; normalized headword; variant forms; literal gloss; functional meaning; Panji category; common contexts; related terms; affected…** — “26. The Glossary Table” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A complete term glossary table should include: term identifier; source form; normalized headword; variant forms; literal gloss; functional meaning; Panji category; common contexts; related terms; affected...

८३१. **(D) A complete term glossary table should include: term identifier; source form; normalized headword; variant forms; literal gloss; functional meaning; Panji category; common contexts; related terms; affected…** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A complete term glossary table should include: term identifier; source form; normalized headword; variant forms; literal gloss; functional meaning; Panji category; common contexts; related terms; affected tables; example...

८३२. **(B) The glossary should be relational.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The glossary should be relational.

८३३. **(D) Terms in the Panji work together.** — “27. Cross-References Inside the Glossary” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Terms in the Panji work together.

८३४. **(C) Therefore the glossary must use cross-references.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Therefore the glossary must use cross-references.

८३५. **(C) सन्तति should point to अपत्य, सुत, and branch continuity.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: सन्तति should point to अपत्य, सुत, and branch continuity.

८३६. **(C) A Panji glossary reveals that the register has its own grammar.** — “28. Critical Analysis: What the Glossary Reveals” belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A Panji glossary reveals that the register has its own grammar.

८३७. **(B) They open clusters, close clusters, mark descent, show branch continuity, create marriage events, identify maternal circuits, distinguish residence from root, preserve notes, and carry title-based status.** — The method requires a

cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They open clusters, close clusters, mark descent, show branch continuity, create marriage events, identify maternal circuits, distinguish residence from root, preserve notes, and carry title-based status.

৫३८. **(C) The decoder must therefore explain both language and use.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The decoder must therefore explain both language and use.

৫३९. **(D) The common errors are: replacing source forms with normalized forms; giving one-word translations; ignoring functional context; failing to distinguish सुत from सन्तति; translating सँ only as "from"; treating...** — "29. Common Errors in Creating a Term Glossary" belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: replacing source forms with normalized forms; giving one-word translations; ignoring functional context; failing to distinguish सुत from सन्तति; translating सँ only...

৫४०. **(A) The common errors are: replacing source forms with normalized forms; giving one-word translations; ignoring functional context; failing to distinguish सुत from सन्तति; translating सँ only as "from"; treating...** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The common errors are: replacing source forms with normalized forms; giving one-word translations; ignoring functional context; failing to distinguish सुत from सन्तति; translating सँ only as "from"; treating वासी as...

৫४१. **(D) First, preserve the source form.** — "30. Rules for Creating a Term Glossary" belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, preserve the source form.

৫४२. **(B) First, preserve the source form.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, preserve the source form.

৫४३. **(A) Third, separate literal gloss from Panji function.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Third, separate literal gloss from Panji function.

৫४४. **(B) The Panji is decoded through its terms.** — "31. Conclusion: Terms as Tools of Decoding" belongs to Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji is decoded through its terms.

৫४५. **(D) It uses Creating a Term Glossary to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji.** — Chapter 31. Creating a Term Glossary is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

৫४६. **(A) Every decoding project reaches a point where the reader must confront error.** — "1. Why Editorial Discipline Is Necessary" belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every decoding project reaches a point where the reader must confront error.

৫४७. **(D) Every decoding project reaches a point where the reader must confront error.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every decoding project reaches a point where the reader must confront error.

৫४८. **(D) These difficulties do not weaken the source.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These difficulties do not weaken the source.

৫४९. **(A) The first rule is preservation.** — "2. Preserve Before Correcting" belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The first rule is preservation.

৫५०. **(B) A doubtful form should be copied exactly before it is corrected, normalized, or explained.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A doubtful form should be copied exactly before it is corrected, normalized, or explained.

৫५१. **(D) If a village appears in an unusual spelling, preserve that spelling.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a village appears in an unusual

spelling, preserve that spelling.

৫৫২. **(C) Errors and variants are not all the same.** — “3. Types of Error and Variation” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Errors and variants are not all the same.

৫৫৩. **(B) The editor should classify each case before changing it.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The editor should classify each case before changing it.

৫৫৪. **(D) Names may vary across the Panji.** — “4. Variant Spellings of Names” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Names may vary across the Panji.

৫৫৫. **(C) The person index must preserve all such forms.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The person index must preserve all such forms.

৫৫৬. **(A) Only after comparison of father, branch, village, title, number, marriage context, and source position should variants be grouped into one identity.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Only after comparison of father, branch, village, title, number, marriage context, and source position should variants be grouped into one identity.

৫৫৭. **(A) Village names are especially vulnerable to variation.** — “5. Variant Spellings of Villages” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Village names are especially vulnerable to variation.

৫৫৮. **(D) The village index should preserve the original form, normalized form, possible modern form, and confidence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The village index should preserve the original form, normalized form, possible modern form, and confidence.

৫৫৯. **(A) Data rule: every village variant must remain searchable in its original form.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: every village variant must remain searchable in its original form.

৫৬০. **(A) The Panji contains repeated personal names.** — “6. Repeated Names Are Not Always Duplicates” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji contains repeated personal names.

৫৬১. **(D) Data rule: repeated names should be grouped only with stated evidence.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Data rule: repeated names should be grouped only with stated evidence.

৫৬২. **(B) Critical caution: never remove a repeated name as duplicate without proof.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: never remove a repeated name as duplicate without proof.

৫৬৩. **(D) A village may appear more than once in the same cluster.** — “7. Duplicate-Looking Village Occurrences” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A village may appear more than once in the same cluster.

৫৬৪. **(C) The village index should therefore be occurrence-based.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The village index should therefore be occurrence-based.

৫৬৫. **(C) A repeated village should receive multiple rows if it occurs in multiple functions.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A repeated village should receive multiple rows if it occurs in multiple functions.

৫६६. **(B) Some readings may be damaged, incomplete, or unclear.** — “8. Damaged Readings and Illegible Forms” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Some readings may be damaged, incomplete, or unclear.

৫६७. **(C) The editor should not guess without marking the guess.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The editor should not guess without marking the guess.

৫६८. **(D) If a word is partly readable, preserve the visible part and mark the damaged part.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a word is partly readable, preserve the visible part and mark the damaged part.

৫६९. **(C) Modern OCR can damage Devanagari, especially in dense genealogical text.** — “9. OCR and Transcription Errors” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Modern OCR can damage Devanagari, especially in dense genealogical text.

৫७০. **(D) The editor should compare OCR text with page image whenever a reading affects genealogy, village identity, title, number, or marriage interpretation.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The editor should compare OCR text with page image whenever a reading affects genealogy, village identity, title, number, or marriage interpretation.

৫७१. **(D) Critical caution: do not build final genealogy on unchecked OCR.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical caution: do not build final genealogy on unchecked OCR.

৫७२. **(C) Abbreviations such as ठo, प्रo, म.** — “10. Abbreviation Uncertainty” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Abbreviations such as ठo, प्रo, म.

৫७३. **(A) म., म.म.उ., महो, and related forms must be handled carefully.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: म., म.म.उ., महो, and related forms must be handled carefully.

৫७४. **(A) The editor should preserve the abbreviation exactly and give the expansion separately.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The editor should preserve the abbreviation exactly and give the expansion separately.

৫७५. **(C) Parenthetical numbers may be clear in form but uncertain in function.** — “11. Number Uncertainty” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Parenthetical numbers may be clear in form but uncertain in function.

৫७६. **(A) The correct method is to preserve the number exactly and record its position.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The correct method is to preserve the number exactly and record its position.

৫७७. **(B) Only later comparison should determine function.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Only later comparison should determine function.

৫७८. **(D) The Panji often uses punctuation in ways that differ from modern prose.** — “12. Punctuation and Boundary Problems” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji often uses punctuation in ways that differ from modern prose.

৫७९. **(B) The editor should not rely on punctuation alone.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The editor should not rely on punctuation alone.

৫८০. **(B) Boundaries should be confirmed by relationship words, village frames, marriage markers, मातृक चक्र formulae, and closure signs.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain

it. Here the operative rule is: Boundaries should be confirmed by relationship words, village frames, marriage markers, मातृक चक्र formulae, and closure signs.

৫৫১. (C) Panji entries often contain joined forms: village plus ग्राम, name plus अपत्य, title plus name, or relationship plus suffix. — “13. Joined Words and Split Words” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Panji entries often contain joined forms: village plus ग्राम, name plus अपत्य, title plus name, or relationship plus suffix.

৫৫২. (B) The editor must preserve the source form but may add segmented analysis. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The editor must preserve the source form but may add segmented analysis.

৫৫৩. (A) For example, a joined form should appear in the original field, while the analysis field may separate village, suffix, and function. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: For example, a joined form should appear in the original field, while the analysis field may separate village, suffix, and function.

৫৫৪. (B) Sometimes two plausible reconstructions exist. — “14. Conflicting Reconstructions” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Sometimes two plausible reconstructions exist.

৫৫৫. (C) In such cases, the editor should not force a single answer unless evidence supports it. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: In such cases, the editor should not force a single answer unless evidence supports it.

৫৫৬. (D) Record both possibilities, explain the evidence, and assign confidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Record both possibilities, explain the evidence, and assign confidence.

৫৫৭. (A) A project of this kind needs editorial symbols. — “15. Editorial Symbols” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A project of this kind needs editorial symbols.

৫৫৮. (C) Square brackets may identify editorial expansions. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Square brackets may identify editorial expansions.

৫৫৯. (B) Parentheses from the source should not be confused with editorial parentheses. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Parentheses from the source should not be confused with editorial parentheses.

৫৬০. (A) Normalization makes the data searchable. — “16. Normalization Policy” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Normalization makes the data searchable.

৫৬১. (C) But normalization must follow a policy. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: But normalization must follow a policy.

৫৬২. (A) The policy should state how to normalize names, villages, titles, numbers, punctuation, joined words, Sanskrit endings, Maithili forms, and modern spellings. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The policy should state how to normalize names, villages, titles, numbers, punctuation, joined words, Sanskrit endings, Maithili forms, and modern spellings.

৫৬৩. (B) Emendation means correcting the source reading. — “17. When to Emend” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Emendation means correcting the source reading.

৮৯৪. **(B) It should be rare and explicit.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be rare and explicit.

৮৯৫. **(A) The note should explain why the emendation was made.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The note should explain why the emendation was made.

৮৯৬. **(B) Missing data must remain visible.** — “18. Handling Missing Data” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Missing data must remain visible.

৮৯৭. **(D) Missing data must remain visible.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Missing data must remain visible.

৮৯৮. **(D) If a spouse is unnamed, record spouse-name not supplied and spouse-side house if given.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a spouse is unnamed, record spouse-name not supplied and spouse-side house if given.

৮৯৯. **(C) Every major reconstruction should have a revision log.** — “19. Revision Logs” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every major reconstruction should have a revision log.

৯০০. **(A) Every major reconstruction should have a revision log.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every major reconstruction should have a revision log.

৯০১. **(B) If a person identity is merged, split, corrected, or reclassified, the change should be recorded.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a person identity is merged, split, corrected, or reclassified, the change should be recorded.

৯০২. **(D) Critical notes are not optional.** — “20. Critical Notes” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Critical notes are not optional.

৯০৩. **(C) A critical note should explain difficult readings, uncertain identifications, variant spellings, boundary problems, title expansions, number functions, and alternate reconstructions.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A critical note should explain difficult readings, uncertain identifications, variant spellings, boundary problems, title expansions, number functions, and alternate reconstructions.

৯০৪. **(A) It should state what is certain, what is probable, and what remains unresolved.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should state what is certain, what is probable, and what remains unresolved.

৯০৫. **(D) Editorial discipline is also ethical discipline.** — “21. Editorial Ethics” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Editorial discipline is also ethical discipline.

৯০৬. **(D) The editor must therefore prefer honesty to neatness.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The editor must therefore prefer honesty to neatness.

৯০৭. **(C) Where the source does not give a fact, do not invent it.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Where the source does not give a fact, do not invent it.

৯০৮. **(A) A complete error-and-variant table should include: record identifier; source phrase; issue type; original reading; normalized reading; proposed correction; evidence for correction; related person; related…** — “22. The Error-and-Variant Table” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in

source-preserving Panji decoding: A complete error-and-variant table should include: record identifier; source phrase; issue type; original reading; normalized reading; proposed correction; evidence for correction;...

৭০৯. (D) A complete error-and-variant table should include: record identifier; source phrase; issue type; original reading; normalized reading; proposed correction; evidence for correction; related person; related… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A complete error-and-variant table should include: record identifier; source phrase; issue type; original reading; normalized reading; proposed correction; evidence for correction; related person; related village;...

৭১০. (C) This table should link to the person index, village index, term glossary, title index, family tree, marriage table, maternal-cycle table, and number table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This table should link to the person index, village index, term glossary, title index, family tree, marriage table, maternal-cycle table, and number table.

৭১১. (D) The common editorial errors are: correcting before preserving; merging repeated names; merging village variants too early; expanding abbreviations silently; treating all numbers as dates; ignoring OCR risk;… — “23. Common Errors in Editorial Handling” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common editorial errors are: correcting before preserving; merging repeated names; merging village variants too early; expanding abbreviations silently; treating all...

৭১২. (C) First, preserve the source form. — “24. Rules for Editorial Discipline” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First, preserve the source form.

৭১৩. (B) First, preserve the source form. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First, preserve the source form.

৭১৪. (D) Third, separate transcription, normalization, and interpretation. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Third, separate transcription, normalization, and interpretation.

৭১৫. (B) Editorial discipline is the final tool of decoding. — “25. Conclusion: Discipline as Preservation” belongs to Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Editorial discipline is the final tool of decoding.

৭১৬. (A) Its data must be enshrined, but not beautified into false certainty. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Its data must be enshrined, but not beautified into false certainty.

৭১৭. (C) It uses Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Chapter 32. Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline is part of the book’s larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

৭১৮. (A) This appendix gathers the principal technical terms used throughout the Panji and throughout this book. — “Purpose of the Glossary” belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This appendix gathers the principal technical terms used throughout the Panji and throughout this book.

৭১৯. (C) It is a quick reference for readers who need to identify the function of a term while decoding an entry. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It is a quick reference for readers who need to identify the function of a term while decoding an entry.

৭২০. (A) Each entry gives a practical working meaning, not a fixed one-word translation. — “How to Use This Glossary” belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Each entry gives a practical working meaning, not a fixed one-word translation.

९२१. (D) The original Devanagari form should always be preserved before interpretation. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The original Devanagari form should always be preserved before interpretation.

९२२. (A) Where a term is uncertain in a particular passage, the glossary should guide the first-pass reading, but the final interpretation must come from context. — “Editorial Rule” belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Where a term is uncertain in a particular passage, the glossary should guide the first-pass reading, but the final interpretation must come from context.

९२३. (A) Where a term is uncertain in a particular passage, the glossary should guide the first-pass reading, but the final interpretation must come from context. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Where a term is uncertain in a particular passage, the glossary should guide the first-pass reading, but the final interpretation must come from context.

९२४. (C) In village formulae it often begins a new cluster, especially when followed by a place name and ग्राम. — “A. Boundary and Cluster Terms” belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: In village formulae it often begins a new cluster, especially when followed by a place name and ग्राम.

९२५. (D) An opening marker. — In this quiz context, “अथ” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. An opening marker.

९२६. (D) A closing or gathering marker. — In this quiz context, “एते” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A closing or gathering marker.

९२७. (C) Village or village-frame marker. — In this quiz context, “ग्राम” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Village or village-frame marker.

९२८. (C) It should be indexed as a boundary sign, not ignored as a decorative particle. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be indexed as a boundary sign, not ignored as a decorative particle.

९२९. (A) It may identify the governing village of a cluster, not merely a place mentioned in passing. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may identify the governing village of a cluster, not merely a place mentioned in passing.

९३०. (D) सुत — Son; a strong direct descent marker when context confirms the father-son relation. — “B. Descent and Branch Terms” belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सुत — Son; a strong direct descent marker when context confirms the father-son relation.

९३१. (D) Son; a strong direct descent marker when context confirms the father-son relation. — In this quiz context, “सुत” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Son; a strong direct descent marker when context confirms the father-son relation.

९३२. (A) A chain-like sonship or continuation marker. — In this quiz context, “सुतो” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A chain-like sonship or continuation marker.

९३३. (C) Son; usually a direct relation marker, often more formal in tone. — In this quiz context, “पुत्र” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Son; usually a direct relation marker, often more formal in tone.

९३४. (C) It should be read within segment boundaries and not extended beyond evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be read within segment boundaries and not extended beyond evidence.

९३५. (A) It must be read carefully, especially near marriage entries and maternal cycles. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must be read carefully, especially near marriage entries and maternal cycles.

९३६. (A) विवाह — Marriage; a formal event marker. — “C. Marriage and Affinal Terms” belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: विवाह — Marriage; a formal event marker.

९३७. (D) Marriage; a formal event marker. — In this quiz context, “विवाह” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Marriage; a formal event marker.

९३८. (D) First marriage. — In this quiz context, “प्रथम विवाह” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. First marriage.

९३९. (A) Second marriage. — In this quiz context, “द्वितीय विवाह” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Second marriage.

९४०. (D) It should create a marriage-event record, not merely a prose note. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should create a marriage-event record, not merely a prose note.

९४१. (A) It creates a distinct marriage node and should not be merged with later marriages. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It creates a distinct marriage node and should not be merged with later marriages.

९४२. (D) मातृक — Maternal; relating to the mother’s side or maternal network. — “D. Maternal-Cycle Terms” belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: मातृक — Maternal; relating to the mother’s side or maternal network.

९४३. (A) Maternal; relating to the mother’s side or maternal network. — In this quiz context, “मातृक” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Maternal; relating to the mother’s side or maternal network.

९४४. (D) Cycle or circuit. — In this quiz context, “चक्र” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Cycle or circuit.

९४५. (B) Maternal cycle; a structural marker for maternal and affinal relations. — In this quiz context, “मातृक चक्र” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Maternal cycle; a structural marker for maternal and affinal relations.

९४६. (A) It should create a maternal-cycle record with boundary, anchor, female link, villages, and related marriage evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should create a maternal-cycle record with boundary, anchor, female link, villages, and related marriage evidence.

९४७. (A) The named person before the formula may be an anchor, but the role should be tested. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The named person before the formula may be an anchor, but the role should be tested.

९४८. (A) वासी — Resident at / belonging to a place. — “E. Village and Local Identity Terms” belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: वासी — Resident at / belonging to a place.

९४९. (C) Resident at / belonging to a place. — In this quiz context, “वासी” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Resident at / belonging to a place.

९५०. (C) House-site, settlement seat, ancestral habitation, or local base. — In this quiz context, “डीह” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. House-site, settlement seat, ancestral habitation, or local base.

९५१. (D) Root village or original village. — In this quiz context, “मूलग्राम” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Root village or original village.

९५२. (B) It must be indexed separately from general village names. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must be indexed separately from general

village names.

९५३. (C) It is stronger than ordinary residence and should be treated as root-place evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It is stronger than ordinary residence and should be treated as root-place evidence.

९५४. (C) — Abbreviation usually connected with ठाकुर in many contexts. — “F. Title and Specialist Terms” belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: — Abbreviation usually connected with ठाकुर in many contexts.

९५५. (C) Abbreviation usually connected with ठाकुर in many contexts. — In this quiz context, “ठo / ठ.” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Abbreviation usually connected with ठाकुर in many contexts.

९५६. (D) A title or status marker. — In this quiz context, “ठाकुर” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A title or status marker.

९५७. (A) Identity qualifier or abbreviation requiring contextual expansion. — In this quiz context, “प्रo / प्र.” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Identity qualifier or abbreviation requiring contextual expansion.

९५८. (D) Preserve the abbreviation and expand only with confidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve the abbreviation and expand only with confidence.

९५९. (C) It may distinguish persons and houses. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may distinguish persons and houses.

९६०. (A) Parenthetical numbers — Numbers in parentheses. — “G. Number and Reference Terms” belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Parenthetical numbers — Numbers in parentheses.

९६१. (D) Numbers in parentheses. — In this quiz context, “Parenthetical numbers” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Numbers in parentheses.

९६२. (C) Number forms containing a slash. — In this quiz context, “Slash numbers” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Number forms containing a slash.

९६३. (A) The location of the number: after name, after title, after village, after विवाह, after टीप, or uncertain. — In this quiz context, “Number position” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The location of the number: after name, after title, after village, after विवाह, after टीप, or uncertain.

९६४. (C) They should not be treated as dates unless proved. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They should not be treated as dates unless proved.

९६५. (C) Preserve exactly, including zeroes and position. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve exactly, including zeroes and position.

९६६. (A) Source form — The exact form as it appears in the source. — “H. Editorial Terms Used in This Book” belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Source form — The exact form as it appears in the source.

९६७. (A) The exact form as it appears in the source. — In this quiz context, “Source form” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The exact form as it appears in the source.

९६८. (A) A searchable or standardized form supplied by the editor. — In this quiz context, “Normalized form” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A searchable or standardized form supplied by the editor.

९६९. (D) A different spelling or form that may or may not represent the same person, place, or term. — In this quiz context, “Variant” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A different spelling or form that may

or may not represent the same person, place, or term.

९७०. (C) It must be preserved before normalization. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must be preserved before normalization.

९७१. (C) It must never replace the source form. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must never replace the source form.

९७२. (B) सन्तति: see अपत्य, सुत, branch continuity, family tree. — "I. Short Cross-Reference List" belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सन्तति: see अपत्य, सुत, branch continuity, family tree.

९७३. (D) This glossary is a working key. — "Conclusion to Appendix A" belongs to Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This glossary is a working key.

९७४. (D) Every Panji term should be preserved in original form, classified by function, linked to its table, and interpreted only through context. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every Panji term should be preserved in original form, classified by function, linked to its table, and interpreted only through context.

९७५. (A) It uses Glossary of Panji Terms to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Appendix A. Glossary of Panji Terms is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

९७६. (D) This appendix gathers the principal abbreviated and compressed forms that occur in Panji-style entries and in this book's decoding method. — "Purpose of the Abbreviation Key" belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This appendix gathers the principal abbreviated and compressed forms that occur in Panji-style entries and in this book's decoding method.

९७७. (B) The key is practical rather than final: every abbreviation must still be read in context and preserved exactly before expansion. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The key is practical rather than final: every abbreviation must still be read in context and preserved exactly before expansion.

९७८. (B) First copy the abbreviation as written. — "How to Use This Key" belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: First copy the abbreviation as written.

९७९. (B) Second, identify its possible expansion. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Second, identify its possible expansion.

९८०. (B) No abbreviation should be silently expanded in the main transcription. — "Editorial Rule" belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: No abbreviation should be silently expanded in the main transcription.

९८१. (A) No abbreviation should be silently expanded in the main transcription. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: No abbreviation should be silently expanded in the main transcription.

९८२. (A) The source form and the expansion must remain separate. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The source form and the expansion must remain separate.

९८३. (A) Preserve first — The written form, including dot, vowel, spacing, numeral, and punctuation, must be copied before any expansion. — "A. Principles for Abbreviation Handling" belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Preserve first — The written form, including dot, vowel, spacing, numeral, and punctuation, must be copied before any expansion.

९८४. (A) The written form, including dot, vowel, spacing, numeral, and punctuation, must be copied before any expansion. — In this quiz context, “Preserve first” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The written form, including dot, vowel, spacing, numeral, and punctuation, must be copied before any expansion.

९८५. (C) The expanded form belongs in an editorial or normalized field, not in place of the source form. — In this quiz context, “Expand separately” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The expanded form belongs in an editorial or normalized field, not in place of the source form.

९८६. (A) An abbreviation may belong to the name before it, the name after it, a title, a village, a marriage, or a note. — In this quiz context, “Attach to context” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. An abbreviation may belong to the name before it, the name after it, a title, a village, a marriage, or a note.

९८७. (C) Preserve first — The written form, including dot, vowel, spacing, numeral, and punctuation, must be copied before any expansion. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve first — The written form, including dot, vowel, spacing, numeral, and punctuation, must be copied before any expansion.

९८८. (A) Its position must be recorded. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Its position must be recorded.

९८९. (A) — Usually connected with ठाकुर in many Panji contexts. — “B. Common Title Abbreviations” belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: — Usually connected with ठाकुर in many Panji contexts.

९९०. (B) Usually connected with ठाकुर in many Panji contexts. — In this quiz context, “ठo / ठ.” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Usually connected with ठाकुर in many Panji contexts.

९९१. (C) A possible short form for ठाकुर or a related title form, depending on source habit. — In this quiz context, “ठा.” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A possible short form for ठाकुर or a related title form, depending on source habit.

९९२. (C) A qualifier or abbreviated register form. — In this quiz context, “प्रo / प्र.” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A qualifier or abbreviated register form.

९९३. (B) It may identify a person, title, relation, or formula depending on context. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may identify a person, title, relation, or formula depending on context.

९९४. (D) — Often associated with महामहोपाध्याय or a high learned-title register, but the exact expansion should remain context-dependent. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: — Often associated with महामहोपाध्याय or a high learned-title register, but the exact expansion should remain context-dependent.

९९५. (D) / बाबू — Babu-type status form where context supports it. — “C. Social and Status Abbreviations” belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: / बाबू — Babu-type status form where context supports it.

९९६. (A) Babu-type status form where context supports it. — In this quiz context, “बा. / बाबू” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Babu-type status form where context supports it.

९९७. (B) Possible compact form for Maharaj Kumar or another status phrase depending on context. — In this quiz context, “म. कु.” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Possible compact form for Maharaj Kumar or another status phrase depending on context.

९९८. (B) Possible abbreviation for चौधरी where used in status contexts. — In this quiz context, “चौ.” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Possible abbreviation for चौधरी where used in status contexts.

९९९. (C) Because बाबू may indicate a later social layer, it should also be recorded in chronology notes. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Because बाबू may indicate a later social layer, it should also be recorded in chronology notes.

१०००. (C) Treat as unresolved unless source habit confirms. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Treat as unresolved unless source habit confirms.

१००१. (C) — May abbreviate सुत, सुता, or another form depending on position. — "D. Relationship and Register Abbreviations" belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: — May abbreviate सुत, सुता, or another form depending on position.

१००२. (C) May abbreviate सुत, सुता, or another form depending on position. — In this quiz context, "सु." is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. May abbreviate सुत, सुता, or another form depending on position.

१००३. (A) May be a shortened register form in relationship, title, or place contexts. — In this quiz context, "स." is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. May be a shortened register form in relationship, title, or place contexts.

१००४. (C) May suggest सम्बन्ध, संख्या, संतान, or another abbreviated form depending on context. — In this quiz context, "सं." is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. May suggest सम्बन्ध, संख्या, संतान, or another abbreviated form depending on context.

१००५. (A) It must be resolved by grammar and context. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must be resolved by grammar and context.

१००६. (A) It should be treated as unresolved until context clarifies. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be treated as unresolved until context clarifies.

१००७. (C) — Likely ग्राम in many place contexts. — "E. Village and Locality Abbreviations" belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: — Likely ग्राम in many place contexts.

१००८. (D) Likely ग्राम in many place contexts. — In this quiz context, "ग्रा." is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Likely ग्राम in many place contexts.

१००९. (D) May abbreviate वासी in local-identity contexts. — In this quiz context, "वा." is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. May abbreviate वासी in local-identity contexts.

१०१०. (B) Possible abbreviation for मूलग्राम. — In this quiz context, "मू.ग्रा." is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Possible abbreviation for मूलग्राम.

१०११. (D) It should be indexed as village-frame or place marker only after context is checked. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be indexed as village-frame or place marker only after context is checked.

१०१२. (A) It must be separated from other possible वा-forms. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must be separated from other possible वा-forms.

१०१३. (C) It may be written near numbers and should create a separate note record. — "F. Number and Note Abbreviations" belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: It may be written near numbers and should create a separate note record.

१०१४. (D) Note marker. — In this quiz context, "टीप" is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Note marker.

१०१५. (D) Possible abbreviated note marker if context supports it. — In this quiz context, “टि. / टी.” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Possible abbreviated note marker if context supports it.

१०१६. (B) A parenthetical number. — In this quiz context, “(number)” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A parenthetical number.

१०१७. (A) It may be written near numbers and should create a separate note record. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may be written near numbers and should create a separate note record.

१०१८. (A) Preserve exactly and classify with caution. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve exactly and classify with caution.

१०१९. (A) मास names — Month names in marriage or date phrases should be preserved in source form before any calendar interpretation. — “G. Date and Calendar Compression” belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: मास names — Month names in marriage or date phrases should be preserved in source form before any calendar interpretation.

१०२०. (A) Month names in marriage or date phrases should be preserved in source form before any calendar interpretation. — In this quiz context, “मास names” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Month names in marriage or date phrases should be preserved in source form before any calendar interpretation.

१०२१. (A) Fortnight markers in traditional calendar phrases. — In this quiz context, “कृष्ण / शुक्ल” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Fortnight markers in traditional calendar phrases.

१०२२. (C) Terms such as चतुर्दशी are ritual-calendar markers. — In this quiz context, “तिथि terms” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Terms such as चतुर्दशी are ritual-calendar markers.

१०२३. (C) मास names — Month names in marriage or date phrases should be preserved in source form before any calendar interpretation. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: मास names — Month names in marriage or date phrases should be preserved in source form before any calendar interpretation.

१०२४. (C) weekday names — Weekday terms such as बुधे help date analysis but do not create a complete date alone. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: weekday names — Weekday terms such as बुधे help date analysis but do not create a complete date alone.

१०२५. (C) Every abbreviation should be expanded in a table with the following fields: abbreviation as written; probable expansion; category; attached person or place; position; source phrase; affected table; confidence… — “H. Expansion Table Template” belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every abbreviation should be expanded in a table with the following fields: abbreviation as written; probable expansion; category; attached person or place; position; source phrase; affected table; confidence…

१०२६. (C) Every abbreviation should be expanded in a table with the following fields: abbreviation as written; probable expansion; category; attached person or place; position; source phrase; affected table; confidence… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every abbreviation should be expanded in a table with the following fields: abbreviation as written; probable expansion; category; attached person or place; position; source phrase; affected table; confidence level;…

१०२७. (B) Certain — The expansion is directly supported by source form and context. — “I. Confidence Labels for Abbreviations” belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Certain — The expansion is directly supported by source form and context.

१०२८. (B) The expansion is directly supported by source form and context. — In this quiz context, “Certain” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The expansion is directly supported by source form and context.

१०२९. (A) The expansion is strongly supported by repeated usage or context but not explicit. — In this quiz context, “Probable” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The expansion is strongly supported by repeated usage or context but not explicit.

१०३०. (D) The expansion is plausible but needs confirmation. — In this quiz context, “Possible” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The expansion is plausible but needs confirmation.

१०३१. (A) Preserve the form and continue comparison. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve the form and continue comparison.

१०३२. (C) ठo / ठ.: see ठाकुर, title index, marriage entries. — “J. Cross-Reference List” belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: ठo / ठ.: see ठाकुर, title index, marriage entries.

१०३३. (D) Silent expansion — Replacing ठo with ठाकुर or म. — “Common Errors in Abbreviation Expansion” belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Silent expansion — Replacing ठo with ठाकुर or म.

१०३४. (A) Replacing ठo with ठाकुर or म. — In this quiz context, “Silent expansion” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Replacing ठo with ठाकुर or म.

१०३५. (D) Assuming one abbreviation always has one meaning across the entire Panji. — In this quiz context, “Single expansion for all contexts” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Assuming one abbreviation always has one meaning across the entire Panji.

१०३६. (C) Expanding an abbreviation without noting whether it comes before or after a name, title, place, or number. — In this quiz context, “Ignoring position” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Expanding an abbreviation without noting whether it comes before or after a name, title, place, or number.

१०३७. (B) Preserve every abbreviation exactly as written. — “Rules for Appendix B” belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Preserve every abbreviation exactly as written.

१०३८. (B) Preserve every abbreviation exactly as written. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve every abbreviation exactly as written.

१०३९. (C) Never expand in the source-transcription field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Never expand in the source-transcription field.

१०४०. (D) Abbreviations are small forms with large consequences. — “Conclusion to Appendix B” belongs to Appendix B. Abbreviation Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Abbreviations are small forms with large consequences.

१०४१. (A) It uses Abbreviation Key to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Appendix B. Abbreviation Key is part of the book’s larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१०४२. (D) This appendix gathers the principal kinship and relationship terms needed for Panji decoding. — “Purpose of the Kinship Key” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This appendix gathers the principal kinship and relationship terms needed for Panji decoding.

१०४३. (A) Begin with the source term exactly as written. — “How to Use This Key” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Begin with the source term exactly as written.

१०४४. (B) Then identify whether the relation is direct paternal descent, branch continuity, collateral relation, marriage relation, maternal relation, daughter-line relation, or uncertain. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Then identify whether the relation is direct paternal descent, branch continuity, collateral relation, marriage relation, maternal relation, daughter-line relation, or uncertain.

१०४५. (D) A kinship term should never be moved into a modern family-tree category before its Panji function is understood. — “Editorial Rule” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A kinship term should never be moved into a modern family-tree category before its Panji function is understood.

१०४६. (B) A kinship term should never be moved into a modern family-tree category before its Panji function is understood. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A kinship term should never be moved into a modern family-tree category before its Panji function is understood.

१०४७. (B) The original term, its target person, its segment, and the confidence level must all be preserved. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The original term, its target person, its segment, and the confidence level must all be preserved.

१०४८. (A) A strong direct-descent marker when the grammar clearly links the person to a father. — “A. Direct Descent Terms” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A strong direct-descent marker when the grammar clearly links the person to a father.

१०४९. (A) Sonship or chain-continuation marker. — In this quiz context, “सुतो” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Sonship or chain-continuation marker.

१०५०. (D) Grandson. — In this quiz context, “पौत्र” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Grandson.

१०५१. (A) Great-grandson. — In this quiz context, “प्रपौत्र” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Great-grandson.

१०५२. (C) Treat similarly to सुत, while preserving the exact source form. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Treat similarly to सुत, while preserving the exact source form.

१०५३. (D) It may continue a sequence and must be bounded by segmentation. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may continue a sequence and must be bounded by segmentation.

१०५४. (D) सन्तति — Lineage continuation or descendant branch. — “B. Branch and Continuity Terms” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सन्तति — Lineage continuation or descendant branch.

१०५५. (C) Lineage continuation or descendant branch. — In this quiz context, “सन्तति” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Lineage continuation or descendant branch.

१०५६. (A) Offspring-line or descendant attachment. — In this quiz context, “अपत्य” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Offspring-line or descendant attachment.

१०५७. (B) Lineage or family line where present. — In this quiz context, “वंश” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Lineage or family line where present.

१०५८. (B) It should be treated as broad lineage evidence unless direct relations are supplied. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be treated as broad lineage evidence unless direct relations are supplied.

१०५९. (C) सुता — Issue-list marker in many Panji contexts. — “C. Issue and Child-List Terms” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सुता — Issue-list marker in many Panji contexts.

१०६०. (D) Issue-list marker in many Panji contexts. — In this quiz context, “सुता” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Issue-list marker in many Panji contexts.

१०६१. (A) Issue or progeny where present. — In this quiz context, “सन्तान” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Issue or progeny where present.

१०६२. (A) It may introduce children or descendants and must be assigned to the correct marriage or branch with confidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may introduce children or descendants and must be assigned to the correct marriage or branch with confidence.

१०६३. (C) Treat as a collective relation unless individual names and grammar clarify the structure. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Treat as a collective relation unless individual names and grammar clarify the structure.

१०६४. (C) It identifies collateral relation and should not be drawn as parent-child relation. — “D. Collateral Relations” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: It identifies collateral relation and should not be drawn as parent-child relation.

१०६५. (A) Brother. — In this quiz context, “भ्राता” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Brother.

१०६६. (D) Brother-related form or compound element. — In this quiz context, “भ्रातृ” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Brother-related form or compound element.

१०६७. (C) Sister’s son or sister-line relation where context supports it. — In this quiz context, “भगीनेय” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Sister’s son or sister-line relation where context supports it.

१०६८. (B) It identifies collateral relation and should not be drawn as parent-child relation. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It identifies collateral relation and should not be drawn as parent-child relation.

१०६९. (C) Preserve and classify by context. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve and classify by context.

१०७०. (B) It connects two houses and creates a marriage node, not merely a note. — “E. Marriage and Affinal Relations” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: It connects two houses and creates a marriage node, not merely a note.

१०७१. (D) Marriage event. — In this quiz context, “विवाह” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Marriage event.

१०७२. (B) First marriage. — In this quiz context, “प्रथम विवाह” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. First marriage.

१०७३. (A) Second marriage. — In this quiz context, “द्वितीय विवाह” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Second marriage.

१०७४. (D) It must be kept separate from later marriages. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must be kept separate from later marriages.

१०७५. (A) It may produce a separate spouse-side house, issue group, and maternal network. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may produce a separate spouse-side house, issue group, and maternal network.

१०७६. (B) It points toward mother-side or maternal-affinal context. — “F. Maternal and Daughter-Line Relations” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: It points toward mother-side or maternal-affinal context.

१०७७. (A) Maternal. — In this quiz context, “मातृक” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Maternal.

१०७८. (B) Maternal cycle. — In this quiz context, “मातृक चक्र” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Maternal cycle.

१०७९. (D) Daughter’s son. — In this quiz context, “दौहित्र” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Daughter’s son.

१०८०. (C) Link to maternal side and do not erase her role if unnamed but structurally required. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Link to maternal side and do not erase her role if unnamed but structurally required.

१०८१. (B) In kinship context it may mark origin, marriage, maternal relation, residence, or general linkage. — “G. Connector Terms Affecting Kinship” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: In kinship context it may mark origin, marriage, maternal relation, residence, or general linkage.

१०८२. (B) Flexible connector. — In this quiz context, “सँ” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Flexible connector.

१०८३. (B) Including / together with. — In this quiz context, “समेत” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Including / together with.

१०८४. (C) There itself / same place. — In this quiz context, “तत्रैव” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. There itself / same place.

१०८५. (C) Direct father — A named father supported by सुत, पुत्र, or equivalent direct relation. — “H. Kinship Role Categories for Tables” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Direct father — A named father supported by सुत, पुत्र, or equivalent direct relation.

१०८६. (A) A named father supported by सुत, पुत्र, or equivalent direct relation. — In this quiz context, “Direct father” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A named father supported by सुत, पुत्र, or equivalent direct relation.

१०८७. (B) A child directly linked to a named parent. — In this quiz context, “Direct child” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A child directly linked to a named parent.

१०८८. (C) A पौत्र relation requiring one intervening generation. — In this quiz context, “Grandchild” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A पौत्र relation requiring one intervening generation.

१०८९. (D) Draw सुत and पुत्र as direct lines only when the target parent is clear. — “I. Family-Tree Drawing Rules” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Draw सुत and पुत्र as direct lines only when the target parent is clear.

१०९०. (A) Draw प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह as separate nodes. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Draw प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह as separate nodes.

१०९१. (B) Do not attach villages to persons without place-function labels. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Do not attach villages to persons without place-function labels.

१०९२. (C) A kinship table should include: source phrase; person occurrence identifier; relationship term; normalized relationship category; related person; related house; generation level; marriage node; maternal-cycle… — “J. Kinship Table Template” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A kinship table should include: source phrase; person occurrence identifier; relationship term; normalized relationship category; related person; related house; generation level; marriage node; maternal-cycle node;…

१०९३. (A) A kinship table should include: source phrase; person occurrence identifier; relationship term; normalized relationship category; related person; related house; generation level; marriage node; maternal-cycle… — The method

requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A kinship table should include: source phrase; person occurrence identifier; relationship term; normalized relationship category; related person; related house; generation level; marriage node; maternal-cycle node;...

१०९४. (A) सन्तति as sonship — Reading सन्तति as immediate son instead of branch continuity. — “K. Common Kinship Errors” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सन्तति as sonship — Reading सन्तति as immediate son instead of branch continuity.

१०९५. (B) Reading सन्तति as immediate son instead of branch continuity. — In this quiz context, “सन्तति as sonship” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Reading सन्तति as immediate son instead of branch continuity.

१०९६. (A) Treating every अपत्य as one-generation descent. — In this quiz context, “अपत्य as direct child” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Treating every अपत्य as one-generation descent.

१०९७. (B) Collapsing the grandson level into direct child relation. — In this quiz context, “पौत्र as son” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Collapsing the grandson level into direct child relation.

१०९८. (B) सुत / पुत्र: see direct descent, paternal spine, person index. — “L. Cross-Reference List” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सुत / पुत्र: see direct descent, paternal spine, person index.

१०९९. (D) Kinship in the Panji is relational, layered, and context-bound. — “Conclusion to Appendix C” belongs to Appendix C. Kinship Key. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Kinship in the Panji is relational, layered, and context-bound.

११००. (B) It uses Kinship Key to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Appendix C. Kinship Key is part of the book’s larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

११०१. (D) This appendix gives the working structure for a Panji village gazetteer. — “Purpose of the Village Gazetteer” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This appendix gives the working structure for a Panji village gazetteer.

११०२. (A) For each village or locality, first enter the source form exactly as written. — “How to Use This Gazetteer” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: For each village or locality, first enter the source form exactly as written.

११०३. (C) Then enter a normalized form only in a separate field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Then enter a normalized form only in a separate field.

११०४. (D) One modern village may have many Panji occurrence rows, because the same place may function differently in different passages. — “Editorial Rule” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: One modern village may have many Panji occurrence rows, because the same place may function differently in different passages.

११०५. (A) The gazetteer should therefore be occurrence-based before it becomes map-based. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The gazetteer should therefore be occurrence-based before it becomes map-based.

११०६. (B) Gazetteer ID — A unique identifier assigned to each place occurrence. — “A. Core Gazetteer Fields” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Gazetteer ID — A unique identifier assigned to each place occurrence.

११०७. (A) A unique identifier assigned to each place occurrence. — In this quiz context, “Gazetteer ID” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A unique identifier assigned to each place occurrence.

१११०८. (A) The exact form as written in the source. — In this quiz context, “Original Place Form” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The exact form as written in the source.

१११०९. (C) The searchable editorial form. — In this quiz context, “Normalized Place Form” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The searchable editorial form.

१११११०. (B) This should be stable enough for cross-reference from family trees, person index, marriage tables, and maternal-cycle records. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This should be stable enough for cross-reference from family trees, person index, marriage tables, and maternal-cycle records.

१११११११. (B) It should never replace the original form and should always carry a confidence value. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should never replace the original form and should always carry a confidence value.

१११११२. (A) Cluster Opener — The opening formula, often अथ plus village name plus ग्राम. — “B. Boundary Fields” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Cluster Opener — The opening formula, often अथ plus village name plus ग्राम.

१११११३. (B) The opening formula, often अथ plus village name plus ग्राम. — In this quiz context, “Cluster Opener” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The opening formula, often अथ plus village name plus ग्राम.

१११११४. (D) The closing formula, often एते plus village name plus ग्राम. — In this quiz context, “Cluster Closure” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The closing formula, often एते plus village name plus ग्राम.

१११११५. (D) The minimum source range governed by the opener and closure. — In this quiz context, “Strict Boundary” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The minimum source range governed by the opener and closure.

१११११६. (D) ग्राम — Village or village-frame marker. — “C. Local Identity Fields” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: ग्राम — Village or village-frame marker.

१११११७. (D) Village or village-frame marker. — In this quiz context, “ग्राम” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Village or village-frame marker.

१११११८. (B) Residence or recognized belonging. — In this quiz context, “वासी” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Residence or recognized belonging.

१११११९. (A) House-site, settlement seat, ancestral habitation, or local base. — In this quiz context, “डीह” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. House-site, settlement seat, ancestral habitation, or local base.

१११२०. (C) It should be recorded as residence/belonging and not automatically as origin. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be recorded as residence/belonging and not automatically as origin.

१११२१. (C) It requires a separate field because it is not identical with ग्राम. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It requires a separate field because it is not identical with ग्राम.

१११२२. (A) Dash Connector — A dash may attach a branch, person, or अपत्य / सन्तति statement to a place. — “D. Connector Fields” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Dash Connector — A dash may attach a branch, person, or अपत्य / सन्तति statement to a place.

१११२३. (C) A dash may attach a branch, person, or अपत्य / सन्तति statement to a place. — In this quiz context, “Dash Connector” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A dash may attach a branch, person, or अपत्य / सन्तति statement to a place.

१११२४. (B) Flexible place connector. — In this quiz context, “सँ” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Flexible place connector.

११२५. (D) Included-with marker. — In this quiz context, “समेत” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Included-with marker.

११२६. (C) The dash must be recorded as a connector, not deleted. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The dash must be recorded as a connector, not deleted.

११२७. (C) The source order of the joined pair should be preserved. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The source order of the joined pair should be preserved.

११२८. (B) Associated Person — The person, ancestor, or title-bearing individual linked with the place occurrence. — “E. Person and Branch Fields” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Associated Person — The person, ancestor, or title-bearing individual linked with the place occurrence.

११२९. (B) The person, ancestor, or title-bearing individual linked with the place occurrence. — In this quiz context, “Associated Person” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The person, ancestor, or title-bearing individual linked with the place occurrence.

११३०. (A) The सन्तति, अपत्य, or other branch unit attached to the place. — In this quiz context, “Associated Branch” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The सन्तति, अपत्य, or other branch unit attached to the place.

११३१. (B) The kinship or branch term that connects the person and place, such as सन्तति, अपत्य, सुत, सुता, दौहित्र, or विवाह. — In this quiz context, “Relationship Word” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The kinship or branch term that connects the person and place, such as सन्तति, अपत्य, सुत, सुता, दौहित्र, or विवाह.

११३२. (C) Generation Level — Where the place is tied to a generational term such as पौत्र or प्रपौत्र, record the generation level in the linked person table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Generation Level — Where the place is tied to a generational term such as पौत्र or प्रपौत्र, record the generation level in the linked person table.

११३३. (A) Marriage Event ID — A link to the विवाह entry in which the place occurs. — “F. Marriage and Affinal Fields” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Marriage Event ID — A link to the विवाह entry in which the place occurs.

११३४. (A) A link to the विवाह entry in which the place occurs. — In this quiz context, “Marriage Event ID” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A link to the विवाह entry in which the place occurs.

११३५. (A) The place associated with the person whose marriage is being recorded. — In this quiz context, “Principal House Place” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The place associated with the person whose marriage is being recorded.

११३६. (D) A marker showing whether the place belongs to प्रथम विवाह, द्वितीय विवाह, or unspecified marriage. — In this quiz context, “First or Second Marriage” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A marker showing whether the place belongs to प्रथम विवाह, द्वितीय विवाह, or unspecified marriage.

११३७. (B) Maternal-Cycle ID — A link to a मातृक चक्र record in which the place occurs. — “G. Maternal and Daughter-Line Fields” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Maternal-Cycle ID — A link to a मातृक चक्र record in which the place occurs.

११३८. (A) A place belonging to the mother’s side, maternal house, or maternal network. — In this quiz context, “Maternal Place” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A place belonging to the mother’s side, maternal house, or maternal network.

११३९. (D) A marker showing that the village is connected through an unnamed daughter, wife, or mother. — In this quiz context, “Implied Female Link” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A marker showing that the village is connected through an unnamed daughter, wife, or mother.

११४०. (A) A link to the daughter's-son record associated with the place. — In this quiz context, "दौहित्र Link" is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A link to the daughter's-son record associated with the place.

११४१. (D) Maternal-Cycle ID — A link to a मातृक चक्र record in which the place occurs. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Maternal-Cycle ID — A link to a मातृक चक्र record in which the place occurs.

११४२. (A) दौहित्र Link — A link to the daughter's-son record associated with the place. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: दौहित्र Link — A link to the daughter's-son record associated with the place.

११४३. (A) Title-Bearing Person — A person with title or learned identity linked to the village occurrence. — "H. Title and Intellectual Fields" belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Title-Bearing Person — A person with title or learned identity linked to the village occurrence.

११४४. (C) The title category: learned, literary, ritual, status, administrative, or uncertain. — In this quiz context, "Title Category" is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The title category: learned, literary, ritual, status, administrative, or uncertain.

११४५. (D) A flag used when repeated titles such as महामहोपाध्याय, कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, or ज्योतिर्विद occur in the same village context. — In this quiz context, "Learned Village Indicator" is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A flag used when repeated titles such as महामहोपाध्याय, कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, or ज्योतिर्विद occur in the same village context.

११४६. (A) A link to ritual, literary, grammatical, calendrical, dharma, or other intellectual specialism. — In this quiz context, "Specialist Function" is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A link to ritual, literary, grammatical, calendrical, dharma, or other intellectual specialism.

११४७. (A) Number as Written — The exact parenthetical number near the place occurrence, including slash and zero forms. — "I. Number and Note Fields" belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Number as Written — The exact parenthetical number near the place occurrence, including slash and zero forms.

११४८. (B) The exact parenthetical number near the place occurrence, including slash and zero forms. — In this quiz context, "Number as Written" is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The exact parenthetical number near the place occurrence, including slash and zero forms.

११४९. (A) Whether the number comes after a name, title, village, marriage marker, टीप, or another element. — In this quiz context, "Number Position" is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Whether the number comes after a name, title, village, marriage marker, टीप, or another element.

११५०. (B) A provisional classification: register anchor, branch marker, person marker, marriage marker, note reference, or unresolved. — In this quiz context, "Number Function" is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. A provisional classification: register anchor, branch marker, person marker, marriage marker, note reference, or unresolved.

११५१. (B) Place Function: frame village / branch-seat / residence / root village / डीह / palli locality / affinal / maternal / daughter-line / included / joined / uncertain — "Connector: अथ / एते / dash / सँ / समेत / ओ / वासी / डीह / मूलग्राम / पाली / तत्रैव / none" belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Place Function: frame village / branch-seat / residence / root village / डीह / palli locality / affinal / maternal / daughter-line / included / joined...

११५२. (D) सरिसब — Frame-village occurrence when introduced by अथ and ग्राम. — "K. Sample Short Entries" belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सरिसब — Frame-village occurrence when introduced by अथ and ग्राम.

११५३. (A) Frame-village occurrence when introduced by अथ and ग्राम. — In this quiz context, “सरिसब” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Frame-village occurrence when introduced by अथ and ग्राम.

११५४. (A) Frame and closure example when both opener and एते-style closure are present. — In this quiz context, “गंगोली” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Frame and closure example when both opener and एते-style closure are present.

११५५. (C) Joined-place form. — In this quiz context, “कटमा ओ सकुरी” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Joined-place form.

११५६. (D) Attached places inside the cluster should not automatically be treated as separate frame villages. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Attached places inside the cluster should not automatically be treated as separate frame villages.

११५७. (D) Boundary evidence should be recorded. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Boundary evidence should be recorded.

११५८. (B) Village to Person: every place occurrence should link to person occurrence where a person is named. — “L. Gazetteer Cross-References” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Village to Person: every place occurrence should link to person occurrence where a person is named.

११५९. (A) Village to Person: every place occurrence should link to person occurrence where a person is named. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Village to Person: every place occurrence should link to person occurrence where a person is named.

११६०. (A) Village to Branch: every place attached to सन्तति or अपत्य should link to the branch table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Village to Branch: every place attached to सन्तति or अपत्य should link to the branch table.

११६१. (A) Certain — The source form, function, and context are clear. — “M. Confidence Labels for Gazetteer Work” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Certain — The source form, function, and context are clear.

११६२. (C) The source form, function, and context are clear. — In this quiz context, “Certain” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The source form, function, and context are clear.

११६३. (D) The interpretation is strongly supported by formula, repeated usage, or surrounding grammar. — In this quiz context, “Probable” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The interpretation is strongly supported by formula, repeated usage, or surrounding grammar.

११६४. (C) The interpretation is plausible but not yet fully supported. — In this quiz context, “Possible” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. The interpretation is plausible but not yet fully supported.

११६५. (D) Modernizing too early — Replacing source spellings with modern village names before preserving the original form. — “N. Common Gazetteer Errors” belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Modernizing too early — Replacing source spellings with modern village names before preserving the original form.

११६६. (B) Replacing source spellings with modern village names before preserving the original form. — In this quiz context, “Modernizing too early” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Replacing source spellings with modern village names before preserving the original form.

११६७. (C) Collapsing many source occurrences into one village row and losing function. — In this quiz context, “One row per modern place” is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Collapsing many source occurrences into one village row and losing function.

११६८. (C) Treating every place as the person's origin or ancestral village. — In this quiz context, "Origin bias" is not treated as a loose word; it is read by function in the Panji record. Treating every place as the person's origin or ancestral village.

११६९. (C) Ignoring वासी — Failing to distinguish residence or recognized belonging from root village. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Ignoring वासी — Failing to distinguish residence or recognized belonging from root village.

११७०. (C) Preserve the place form exactly as written. — "O. Rules for Appendix D" belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Preserve the place form exactly as written.

११७१. (B) Preserve the place form exactly as written. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve the place form exactly as written.

११७२. (B) Normalize only in a separate field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Normalize only in a separate field.

११७३. (C) The village gazetteer is the geographical backbone of Panji decoding. — "Conclusion to Appendix D" belongs to Appendix D. Village Gazetteer. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The village gazetteer is the geographical backbone of Panji decoding.

११७४. (B) It uses Village Gazetteer to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Appendix D. Village Gazetteer is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

११७५. (C) This appendix gives the working structure for a Panji title and occupation index. — "Purpose of the Title and Occupation Index" belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This appendix gives the working structure for a Panji title and occupation index.

११७६. (B) They help identify persons, distinguish repeated names, locate learned houses, mark ritual authority, and connect persons with village and marriage networks. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They help identify persons, distinguish repeated names, locate learned houses, mark ritual authority, and connect persons with village and marriage networks.

११७७. (A) The index should therefore record every title exactly as written, classify its function, link it to the person and village occurrence, preserve abbreviation forms, and mark confidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should therefore record every title exactly as written, classify its function, link it to the person and village occurrence, preserve abbreviation forms, and mark confidence.

११७८. (C) No title or occupation should be translated away. — "Editorial Rule" belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: No title or occupation should be translated away.

११७९. (C) No title or occupation should be translated away. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: No title or occupation should be translated away.

११८०. (C) The source form must remain visible. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The source form must remain visible.

११८१. (C) Title Occurrence ID - A stable identifier for each title occurrence. — "A. Core Index Fields" belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Title Occurrence ID - A stable identifier for each title occurrence.

११८२. (C) महामहोपाध्याय - A high learned title. — "B. Learned Titles" belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: महामहोपाध्याय - A high learned title.

११८३. (D) It should be indexed under learned authority and cross-linked to the person index, village index, and intellectual-history table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be indexed under learned authority and cross-linked to the person index, village index, and intellectual-history table.

११८४. (C) Preserve as written and normalize only in the analysis field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve as written and normalize only in the analysis field.

११८५. (D) This title should be indexed under literary history and attached to person, village, and branch. — "C. Literary Titles" belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This title should be indexed under literary history and attached to person, village, and branch.

११८६. (B) This title should be indexed under literary history and attached to person, village, and branch. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This title should be indexed under literary history and attached to person, village, and branch.

११८७. (A) It may identify a poet of high standing or a learned literary figure. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may identify a poet of high standing or a learned literary figure.

११८८. (C) This title is important for the history of language, grammar, and scholastic houses. — "D. Grammatical and Scholastic Specialist Titles" belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This title is important for the history of language, grammar, and scholastic houses.

११८९. (D) It should be indexed as a specialist learned title. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be indexed as a specialist learned title.

११९०. (A) Preserve variant spellings and mark the specialist category. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve variant spellings and mark the specialist category.

११९१. (A) अग्निहोत्रिक - Ritual specialist associated with अग्निहोत्र. — "E. Ritual and Religious Function Titles" belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: अग्निहोत्रिक - Ritual specialist associated with अग्निहोत्र.

११९२. (D) This title should be linked to ritual-function indexing. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This title should be linked to ritual-function indexing.

११९३. (B) It should be indexed as ritual function and connected with village and house. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be indexed as ritual function and connected with village and house.

११९४. (B) ज्योतिर्विद - A calendar, astrology, or astronomy specialist depending on context. — "F. Calendrical and Astral Specialist Titles" belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: ज्योतिर्विद - A calendar, astrology, or astronomy specialist depending on context.

११९५. (A) It should be linked to calendrical function and title index. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be linked to calendrical function and title index.

११९६. (A) Preserve the abbreviation until expansion is secure. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve the abbreviation until expansion is secure.

११९७. (C) - A title or status marker. — “G. Social and Status Titles” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: - A title or status marker.

११९८. (C) It often helps distinguish persons and branches and must be preserved in marriage and person entries. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It often helps distinguish persons and branches and must be preserved in marriage and person entries.

११९९. (A) It should be preserved and may serve as a chronological clue, not as a date. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be preserved and may serve as a chronological clue, not as a date.

१२००. (A) अधिकारी - Officer or authority-holder where present. — “H. Administrative and Office Terms” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: अधिकारी - Officer or authority-holder where present.

१२०१. (D) Its exact function should be determined from context. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Its exact function should be determined from context.

१२०२. (A) These should be indexed as occupational or administrative functions. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These should be indexed as occupational or administrative functions.

१२०३. (A) Every abbreviation must be entered as written. — “I. Title Abbreviation Policy” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every abbreviation must be entered as written.

१२०४. (B) Every abbreviation must be entered as written. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every abbreviation must be entered as written.

१२०५. (D) The expansion should appear in a separate field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The expansion should appear in a separate field.

१२०६. (B) Titles in विवाह entries are especially important. — “J. Titles in Marriage Entries” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles in विवाह entries are especially important.

१२०७. (C) They may identify the principal person, spouse-side house, father of spouse, or titled branch. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They may identify the principal person, spouse-side house, father of spouse, or titled branch.

१२०८. (D) The title should remain linked to the marriage-event record. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The title should remain linked to the marriage-event record.

१२०९. (B) A title inside a मातृक चक्र may belong to the maternal or affinal house rather than to the main paternal line. — “K. Titles in मातृक चक्र and दौहित्र Records” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A title inside a मातृक चक्र may belong to the maternal or affinal house rather than to the main paternal line.

१२१०. (D) The index must record line function. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index must record line function.

१२११. (B) A title near a दौहित्र entry may identify a daughter-line bridge or an affinal house. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A title near a दौहित्र entry may identify a daughter-line bridge or an affinal house.

१२१२. (C) Titles should be studied by village. — “L. Titles and Village Geography” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles should be studied by village.

१२१३. (C) Titles should be studied by village. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Titles should be studied by village.

१२१४. (C) The title index should link each title occurrence to frame village, attached place, residence, root village, or affinal/maternal place. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The title index should link each title occurrence to frame village, attached place, residence, root village, or affinal/maternal place.

१२१५. (D) Numbers near titles should be preserved exactly. — “M. Titles and Numbers” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Numbers near titles should be preserved exactly.

१२१६. (C) Numbers near titles should be preserved exactly. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Numbers near titles should be preserved exactly.

१२१७. (D) A number may distinguish two persons with the same title and name. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A number may distinguish two persons with the same title and name.

१२१८. (B) A full title index table should include: title occurrence ID; source form; normalized title; abbreviation status; probable expansion; title category; attached person; attached branch; village occurrence;... — “N. Title Index Table Template” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A full title index table should include: title occurrence ID; source form; normalized title; abbreviation status; probable expansion; title category; attached person; attached branch; village...

१२१९. (A) A full title index table should include: title occurrence ID; source form; normalized title; abbreviation status; probable expansion; title category; attached person; attached branch; village occurrence;... — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A full title index table should include: title occurrence ID; source form; normalized title; abbreviation status; probable expansion; title category; attached person; attached branch; village occurrence; marriage-event...

१२२०. (A) कविराज - Source form preserved; category literary; linked to person occurrence; village and branch recorded; confidence marked according to context. — “O. Sample Title Index Records” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: कविराज - Source form preserved; category literary; linked to person occurrence; village and branch recorded; confidence marked according to context.

१२२१. (D) Title to Person - Every title must point to a person occurrence or be marked house-level / uncertain. — “P. Cross-References” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Title to Person - Every title must point to a person occurrence or be marked house-level / uncertain.

१२२२. (B) Title to Person - Every title must point to a person occurrence or be marked house-level / uncertain. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Title to Person - Every title must point to a person occurrence or be marked house-level / uncertain.

१२२३. (C) Title to Village - Every title should connect to the relevant village occurrence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Title to Village - Every title should connect to the relevant village occurrence.

१२२४. (C) Certain - The title form and attachment are clear. — “Q. Confidence Labels” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Certain - The title form and attachment are clear.

१२२५. (A) Silent expansion - Replacing abbreviations with expanded titles without preserving the source form. — “R. Common Title-Index Errors” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Silent expansion - Replacing abbreviations with expanded titles without preserving the source form.

१२२६. (C) Preserve every title exactly as written. — “S. Rules for Appendix E” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Preserve every title exactly as written.

१२२७. (B) Preserve every title exactly as written. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve every title exactly as written.

१२२८. (B) Separate source form, expansion, and normalized category. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Separate source form, expansion, and normalized category.

१२२९. (A) The title and occupation index reveals the Panji as an archive of social and intellectual function. — “Conclusion to Appendix E” belongs to Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The title and occupation index reveals the Panji as an archive of social and intellectual function.

१२३०. (A) They help identify persons and houses, but only when kept with source form, village, number, relationship, and context. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They help identify persons and houses, but only when kept with source form, village, number, relationship, and context.

१२३१. (D) A title is never merely an ornament in Panji decoding. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A title is never merely an ornament in Panji decoding.

१२३२. (B) It uses Title and Occupation Index to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Appendix E. Title and Occupation Index is part of the book’s larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१२३३. (C) This appendix supplies sample genealogical tables for Panji reconstruction. — “Purpose of Appendix F” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This appendix supplies sample genealogical tables for Panji reconstruction.

१२३४. (B) Their purpose is to show how decoded data should be arranged so that source phrases, relationship words, branch markers, marriage events, मातृक चक्र, दौहित्र, villages, titles, numbers, and uncertainty remain… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Their purpose is to show how decoded data should be arranged so that source phrases, relationship words, branch markers, marriage events, मातृक चक्र, दौहित्र, villages, titles, numbers, and uncertainty remain visible.

१२३५. (B) A modern chart may look cleaner, but a Panji table must be able to show why a person was placed in a line, why a branch was separated, why a marriage node was created, and why a maternal or daughter-line link… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A modern chart may look cleaner, but a Panji table must be able to show why a person was placed in a line, why a branch was separated, why a marriage node was created, and why a maternal or daughter-line link was not…

१२३६. (D) Use these models after an entry has been transcribed, segmented, and decoded. — “How to Use These Tables” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Use these models after an entry has been transcribed, segmented, and decoded.

१२३७. (C) Do not begin with the table and then force the source into it. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Do not begin with the table and then force the source into it.

१२३८. (A) First preserve the original phrase, then classify the terms, then enter the data into the correct table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First preserve the original phrase, then classify the terms, then enter the data into the correct table.

१२३९. (D) No table should hide uncertainty. — “Editorial Rule” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: No table should hide uncertainty.

१२४०. (A) No table should hide uncertainty. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: No table should hide uncertainty.

१२४१. (A) This is the first table for any genealogical reconstruction. — “A. Master Source Segment Table” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This is the first table for any genealogical reconstruction.

१२४२. (D) The person occurrence table records every name occurrence before merging identities. — “B. Person Occurrence Table” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The person occurrence table records every name occurrence before merging identities.

१२४३. (C) After all occurrences are entered, some may be grouped as the same person. — “C. Identity Group Table” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: After all occurrences are entered, some may be grouped as the same person.

१२४४. (B) This must be a separate table, not a silent merger. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This must be a separate table, not a silent merger.

१२४५. (D) The paternal spine table contains only relations supported by direct descent markers or clearly defined generational terms. — “D. Paternal Spine Table” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The paternal spine table contains only relations supported by direct descent markers or clearly defined generational terms.

१२४६. (C) It should not include all branch and maternal material. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should not include all branch and maternal material.

१२४७. (C) This table preserves सन्तति and अपत्य relations without forcing them into immediate father-son lines. — “E. Branch Continuity Table” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This table preserves सन्तति and अपत्य relations without forcing them into immediate father-son lines.

१२४८. (B) Every विवाह entry should create a marriage node. — “F. Marriage Node Table” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every विवाह entry should create a marriage node.

१२४९. (A) Every विवाह entry should create a marriage node. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every विवाह entry should create a marriage node.

१२५०. (A) First and second marriages require separate nodes. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: First and second marriages require separate nodes.

१२५१. (A) The issue assignment table prevents children from being attached to the wrong marriage or branch. — “G. Issue Assignment Table” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The issue assignment table prevents children from being attached to the wrong marriage or branch.

१२५२. (D) When a सुता list follows a विवाह entry, do not automatically assign all following names to that marriage. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: When a सुता list follows a विवाह entry, do not automatically assign all following names to that marriage.

१२५३. (C) Record the phrase and mark confidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Record the phrase and mark confidence.

१२५४. (A) A मातृक चक्र must be treated as a network table, not as an extension of the paternal spine. — "H. Maternal-Cycle Table" belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A मातृक चक्र must be treated as a network table, not as an extension of the paternal spine.

१२५५. (A) A मातृक चक्र must be treated as a network table, not as an extension of the paternal spine. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A मातृक चक्र must be treated as a network table, not as an extension of the paternal spine.

१२५६. (B) The table should show the maternal route by which houses connect. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The table should show the maternal route by which houses connect.

१२५७. (C) This table protects daughter-line evidence from being absorbed into paternal descent. — "I. Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Table" belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This table protects daughter-line evidence from being absorbed into paternal descent.

१२५८. (A) A दौहित्र should never be listed as direct son of his maternal grandfather. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A दौहित्र should never be listed as direct son of his maternal grandfather.

१२५९. (A) The daughter must appear as a named or implied bridge. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The daughter must appear as a named or implied bridge.

१२६०. (C) Genealogical tables must keep place functions visible. — "J. Village Attachment Table" belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Genealogical tables must keep place functions visible.

१२६१. (C) Genealogical tables must keep place functions visible. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Genealogical tables must keep place functions visible.

१२६२. (A) This table should link to the Village Gazetteer in Appendix D. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This table should link to the Village Gazetteer in Appendix D.

१२६३. (B) Titles help distinguish persons and houses. — "K. Title Attachment Table" belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles help distinguish persons and houses.

१२६४. (A) Titles help distinguish persons and houses. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Titles help distinguish persons and houses.

१२६५. (A) They should be preserved in genealogical tables, not moved only to a separate index. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They should be preserved in genealogical tables, not moved only to a separate index.

१२६६. (A) Parenthetical numbers should be kept with the genealogical evidence. — "L. Number Anchor Table" belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Parenthetical numbers should be kept with the genealogical evidence.

१२६७. (D) Parenthetical numbers should be kept with the genealogical evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Parenthetical numbers should be kept with the genealogical evidence.

१२६८. (D) They may distinguish persons, branches, marriages, notes, or internal register positions. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They may distinguish persons, branches, marriages, notes, or internal register positions.

१२६९. (C) Column model: source segment; father; relationship term; child; generation level; village context; title; number; confidence; note. — “M. Sample Direct Descent Table” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Column model: source segment; father; relationship term; child; generation level; village context; title; number; confidence; note.

१२७०. (C) Column model: source segment; branch-holder; term; branch group; attached place; connector; included place; confidence; note. — “N. Sample Branch Continuity Table” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Column model: source segment; branch-holder; term; branch group; attached place; connector; included place; confidence; note.

१२७१. (B) Column model: source segment; marriage node; principal person; marriage marker; order; date phrase; spouse-side clue; village; issue confidence; number; note. — “O. Sample Marriage Table” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Column model: source segment; marriage node; principal person; marriage marker; order; date phrase; spouse-side clue; village; issue confidence; number; note.

१२७२. (D) Sample row: S-061; M-002; same principal person; द्वितीय विवाह; second; date not supplied; second spouse-side clue; issue uncertain; note: separate marriage node required. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Sample row: S-061; M-002; same principal person; द्वितीय विवाह; second; date not supplied; second spouse-side clue; issue uncertain; note: separate marriage node required.

१२७३. (D) Column model: source segment; maternal-cycle ID; formula; anchor person; implied female link; maternal village; related marriage; दौहित्र link; confidence; note. — “P. Sample Maternal-Cycle Table” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Column model: source segment; maternal-cycle ID; formula; anchor person; implied female link; maternal village; related marriage; दौहित्र link; confidence; note.

१२७४. (D) Column model: source segment; daughter-line ID; maternal house; implied daughter; दौहित्र; father-side house; village; confidence; note. — “Q. Sample Daughter-Line Table” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Column model: source segment; daughter-line ID; maternal house; implied daughter; दौहित्र; father-side house; village; confidence; note.

१२७५. (D) For a full reconstruction, the editor may combine selected fields into a reading sheet: source segment; person; relation; related person; branch; marriage node; maternal cycle; daughter-line link; village… — “R. Combined Genealogical Reconstruction Sheet” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: For a full reconstruction, the editor may combine selected fields into a reading sheet: source segment; person; relation; related person; branch; marriage node; maternal cycle;...

१२७६. (D) Use solid lines for certain direct relations. — “S. Visual Chart Labels” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Use solid lines for certain direct relations.

१२७७. (D) Every chart label should correspond to a table field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every chart label should correspond to a table field.

१२७८. (D) The common errors are: one table for everything; one row per modern person instead of one row per occurrence; treating सन्तति and अपत्य as sonship; merging first and second marriages; omitting implied women;… — “T. Common Table Errors” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: one table for everything; one row per modern person instead of one row per occurrence; treating सन्तति and अपत्य as sonship; merging first and second marriages; omitting implied women;...

१२७९. (D) The better practice is to preserve complexity in linked tables. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The better practice is to preserve complexity in linked tables.

१२८०. (C) Preserve the original phrase before tabling. — “U. Rules for Appendix F” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Preserve the original phrase before tabling.

१२८१. (C) Preserve the original phrase before tabling. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve the original phrase before tabling.

१२८२. (D) Separate direct descent from branch continuity. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Separate direct descent from branch continuity.

१२८३. (D) The genealogical tables are the working instruments of Panji reconstruction. — “Conclusion to Appendix F” belongs to Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The genealogical tables are the working instruments of Panji reconstruction.

१२८४. (A) By separating person occurrence, identity grouping, paternal spine, branch continuity, marriage, maternal cycle, daughter-line, village, title, and number data, the editor can preserve the Panji’s structure… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: By separating person occurrence, identity grouping, paternal spine, branch continuity, marriage, maternal cycle, daughter-line, village, title, and number data, the editor can preserve the Panji’s structure while making…

१२८५. (A) It uses Sample Genealogical Tables to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Appendix F. Sample Genealogical Tables is part of the book’s larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१२८६. (D) This appendix supplies sample marriage-network tables for Panji reconstruction. — “Purpose of Appendix G” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This appendix supplies sample marriage-network tables for Panji reconstruction.

१२८७. (D) A marriage-network table must therefore preserve more than the names of husband and wife. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A marriage-network table must therefore preserve more than the names of husband and wife.

१२८८. (D) These models show how to record विवाह, प्रथम विवाह, द्वितीय विवाह, spouse-side evidence, date phrases, village functions, issue assignment, मातृक चक्र links, दौहित्र links, and uncertainty in an auditable form. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These models show how to record विवाह, प्रथम विवाह, द्वितीय विवाह, spouse-side evidence, date phrases, village functions, issue assignment, मातृक चक्र links, दौहित्र links, and uncertainty in an auditable form.

१२८९. (D) Begin with the original विवाह phrase. — “How to Use These Tables” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Begin with the original विवाह phrase.

१२९०. (C) Then identify the principal person, marriage order, title, date phrase, spouse-side clue, village clue, number, and following issue or maternal-cycle evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Then identify the principal person, marriage order, title, date phrase, spouse-side clue, village clue, number, and following issue or maternal-cycle evidence.

१२९१. (B) Only after that should the entry be placed into a network table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Only after that should the entry be placed into a network table.

१२९२. (A) A marriage table should preserve event, relation, and uncertainty separately. — “Editorial Rule” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A

marriage table should preserve event, relation, and uncertainty separately.

१२९३. (B) A marriage table should preserve event, relation, and uncertainty separately. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A marriage table should preserve event, relation, and uncertainty separately.

१२९४. (A) The marriage event table is the central table. — “A. Marriage Event Table” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The marriage event table is the central table.

१२९५. (C) The marriage event table should be linked to person, village, title, number, issue, maternal-cycle, and daughter-line tables. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The marriage event table should be linked to person, village, title, number, issue, maternal-cycle, and daughter-line tables.

१२९६. (C) Marriage order must be recorded separately because प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह can create different networks. — “B. Marriage Order Table” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Marriage order must be recorded separately because प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह can create different networks.

१२९७. (D) Marriage order must be recorded separately because प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह can create different networks. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Marriage order must be recorded separately because प्रथम विवाह and द्वितीय विवाह can create different networks.

१२९८. (A) A marriage entry may name the spouse, the spouse's father, the spouse-side house, or only a village clue. — “C. Spouse-Side Table” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A marriage entry may name the spouse, the spouse's father, the spouse-side house, or only a village clue.

१२९९. (B) These forms should be separated. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These forms should be separated.

१३००. (D) If the spouse is unnamed but the house is known, the table should say spouse unnamed, house supplied. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the spouse is unnamed but the house is known, the table should say spouse unnamed, house supplied.

१३०१. (C) Marriage creates a connection between houses. — “D. House-to-House Link Table” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Marriage creates a connection between houses.

१३०२. (C) Date phrases should be preserved as written. — “E. Marriage Date Table” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Date phrases should be preserved as written.

१३०३. (B) Date phrases should be preserved as written. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Date phrases should be preserved as written.

१३०४. (D) A traditional calendar phrase, modern date, weekday, month, tithi, or year-marker should not be converted too quickly. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A traditional calendar phrase, modern date, weekday, month, tithi, or year-marker should not be converted too quickly.

१३०५. (B) Numbers near विवाह entries may identify the marriage record, person, branch, note, or internal register position. — “F. Marriage Number Table” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Numbers near विवाह entries may identify the marriage record, person, branch, note, or internal register position.

१३०६. (C) Numbers near विवाह entries may identify the marriage record, person, branch, note, or internal register position. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Numbers near विवाह entries may identify the marriage record, person, branch, note, or internal register position.

१३०७. (C) They should be preserved exactly. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They should be preserved exactly.

१३०८. (C) Issue assignment is one of the most delicate parts of marriage-network reconstruction. — "G. Issue Assignment Table" belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Issue assignment is one of the most delicate parts of marriage-network reconstruction.

१३०९. (D) Where first and second marriages occur, issue should be distributed only on evidence. — "H. First and Second Marriage Issue Table" belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Where first and second marriages occur, issue should be distributed only on evidence.

१३१०. (B) Where first and second marriages occur, issue should be distributed only on evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Where first and second marriages occur, issue should be distributed only on evidence.

१३११. (B) Marriage entries often lead into maternal-cycle evidence. — "I. Marriage and मातृक चक्र Table" belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Marriage entries often lead into maternal-cycle evidence.

१३१२. (A) A मातृक चक्र may preserve the maternal or affinal consequences of a marriage. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A मातृक चक्र may preserve the maternal or affinal consequences of a marriage.

१३१३. (C) The table should show whether the maternal cycle is clearly linked to the marriage or only appears nearby. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The table should show whether the maternal cycle is clearly linked to the marriage or only appears nearby.

१३१४. (C) A daughter's son may be linked to a marriage through the daughter born or married into the relevant house. — "J. Marriage and दौहित्र Table" belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A daughter's son may be linked to a marriage through the daughter born or married into the relevant house.

१३१५. (D) The table must preserve the female bridge. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The table must preserve the female bridge.

१३१६. (A) Never attach a दौहित्र directly as son of the maternal grandfather. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Never attach a दौहित्र directly as son of the maternal grandfather.

१३१७. (A) Villages in marriage entries must be classified carefully. — "K. Marriage Village Table" belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Villages in marriage entries must be classified carefully.

१३१८. (A) Villages in marriage entries must be classified carefully. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Villages in marriage entries must be classified carefully.

१३१९. (B) This table should link to the Village Gazetteer in Appendix D. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This table should link to the Village Gazetteer in Appendix D.

१३२०. (C) Titles in marriage entries can identify the principal person, spouse-side person, father-in-law, learned house, or status branch. — “L. Marriage Title Table” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles in marriage entries can identify the principal person, spouse-side person, father-in-law, learned house, or status branch.

१३२१. (D) Titles in marriage entries can identify the principal person, spouse-side person, father-in-law, learned house, or status branch. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Titles in marriage entries can identify the principal person, spouse-side person, father-in-law, learned house, or status branch.

१३२२. (C) A title inside a marriage entry should not be moved automatically into the main paternal line. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A title inside a marriage entry should not be moved automatically into the main paternal line.

१३२३. (D) For digital or graph-based work, every marriage can be represented as a network edge between two houses. — “M. Network Edge Table” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: For digital or graph-based work, every marriage can be represented as a network edge between two houses.

१३२४. (B) The direction field should not imply superiority. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The direction field should not imply superiority.

१३२५. (D) Spouse-Side Evidence: named spouse / spouse father / spouse house / spouse village / not supplied — “Date Phrase: source phrase preserved” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Spouse-Side Evidence: named spouse / spouse father / spouse house / spouse village / not supplied

१३२६. (D) Issue Group A: assigned to M-010 with probable confidence because of position after प्रथम विवाह phrase Issue Group B: assigned to M-011 with possible confidence because it follows द्वितीय विवाह but boundary is… — “Second Marriage Node: M-011” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Issue Group A: assigned to M-010 with probable confidence because of position after प्रथम विवाह phrase Issue Group B: assigned to M-011 with possible confidence because it follows द्वितीय विवाह but…

१३२७. (C) Critical Note: chart as network, not paternal descent. — “Daughter-Line Link: दौहित्र record present or possible” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Critical Note: chart as network, not paternal descent.

१३२८. (C) Critical Note: place should not be treated as principal person's origin. — “Confidence: probable” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Critical Note: place should not be treated as principal person's origin.

१३२९. (D) Critical Note: place should not be treated as principal person's origin. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical Note: place should not be treated as principal person's origin.

१३३०. (D) A summary marriage-network sheet may contain: marriage ID; principal person; marriage order; spouse-side house; spouse-side village; principal village; issue group; maternal-cycle link; daughter-line link;… — “R. Combined Marriage Network Sheet” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A summary marriage-network sheet may contain: marriage ID; principal person; marriage order; spouse-side house; spouse-side village; principal village; issue group; maternal-cycle link;…

१३३१. (C) But it should be generated from detailed tables, not maintained as the only record. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: But it should be generated from detailed tables, not maintained as the only record.

१३३२. (D) Use a square or circle as a marriage node. — “S. Visual Network Rules” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Use a square or circle as a marriage node.

१३३३. (B) Use separate nodes for first and second marriages. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Use separate nodes for first and second marriages.

१३३४. (A) The common errors are: treating विवाह as a short note; merging first and second marriages; assigning all issue to the nearest spouse; ignoring spouse-side village; placing maternal-cycle villages in the… — “T. Common Marriage-Network Errors” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: treating विवाह as a short note; merging first and second marriages; assigning all issue to the nearest spouse; ignoring spouse-side village; placing maternal-cycle…

१३३५. (B) Preserve the original विवाह phrase. — “U. Rules for Appendix G” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Preserve the original विवाह phrase.

१३३६. (D) Preserve the original विवाह phrase. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve the original विवाह phrase.

१३३७. (B) Separate first and second marriages. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Separate first and second marriages.

१३३८. (A) Marriage-network tables show that विवाह in the Panji is not a private event alone. — “Conclusion to Appendix G” belongs to Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Marriage-network tables show that विवाह in the Panji is not a private event alone.

१३३९. (A) It uses Sample Marriage Network Tables to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Appendix G. Sample Marriage Network Tables is part of the book’s larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१३४०. (B) This appendix defines the editorial symbols used in this book for Panji transcription, decoding, tables, and charts. — “Purpose of Appendix H” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This appendix defines the editorial symbols used in this book for Panji transcription, decoding, tables, and charts.

१३४१. (C) A reader should know at once whether a word is supplied by the editor, doubtful in the source, damaged in the image, normalized for search, or reconstructed from context. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A reader should know at once whether a word is supplied by the editor, doubtful in the source, damaged in the image, normalized for search, or reconstructed from context.

१३४२. (B) Editorial symbols must protect the source. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Editorial symbols must protect the source.

१३४३. (C) The source form comes first. — “Editorial Rule” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The source form comes first.

१३४४. (C) Editorial symbols may explain, supplement, normalize, or classify a reading, but they must never erase the original. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Editorial symbols may explain, supplement, normalize, or classify a reading, but they must never erase the original.

१३४५. (D) If a symbol is used in transcription, table, chart, or appendix, its meaning must remain the same everywhere. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a symbol is used in transcription, table, chart, or appendix, its meaning must remain the same everywhere.

१३४६. (D) Use square brackets when the editor supplies missing or implied material. — “A. Symbols in Transcription” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Use square brackets when the editor supplies missing or implied material.

१३४७. (A) The supplied text must not be mistaken for source text. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The supplied text must not be mistaken for source text.

१३४८. (B) When parentheses occur in the source, especially around numbers, preserve them exactly. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: When parentheses occur in the source, especially around numbers, preserve them exactly.

१३४९. (D) after a word - Doubtful reading. — “B. Symbols for Doubtful Readings” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: after a word - Doubtful reading.

१३५०. (C) Use in tables, not in source transcription. — “C. Symbols for Normalization” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Use in tables, not in source transcription.

१३५१. (A) Use in notes when two similar forms should not be merged. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Use in notes when two similar forms should not be merged.

१३५२. (B) Use when a form should be compared with another occurrence but identity is not asserted. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Use when a form should be compared with another occurrence but identity is not asserted.

१३५३. (C) solid line - Certain direct relation in charts. — “D. Symbols for Relationship Confidence” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: solid line - Certain direct relation in charts.

१३५४. (C) Certain - The source reading and interpretation are secure. — “E. Confidence Labels” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Certain - The source reading and interpretation are secure.

१३५५. (C) not supplied - The source does not give the data. — “F. Symbols for Missing and Implied Data” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: not supplied - The source does not give the data.

१३५६. (A) source - Directly present in the Panji phrase. — “G. Symbols for Source Layers” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: source - Directly present in the Panji phrase.

१३५७. (C) (number) - Source parenthetical number. — “H. Symbols for Numbers” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: (number) - Source parenthetical number.

१३५८. (A) Preserve slash and zeroes. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve slash and zeroes.

१३५९. (B) Use only in notes, never as source transcription. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Use only in notes, never as source transcription.

१३६०. (A) place-form as written - Original source spelling. — “I. Symbols for Places” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: place-form as written - Original source spelling.

१३६१. (C) - Abbreviation as written. — “J. Symbols for Titles and Abbreviations” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: - Abbreviation as written.

१३६२. (D) ID - Stable record identifier. — “K. Symbols in Tables” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: ID - Stable record identifier.

१३६३. (D) ID - Stable record identifier. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: ID - Stable record identifier.

१३६४. (A) straight vertical line - Direct descent. — “L. Symbols in Charts” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: straight vertical line - Direct descent.

१३६५. (B) When the Panji structure requires a woman but the name is not supplied, use bracketed role labels. — “M. Use of Brackets for Women Not Named in the Source” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: When the Panji structure requires a woman but the name is not supplied, use bracketed role labels.

१३६६. (D) These labels should be treated as editorial structure, not source names. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These labels should be treated as editorial structure, not source names.

१३६७. (B) Critical notes should explain every important symbol. — “N. Use of Symbols in Critical Notes” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Critical notes should explain every important symbol.

१३६८. (A) Critical notes should explain every important symbol. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Critical notes should explain every important symbol.

१३६९. (D) If a dotted line is used in a chart, the note should say why the relation is probable rather than certain. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a dotted line is used in a chart, the note should say why the relation is probable rather than certain.

१३७०. (A) The common errors are: using brackets without explaining them; mixing source parentheses with editorial parentheses; using question marks inconsistently; marking a relation as certain in chart but probable in… — “O. Common Errors in Using Editorial Symbols” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: using brackets without explaining them; mixing source parentheses with editorial parentheses; using question marks inconsistently; marking a relation as...

१३७१. (D) The common errors are: using brackets without explaining them; mixing source parentheses with editorial parentheses; using question marks inconsistently; marking a relation as certain in chart but probable in… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The common errors are: using brackets without explaining them; mixing source parentheses with editorial parentheses; using question marks inconsistently; marking a relation as certain in chart but probable in table;...

१३७२. (C) Symbols should clarify the record. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Symbols should clarify the record.

१३७३. (B) Use one symbol for one function. — “P. Rules for Appendix H” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Use one symbol for one function.

१३७४. (C) Preserve source signs exactly. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve source signs exactly.

१३७५. (D) Separate source punctuation from editorial punctuation. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Separate source punctuation from editorial punctuation.

१३७६. (C) Editorial symbols are the visible grammar of uncertainty. — “Conclusion to Appendix H” belongs to Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Editorial symbols are the visible grammar of uncertainty.

१३७७. (C) They allow the editor to preserve damaged readings, probable links, supplied female bridges, variant village forms, uncertain abbreviations, and corrected spellings without pretending that every reconstruction… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They allow the editor to preserve damaged readings, probable links, supplied female bridges, variant village forms, uncertain abbreviations, and corrected spellings without pretending that every reconstruction is equally…

१३७८. (D) Appendix I will now provide the index of names, showing how person entries should be arranged for reference without merging repeated names or losing titles, villages, numbers, and relationship roles. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Appendix I will now provide the index of names, showing how person entries should be arranged for reference without merging repeated names or losing titles, villages, numbers, and relationship roles.

१३७९. (D) It uses Editorial Symbols Used in This Book to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Appendix H. Editorial Symbols Used in This Book is part of the book’s larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१३८०. (A) This appendix provides the working structure for an Index of Names in Panji decoding. — “Purpose of Appendix I” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This appendix provides the working structure for an Index of Names in Panji decoding.

१३८१. (B) It must preserve each name as a source occurrence, distinguish repeated names, retain titles, relationship words, village functions, numbers, marriage roles, maternal-cycle links, daughter-line bridges, and… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must preserve each name as a source occurrence, distinguish repeated names, retain titles, relationship words, village functions, numbers, marriage roles, maternal-cycle links, daughter-line bridges, and confidence…

१३८२. (B) The index should help a reader find a person, but it should also prevent false identification. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should help a reader find a person, but it should also prevent false identification.

१३८३. (D) Begin with the exact name as written in the source. — “How to Use This Index” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Begin with the exact name as written in the source.

१३८४. (B) Only after comparison should occurrences be grouped into one identity. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Only after comparison should occurrences be grouped into one identity.

१३८५. (B) The comparison should use relationship word, father or branch, village, title, number, marriage role, maternal role, daughter-line role, and source position. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The comparison should use relationship word, father or branch, village, title, number, marriage role, maternal role, daughter-line role, and source position.

१३८६. (A) Never identify a person by name alone. — “Editorial Rule” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Never identify a person by name alone.

१३८७. (D) Never identify a person by name alone. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Never identify a person by name alone.

१३८८. (C) The source form, normalized form, occurrence record, and identity confidence must remain separate. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule

is: The source form, normalized form, occurrence record, and identity confidence must remain separate.

१३८९. (B) Name Occurrence ID - A stable identifier for every occurrence of a name in the source. — “A. Core Name Index Fields” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Name Occurrence ID - A stable identifier for every occurrence of a name in the source.

१३९०. (A) It should not replace the original form. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should not replace the original form.

१३९१. (D) The source form is primary. — “B. Source Form and Normalized Form” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The source form is primary.

१३९२. (A) But the grouping must be evidence-based. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: But the grouping must be evidence-based.

१३९३. (A) A normalized heading should never erase the original source spelling. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A normalized heading should never erase the original source spelling.

१३९४. (B) Every name should first be entered as an occurrence. — “C. Occurrence Before Identity” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every name should first be entered as an occurrence.

१३९५. (D) Every name should first be entered as an occurrence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every name should first be entered as an occurrence.

१३९६. (A) They should remain separate until father, title, village, number, and source context support grouping. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They should remain separate until father, title, village, number, and source context support grouping.

१३९७. (B) Repeated names are normal in the Panji. — “D. Repeated Names” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Repeated names are normal in the Panji.

१३९८. (D) The index must not treat repetition as duplication. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index must not treat repetition as duplication.

१३९९. (C) The index should use disambiguating labels: same name, different father; same name, different village; same name, different title; same name, different marriage context; same name, uncertain identity; or… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should use disambiguating labels: same name, different father; same name, different village; same name, different title; same name, different marriage context; same name, uncertain identity; or probably same…

१४००. (C) Titles must remain attached to the name occurrence. — “E. Titles in the Name Index” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles must remain attached to the name occurrence.

१४०१. (A) Titles must remain attached to the name occurrence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Titles must remain attached to the name occurrence.

१४०२. (B) म., कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, ठाकुर, बाबू, ज्योतिर्विद, धर्माधिकारी, or an abbreviation may distinguish one person from another. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: म., कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, ठाकुर, बाबू, ज्योतिर्विद, धर्माधिकारी, or an abbreviation may distinguish one person from another.

१४०३. (B) A name index should show whether a person appears as father, son, grandson, great-grandson, branch descendant, spouse-side person, daughter, daughter's son, maternal-cycle figure, title-bearing specialist, or… — "F. Relationship Roles" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A name index should show whether a person appears as father, son, grandson, great-grandson, branch descendant, spouse-side person, daughter, daughter's son, maternal-cycle figure, title-bearing specialist, or uncertain…

१४०४. (B) A name index should show whether a person appears as father, son, grandson, great-grandson, branch descendant, spouse-side person, daughter, daughter's son, maternal-cycle figure, title-bearing specialist, or… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A name index should show whether a person appears as father, son, grandson, great-grandson, branch descendant, spouse-side person, daughter, daughter's son, maternal-cycle figure, title-bearing specialist, or uncertain…

१४०५. (C) A person listed as दौहित्र should not be placed in the same category as a person listed as सुत. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A person listed as दौहित्र should not be placed in the same category as a person listed as सुत.

१४०६. (C) Names linked by सुत, पुत्र, पौत्र, and प्रपौत्र should receive direct-descent role labels. — "G. Direct Descent Roles" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Names linked by सुत, पुत्र, पौत्र, and प्रपौत्र should receive direct-descent role labels.

१४०७. (D) Names linked by सुत, पुत्र, पौत्र, and प्रपौत्र should receive direct-descent role labels. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Names linked by सुत, पुत्र, पौत्र, and प्रपौत्र should receive direct-descent role labels.

१४०८. (C) The generation level should also be recorded. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The generation level should also be recorded.

१४०९. (D) Names linked through सन्तति or अपत्य should be indexed as branch-continuity unless direct generational evidence appears. — "H. Branch Continuity Roles" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Names linked through सन्तति or अपत्य should be indexed as branch-continuity unless direct generational evidence appears.

१४१०. (C) Names linked through सन्तति or अपत्य should be indexed as branch-continuity unless direct generational evidence appears. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Names linked through सन्तति or अपत्य should be indexed as branch-continuity unless direct generational evidence appears.

१४११. (B) The index should distinguish branch-holder, branch descendant, and attached branch member. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should distinguish branch-holder, branch descendant, and attached branch member.

१४१२. (D) Names inside a विवाह entry must be classified by role. — "I. Marriage Roles" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Names inside a विवाह entry must be classified by role.

१४१३. (B) Names inside a विवाह entry must be classified by role. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Names inside a विवाह entry must be classified by role.

१४१४. (A) The index should link such names to the marriage-event ID. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should link such names to the marriage-event ID.

१४१५. (A) Names inside a मातृक चक्र should be linked to a maternal-cycle ID. — "J. Maternal-Cycle Roles" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Names inside a मातृक चक्र

should be linked to a maternal-cycle ID.

१४१६. (D) Names inside a मातृक चक्र should be linked to a maternal-cycle ID. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Names inside a मातृक चक्र should be linked to a maternal-cycle ID.

१४१७. (C) The name index should not place all maternal-cycle names under the paternal spine. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The name index should not place all maternal-cycle names under the paternal spine.

१४१८. (B) A name marked as दौहित्र should be indexed as daughter's son. — "K. Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Roles" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A name marked as दौहित्र should be indexed as daughter's son.

१४१९. (C) A name marked as दौहित्र should be indexed as daughter's son. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A name marked as दौहित्र should be indexed as daughter's son.

१४२०. (B) The index must link him to the daughter-line table and to the named or implied daughter through whom the relation passes. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index must link him to the daughter-line table and to the named or implied daughter through whom the relation passes.

१४२१. (D) The name index should include named women and implied women. — "L. Women in the Name Index" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The name index should include named women and implied women.

१४२२. (A) The name index should include named women and implied women. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The name index should include named women and implied women.

१४२३. (B) Where the source does not give a name but the relation requires a woman, create an editorial record such as [unnamed daughter] or [female link implied]. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Where the source does not give a name but the relation requires a woman, create an editorial record such as [unnamed daughter] or [female link implied].

१४२४. (A) Every name should carry its village context where available. — "M. Village Context in Name Entries" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every name should carry its village context where available.

१४२५. (D) Every name should carry its village context where available. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every name should carry its village context where available.

१४२६. (D) But the place function must be preserved. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: But the place function must be preserved.

१४२७. (C) Numbers near names should be preserved exactly. — "N. Numbers in Name Entries" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Numbers near names should be preserved exactly.

१४२८. (D) Numbers near names should be preserved exactly. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Numbers near names should be preserved exactly.

१४२९. (B) They may help distinguish repeated names or connect the same person across several entries. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They

may help distinguish repeated names or connect the same person across several entries.

१४३०. (C) Some names appear with abbreviations or title-name compounds. — “O. Abbreviated and Title-Joined Names” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Some names appear with abbreviations or title-name compounds.

१४३१. (B) These should be indexed under both source form and normalized access form. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These should be indexed under both source form and normalized access form.

१४३२. (C) For example, a title abbreviation attached to a name should remain visible in the original-name field while the title field records probable expansion. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: For example, a title abbreviation attached to a name should remain visible in the original-name field while the title field records probable expansion.

१४३३. (D) Variant name forms should be cross-referenced. — “P. Variant Name Forms” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Variant name forms should be cross-referenced.

१४३४. (B) Variant name forms should be cross-referenced. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Variant name forms should be cross-referenced.

१४३५. (D) Where identity is uncertain, do not merge. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Where identity is uncertain, do not merge.

१४३६. (B) The final printed index may be alphabetical by normalized name. — “Q. Alphabetical Arrangement” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The final printed index may be alphabetical by normalized name.

१४३७. (C) Repeated names should be separated by disambiguating markers: title, father, village, branch, marriage role, or source segment. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Repeated names should be separated by disambiguating markers: title, father, village, branch, marriage role, or source segment.

१४३८. (A) - source form 1; title; relationship role; village function; source segment; confidence. — “Name, normalized heading” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: - source form 1; title; relationship role; village function; source segment; confidence.

१४३९. (B) The name index should include cross-references: see also, possible variant, not to be confused with, same as probable, same as possible, distinct from, spouse-side occurrence, maternal-cycle occurrence,… — “R. Cross-References” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The name index should include cross-references: see also, possible variant, not to be confused with, same as probable, same as possible, distinct from, spouse-side occurrence, maternal-cycle occurrence, daughter-line...

१४४०. (B) The name index should include cross-references: see also, possible variant, not to be confused with, same as probable, same as possible, distinct from, spouse-side occurrence, maternal-cycle occurrence,… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The name index should include cross-references: see also, possible variant, not to be confused with, same as probable, same as possible, distinct from, spouse-side occurrence, maternal-cycle occurrence, daughter-line...

१४४१. (D) Cross-references should clarify identity; they should not conceal uncertainty. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Cross-references should clarify identity; they should not conceal uncertainty.

१४४२. (D) A complete name index table should include: name occurrence ID; original name; normalized name; variant form; identity group ID; title as written; title category; relationship word; role category; related… — “S. Name Index Table Template” belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji

decoding: A complete name index table should include: name occurrence ID; original name; normalized name; variant form; identity group ID; title as written; title category; relationship word; role category; related person;...

१४४३. (C) A complete name index table should include: name occurrence ID; original name; normalized name; variant form; identity group ID; title as written; title category; relationship word; role category; related… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A complete name index table should include: name occurrence ID; original name; normalized name; variant form; identity group ID; title as written; title category; relationship word; role category; related person; direct...

१४४४. (B) Relationship Role: सुत / पौत्र / सन्तति member / विवाह principal / दौहित्र / maternal-cycle figure / uncertain — "Title: title or abbreviation as written" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Relationship Role: सुत / पौत्र / सन्तति member / विवाह principal / दौहित्र / maternal-cycle figure / uncertain

१४४५. (C) If three persons share the same name, do not merge them into one entry. — "U. Sample Repeated-Name Handling" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: If three persons share the same name, do not merge them into one entry.

१४४६. (A) If three persons share the same name, do not merge them into one entry. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If three persons share the same name, do not merge them into one entry.

१४४७. (C) The index should distinguish: Same name, Person A: linked to father X, village Y, title supplied, confidence certain. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should distinguish: Same name, Person A: linked to father X, village Y, title supplied, confidence certain.

१४४८. (A) The common errors are: indexing normalized names only; merging repeated names; dropping titles; ignoring father or branch; losing village function; treating all marriage names as paternal persons; omitting… — "V. Common Name-Index Errors" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: indexing normalized names only; merging repeated names; dropping titles; ignoring father or branch; losing village function; treating all marriage names as paternal persons; omitting women;...

१४४९. (A) The common errors are: indexing normalized names only; merging repeated names; dropping titles; ignoring father or branch; losing village function; treating all marriage names as paternal persons; omitting… — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The common errors are: indexing normalized names only; merging repeated names; dropping titles; ignoring father or branch; losing village function; treating all marriage names as paternal persons; omitting women; placing...

१४५०. (B) Preserve every name as written. — "W. Rules for Appendix I" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Preserve every name as written.

१४५१. (B) Preserve every name as written. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve every name as written.

१४५२. (D) Never identify by name alone. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Never identify by name alone.

१४५३. (B) The Index of Names is the personal memory of the Panji in reference form. — "Conclusion to Appendix I" belongs to Appendix I. Index of Names. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Index of Names is the personal memory of the Panji in reference form.

१४५४. (D) A name is never isolated. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A name is never isolated.

१४५५. (B) It uses Index of Names to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Appendix I. Index of Names is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१४५६. (D) This appendix provides the working structure for an Index of Places in Panji decoding. — "Purpose of Appendix J" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This appendix provides the working structure for an Index of Places in Panji decoding.

१४५७. (A) The index must preserve these functions. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index must preserve these functions.

१४५८. (C) Begin with the exact source form of the place. — "How to Use This Index" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Begin with the exact source form of the place.

१४५९. (D) Only after occurrence-level indexing should variant forms be grouped under a normalized heading. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Only after occurrence-level indexing should variant forms be grouped under a normalized heading.

१४६०. (A) Never identify a place by modern spelling alone. — "Editorial Rule" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Never identify a place by modern spelling alone.

१४६१. (C) Never identify a place by modern spelling alone. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Never identify a place by modern spelling alone.

१४६२. (A) Place Occurrence ID - A stable identifier for every place occurrence in the source. — "A. Core Place Index Fields" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Place Occurrence ID - A stable identifier for every place occurrence in the source.

१४६३. (C) It should be separate from the original form and should carry a confidence level. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be separate from the original form and should carry a confidence level.

१४६४. (D) The original place form must be preserved before any modern identification. — "B. Source Form Before Normalization" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The original place form must be preserved before any modern identification.

१४६५. (D) The original place form must be preserved before any modern identification. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The original place form must be preserved before any modern identification.

१४६६. (B) The normalized form is useful for searching, but it should never erase the source spelling. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The normalized form is useful for searching, but it should never erase the source spelling.

१४६७. (B) Every place occurrence should be entered before grouping. — "C. Occurrence Before Gazetteer Identity" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Every place occurrence should be entered before grouping.

१४६८. (B) Every place occurrence should be entered before grouping. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every place occurrence should be entered before grouping.

१४६९. (B) A frame village is a governing village for a cluster, often marked by अथ and ग्राम. — "D. Frame Villages" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A frame village is a governing village for a cluster, often marked by अथ and ग्राम.

१४७०. (C) It should be indexed as a frame, not simply as a place name. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be indexed as a frame, not simply as a place name.

१४७१. (B) The frame entry should include opener phrase, closure if present, strict boundary, possible wider boundary, and associated persons or branches. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The frame entry should include opener phrase, closure if present, strict boundary, possible wider boundary, and associated persons or branches.

१४७२. (A) Closures such as एते plus village plus ग्राम should be indexed. — "E. Cluster Closures" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Closures such as एते plus village plus ग्राम should be indexed.

१४७३. (D) Closures such as एते plus village plus ग्राम should be indexed. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Closures such as एते plus village plus ग्राम should be indexed.

१४७४. (D) Closure evidence should be cross-linked to the source segment and boundary-confidence field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Closure evidence should be cross-linked to the source segment and boundary-confidence field.

१४७५. (B) Attached places occur inside a frame or person entry. — "F. Attached Places" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Attached places occur inside a frame or person entry.

१४७६. (D) It may identify branch-seat, residence, spouse-side house, maternal village, or included locality. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It may identify branch-seat, residence, spouse-side house, maternal village, or included locality.

१४७७. (B) The index should record the attached place, the connector, the associated person or branch, and the place function. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should record the attached place, the connector, the associated person or branch, and the place function.

१४७८. (B) A वासी place indicates residence or recognized belonging. — "G. वासी Places" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A वासी place indicates residence or recognized belonging.

१४७९. (A) The place index should therefore record वासी as residence/belonging evidence and cross-link it to person, branch, and local-identity tables. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The place index should therefore record वासी as residence/belonging evidence and cross-link it to person, branch, and local-identity tables.

१४८०. (C) डीह should be indexed separately from general ग्राम forms. — "H. डीह Places" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: डीह should be indexed separately from general ग्राम forms.

१४८१. (B) डीह should be indexed separately from general ग्राम forms. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: डीह should be indexed separately from general ग्राम forms.

१४८२. (A) The index should preserve the exact डीह phrase and attach it to the relevant person, branch, or house. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should preserve the exact डीह phrase and attach it to the relevant person, branch, or house.

१४८३. (B) मूलग्राम is a root-village marker. — “I. मूलग्राम Places” belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: मूलग्राम is a root-village marker.

१४८४. (D) It should be treated as strong local identity evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be treated as strong local identity evidence.

१४८५. (A) However, it should not be confused with current residence, marriage village, maternal village, or later branch settlement. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: However, it should not be confused with current residence, marriage village, maternal village, or later branch settlement.

१४८६. (B) पाली may identify a locality, sub-settlement, or component of a place-name. — “J. पाली and Locality Forms” belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: पाली may identify a locality, sub-settlement, or component of a place-name.

१४८७. (C) पाली may identify a locality, sub-settlement, or component of a place-name. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: पाली may identify a locality, sub-settlement, or component of a place-name.

१४८८. (D) It should be preserved in the original place field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be preserved in the original place field.

१४८९. (A) समेत indicates that one or more places are included with another. — “K. समेत and Included Places” belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: समेत indicates that one or more places are included with another.

१४९०. (B) The index should record included-with links. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should record included-with links.

१४९१. (D) If the phrase contains two or more places, the source order should be preserved. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If the phrase contains two or more places, the source order should be preserved.

१४९२. (D) Joined places should be preserved as pairs or groups before individual place entries are sorted alphabetically. — “L. ओ and Joined Places” belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Joined places should be preserved as pairs or groups before individual place entries are sorted alphabetically.

१४९३. (A) Joined places should be preserved as pairs or groups before individual place entries are sorted alphabetically. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Joined places should be preserved as pairs or groups before individual place entries are sorted alphabetically.

१४९४. (A) The index should include a joined-with field and a source-order field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should include a joined-with field and a source-order field.

१४९५. (B) तत्रैव refers to a place already mentioned. — “M. तत्रैव and Implied Places” belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: तत्रैव refers to a place already mentioned.

१४९६. (A) It must not be ignored merely because the place name is not repeated. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must not be ignored merely because the place name is not repeated.

१४९७. (A) The index should create an implied-place occurrence and link it to the probable referent. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should create an implied-place occurrence and link it to the probable referent.

१४९८. (A) Places in विवाह entries must be classified carefully. — “N. Places in Marriage Records” belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Places in विवाह entries must be classified carefully.

१४९९. (D) Places in विवाह entries must be classified carefully. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Places in विवाह entries must be classified carefully.

१५००. (A) It should not automatically be treated as paternal origin. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should not automatically be treated as paternal origin.

१५०१. (D) Places inside मातृक चक्र may belong to maternal, affinal, spouse-side, daughter-line, or uncertain networks. — “O. Places in मातृक चक्र” belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Places inside मातृक चक्र may belong to maternal, affinal, spouse-side, daughter-line, or uncertain networks.

१५०२. (D) They should be linked to the maternal-cycle table and should not be moved into the paternal village column unless evidence supports it. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They should be linked to the maternal-cycle table and should not be moved into the paternal village column unless evidence supports it.

१५०३. (B) The index should mark maternal-place function and boundary confidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should mark maternal-place function and boundary confidence.

१५०४. (B) A place in a दौहित्र entry may identify the maternal house, daughter's married house, father-side house of the daughter’s son, or another linked locality. — “P. Places in दौहित्र Records” belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A place in a दौहित्र entry may identify the maternal house, daughter's married house, father-side house of the daughter’s son, or another linked locality.

१५०५. (D) A place in a दौहित्र entry may identify the maternal house, daughter's married house, father-side house of the daughter’s son, or another linked locality. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A place in a दौहित्र entry may identify the maternal house, daughter's married house, father-side house of the daughter’s son, or another linked locality.

१५०६. (D) The daughter-line bridge must remain visible. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The daughter-line bridge must remain visible.

१५०७. (D) A place associated with title-bearing persons may be important for intellectual, ritual, literary, or social geography. — “Q. Places with Titles” belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A place associated with title-bearing persons may be important for intellectual, ritual, literary, or social geography.

१५०८. (A) Titles such as कविराज, वैयाकरण, महामहोपाध्याय, पण्डित, ज्योतिर्विद, and धर्माधिकारी should be linked to the place occurrence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Titles such as कविराज, वैयाकरण, महामहोपाध्याय, पण्डित, ज्योतिर्विद, and धर्माधिकारी should be linked to the place occurrence.

१५०९. (B) The index should allow a reader to see which villages are associated with learned titles or specialist functions, but conclusions should require repeated evidence. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The index should allow a reader to see which villages are associated with learned titles or specialist functions, but conclusions should require repeated evidence.

१५१०. (C) Numbers near place names should be preserved. — “R. Places with Numbers and टीप” belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Numbers near place names should be

preserved.

१५११. **(B) Numbers near place names should be preserved. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Numbers near place names should be preserved.

१५१२. **(D) If a place appears near टीप, the place occurrence should link to the note layer. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a place appears near टीप, the place occurrence should link to the note layer.

१५१३. **(D) Variant forms should be preserved under a variant group. —** "S. Variant Place Forms" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Variant forms should be preserved under a variant group.

१५१४. **(C) Variant forms should be preserved under a variant group. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Variant forms should be preserved under a variant group.

१५१५. **(D) Modern spelling should not be imposed before the variant group is studied. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Modern spelling should not be imposed before the variant group is studied.

१५१६. **(B) The final printed Index of Places may be alphabetized by normalized place form. —** "T. Alphabetical Arrangement" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The final printed Index of Places may be alphabetized by normalized place form.

१५१७. **(C) - source form 1; frame village; opener or closure; source segment; confidence. —** "Place, normalized heading" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: - source form 1; frame village; opener or closure; source segment; confidence.

१५१८. **(A) The place index should include cross-references: see also, possible variant, not identical with, included with, joined with, frame of, attached to, वासी of, डीह of, मूलग्राम of, spouse-side in, maternal place… —** "U. Cross-References" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The place index should include cross-references: see also, possible variant, not identical with, included with, joined with, frame of, attached to, वासी of, डीह of, मूलग्राम of, spouse-side in, maternal place in,...

१५१९. **(A) The place index should include cross-references: see also, possible variant, not identical with, included with, joined with, frame of, attached to, वासी of, डीह of, मूलग्राम of, spouse-side in, maternal place… —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The place index should include cross-references: see also, possible variant, not identical with, included with, joined with, frame of, attached to, वासी of, डीह of, मूलग्राम of, spouse-side in, maternal place in,...

१५२०. **(A) Cross-references should clarify function and prevent false merging. —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Cross-references should clarify function and prevent false merging.

१५२१. **(A) A complete place index table should include: place occurrence ID; original place form; normalized place form; variant group; source segment; frame village; opener phrase; closure phrase; connector; place… —** "V. Place Index Table Template" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A complete place index table should include: place occurrence ID; original place form; normalized place form; variant group; source segment; frame village; opener phrase; closure phrase; connector; place...

१५२२. **(A) A complete place index table should include: place occurrence ID; original place form; normalized place form; variant group; source segment; frame village; opener phrase; closure phrase; connector; place… —** The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A complete

place index table should include: place occurrence ID; original place form; normalized place form; variant group; source segment; frame village; opener phrase; closure phrase; connector; place function;...

१५२३. (A) Connector: अथ / एते / ग्राम / dash / सँ / समेत / ओ / वासी / डीह / मूलग्राम / पाली / तत्रैव / विवाह context / मातृक context Place Function: frame / residence / root / house-site / palli locality / branch-seat /… — "Variant Group: confirmed / probable / possible / unresolved" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Connector: अथ / एते / ग्राम / dash / सँ / समेत / ओ / वासी / डीह / मूलग्राम / पाली / तत्रैव / विवाह context / मातृक context Place Function: frame / residence / root / house-site /…

१५२४. (D) If a place appears in three forms, do not replace all three with a modern spelling. — "X. Sample Variant Handling" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: If a place appears in three forms, do not replace all three with a modern spelling.

१५२५. (B) If a place appears in three forms, do not replace all three with a modern spelling. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If a place appears in three forms, do not replace all three with a modern spelling.

१५२६. (C) If evidence later proves one form is distinct, split the variant group and record the revision. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: If evidence later proves one form is distinct, split the variant group and record the revision.

१५२७. (B) The common errors are: indexing only modern names; losing source spellings; treating every place as origin; ignoring frame and closure; omitting connectors; deleting पाली; flattening डीह into ग्राम; confusing… — "Y. Common Place-Index Errors" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The common errors are: indexing only modern names; losing source spellings; treating every place as origin; ignoring frame and closure; omitting connectors; deleting पाली; flattening डीह into ग्राम; confusing वासी...

१५२८. (C) Preserve every place form as written. — "Z. Rules for Appendix J" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Preserve every place form as written.

१५२९. (D) Preserve every place form as written. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Preserve every place form as written.

१५३०. (C) Normalize only in a separate field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Normalize only in a separate field.

१५३१. (D) The Index of Places completes the reference apparatus of this book. — "Conclusion to Appendix J" belongs to Appendix J. Index of Places. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Index of Places completes the reference apparatus of this book.

१५३२. (A) It uses Index of Places to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Appendix J. Index of Places is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१५३३. (B) This book has treated the Panji not as a simple list of ancestors but as a layered archive of Mithila. — "1. Why a Closing Note Is Needed" belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: This book has treated the Panji not as a simple list of ancestors but as a layered archive of Mithila.

१५३४. (A) It has shown how names, villages, titles, marriage records, maternal cycles, daughter-line links, numbers, notes, and local identity markers must be read together. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It has shown how names, villages, titles, marriage records, maternal cycles, daughter-line links, numbers, notes, and local identity markers must be read together.

१५३५. (B) The central rule is this: preserve before interpreting. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The central rule is this: preserve before interpreting.

१५३६. (A) The modern reader often expects genealogy to be a vertical line: father, son, grandson, great-grandson. — “2. The Panji Is a Network, Not a Line” belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The modern reader often expects genealogy to be a vertical line: father, son, grandson, great-grandson.

१५३७. (B) A correct reconstruction must therefore be a network. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A correct reconstruction must therefore be a network.

१५३८. (A) It must show direct descent where the source supports it. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must show direct descent where the source supports it.

१५३९. (C) The final preservation rule can be stated in four steps. — “3. The Final Preservation Rule” belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The final preservation rule can be stated in four steps.

१५४०. (C) A difficult Panji entry should be read in this order: — “4. The Final Reading Order” belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A difficult Panji entry should be read in this order:

१५४१. (D) A difficult Panji entry should be read in this order: — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: A difficult Panji entry should be read in this order:

१५४२. (C) Before a decoded entry is considered complete, the editor should ask: Has the source phrase been preserved exactly? — “5. The Final Data Checklist” belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Before a decoded entry is considered complete, the editor should ask: Has the source phrase been preserved exactly?

१५४३. (C) Before a decoded entry is considered complete, the editor should ask: Has the source phrase been preserved exactly? — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Before a decoded entry is considered complete, the editor should ask: Has the source phrase been preserved exactly?

१५४४. (B) Have repeated names been kept separate until evidence supports merging? — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Have repeated names been kept separate until evidence supports merging?

१५४५. (A) A chart is useful only when it remains accountable to the source. — “6. The Final Charting Rule” belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: A chart is useful only when it remains accountable to the source.

१५४६. (C) Every line in a chart should be explainable from a table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every line in a chart should be explainable from a table.

१५४७. (D) Every table row should be traceable to a source segment. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Every table row should be traceable to a source segment.

१५४८. (D) The indexes should not flatten the source. — “7. The Final Indexing Rule” belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The indexes should not flatten the source.

१५४९. (B) The indexes should not flatten the source. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The indexes should not flatten the source.

१५५०. **(C) The Index of Names should not merge repeated names.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The Index of Names should not merge repeated names.

१५५१. **(C) The Panji often preserves women structurally even where it does not preserve their personal names.** — “8. The Final Rule for Women in the Panji” belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji often preserves women structurally even where it does not preserve their personal names.

१५५२. **(B) The Panji often preserves women structurally even where it does not preserve their personal names.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The Panji often preserves women structurally even where it does not preserve their personal names.

१५५३. **(A) Where a woman is named, preserve her name.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Where a woman is named, preserve her name.

१५५४. **(A) Village evidence must be treated as function, not decoration.** — “9. The Final Rule for Villages” belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Village evidence must be treated as function, not decoration.

१५५५. **(B) Village evidence must be treated as function, not decoration.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Village evidence must be treated as function, not decoration.

१५५६. **(A) Its connector and function must be preserved.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Its connector and function must be preserved.

१५५७. **(D) Titles and numbers are identification evidence.** — “10. The Final Rule for Titles and Numbers” belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Titles and numbers are identification evidence.

१५५८. **(C) म., कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, ठाकुर, ज्योतिर्विद, धर्माधिकारी, and similar forms help distinguish persons, houses, villages, and intellectual traditions.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: म., कविराज, वैयाकरण, पण्डित, ठाकुर, ज्योतिर्विद, धर्माधिकारी, and similar forms help distinguish persons, houses, villages, and intellectual traditions.

१५५९. **(A) They should never be dropped as ornament.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: They should never be dropped as ornament.

१५६०. **(A) Uncertainty is not failure.** — “11. The Final Rule for Uncertainty” belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Uncertainty is not failure.

१५६१. **(A) The editor should never be ashamed to write uncertain, possible, unresolved, not supplied, image-unverified, or OCR-suspect.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: The editor should never be ashamed to write uncertain, possible, unresolved, not supplied, image-unverified, or OCR-suspect.

१५६२. **(A) These labels preserve the integrity of the work.** — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These labels preserve the integrity of the work.

१५६३. **(A) For every entry, preserve: Original phrase.** — “12. Final Source-Preservation Checklist” belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: For every entry, preserve: Original phrase.

१५६४. **(D) The Panji is one of Mithila’s great systems of memory.** — “13. Closing Reflection” belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The Panji is one of Mithila’s great systems of memory.

१५६५. (D) This book has offered a method: preserve the source, respect the terms, classify the functions, build linked tables, mark uncertainty, and reconstruct only what the evidence supports. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: This book has offered a method: preserve the source, respect the terms, classify the functions, build linked tables, mark uncertainty, and reconstruct only what the evidence supports.

१५६६. (B) The manuscript now contains the main chapters, reference tools, and appendices needed for source-preserving Panji decoding. — "Final Note" belongs to Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The manuscript now contains the main chapters, reference tools, and appendices needed for source-preserving Panji decoding.

१५६७. (C) It uses Decoding as Preservation to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Closing Note. Decoding as Preservation is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१५६८. (D) The uploaded index states the governing publication sequence: "GENOME MAPPING VOLUME I [KHAND 1,2,3] - Decoding the Panji of Mithila Volume II, III & IV decodes these three Khand of Volume I respectively."... — "Opening frame" belongs to Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The uploaded index states the governing publication sequence: "GENOME MAPPING VOLUME I [KHAND 1,2,3] - Decoding the Panji of Mithila Volume II, III & IV decodes these three Khand of Volume I...

१५६९. (A) Any sentence that sounds like it covers all three Khands must be read as method, not as scope. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Any sentence that sounds like it covers all three Khands must be read as method, not as scope.

१५७०. (C) ठाकुर चन्द्रपति [महादेव (थेघ), भगीरथ (मेघ), दामोदर, महेश- महेश ठाकुरक भाए सभक नामपर अध्याय सभक सिम्बोलिक नामकरण, सभटा मूल (१६७) क वर्णन। — "माने गादू- खण्ड १ पृष्ठ ६११-६९०" belongs to Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: ठाकुर चन्द्रपति [महादेव (थेघ), भगीरथ (मेघ), दामोदर, महेश- महेश ठाकुरक भाए सभक नामपर अध्याय सभक सिम्बोलिक नामकरण, सभटा मूल (१६७) क वर्णन।

१५७१. (A) महेश ठाकुरक सभसँ जेठ भाएक नामपर सिम्बोलिक अध्याय-नामकरण- मुदा एतए सभ मूलक विवरण (१७-३३७ मेघापत्य- मेघ ठाकुरक सन्ततिक विवरण) — "गोत्र-पञ्जी- (कतेक गोत्र आ तकर अन्तर्गत कतेक मूल)- १४-१५" belongs to Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: महेश ठाकुरक सभसँ जेठ भाएक नामपर सिम्बोलिक अध्याय-नामकरण- मुदा एतए सभ मूलक विवरण (१७-३३७ मेघापत्य- मेघ ठाकुरक सन्ततिक विवरण)

१५७२. (A) ठाकुर चन्द्रपति [महादेव (थेघ), भगीरथ (मेघ), दामोदर, महेश- महेश ठाकुरक भाए सभक नामपर अध्याय सभक सिम्बोलिक नामकरण, सभटा मूल (१६७) क वर्णन। — "माने गादू- खण्ड १ पृष्ठ ६११-६९०" belongs to Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: ठाकुर चन्द्रपति [महादेव (थेघ), भगीरथ (मेघ), दामोदर, महेश- महेश ठाकुरक भाए सभक नामपर अध्याय सभक सिम्बोलिक नामकरण, सभटा मूल (१६७) क वर्णन।

१५७३. (D) महेश ठाकुरक सभसँ जेठ भाएक नामपर सिम्बोलिक अध्याय-नामकरण- मुदा एतए सभ मूलक विवरण (१७-३३७ मेघापत्य- मेघ ठाकुरक सन्ततिक विवरण) — "गोत्र-पञ्जी- (कतेक गोत्र आ तकर अन्तर्गत कतेक मूल)- १४-१५" belongs to Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: महेश ठाकुरक सभसँ जेठ भाएक नामपर सिम्बोलिक अध्याय-नामकरण- मुदा एतए सभ मूलक विवरण (१७-३३७ मेघापत्य- मेघ ठाकुरक सन्ततिक विवरण)

१५७४. (D) गंगाधर, गंगाधरक दू सन्तान वीर (पर्वपल्ली-पवौली) आ नारायण, नारायणक पुत्र शूलपाणि, शूलपाणिक पुत्र हाले (प्रसिद्ध साँई प्रसिद्ध संकर्षण- खण्डवला ग्रामोपार्जक), संकर्षणक छह पुत्र- भद्रेश्वर,दामोदर, वैकुण्ठ,... — "माने-गादू (माने आ गादू दुनू भाएक सन्तान ६११-६९०)" belongs to Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: गंगाधर, गंगाधरक दू सन्तान वीर (पर्वपल्ली-पवौली) आ नारायण, नारायणक पुत्र शूलपाणि, शूलपाणिक पुत्र हाले (प्रसिद्ध साँई प्रसिद्ध संकर्षण- खण्डवला ग्रामोपार्जक), संकर्षणक छह...

१५७५. (D) Decoding implication: the headings मेघापत्य, दामोदरापत्य, महेशापत्य, and माने-गादू are symbolic chapter titles built around the brothers connected with Mahesh Thakur, but the content under them ranges across... — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Decoding

implication: the headings मेघापत्य, दामोदरापत्य, महेशापत्य, and माने-गादू are symbolic chapter titles built around the brothers connected with Mahesh Thakur, but the content under them ranges across the 167 मूल...

१५७६. (C) It uses Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Chapter 33. Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१५७७. (B) The following master map links the Khand 1 index blocks to the chapters and appendices already present in this volume. — "Opening frame" belongs to Chapter 34. Khand 1 Master Structure and Chapter Link Map. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The following master map links the Khand 1 index blocks to the chapters and appendices already present in this volume.

१५७८. (B) Final Khand 1 block; separate Maaney and Gadu lines when evidence requires. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Final Khand 1 block; separate Maaney and Gadu lines when evidence requires.

१५७९. (B) It uses Khand 1 Master Structure and Chapter Link Map to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Chapter 34. Khand 1 Master Structure and Chapter Link Map is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१५८०. (D) The first block of the Khand 1 index is the gate to the entire volume. — "Opening frame" belongs to Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The first block of the Khand 1 index is the gate to the entire volume.

१५८१. (B) (iii) खण्डबला भौर; (iv) सोदरपुर सरिसव, मानी, दिगउन्ध, तेतरिहार, कन्होली कटका, हाटी, वत्स (i) पाली महिषी; (ii) हरिअम्ब बलिराजपुर; (iii) घुसौत नगवाड़; (iv) करमहा रूचौलि, नरूआड़, बेहट, तरौनी, झंझारपुर, अनलपुर;... — "(ii) पर्वपल्ली वढ़ियाम (पवौली)" belongs to Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: (iii) खण्डबला भौर; (iv) सोदरपुर सरिसव, मानी, दिगउन्ध, तेतरिहार, कन्होली कटका, हाटी, वत्स (i) पाली महिषी; (ii) हरिअम्ब बलिराजपुर; (iii) घुसौत नगवाड़; (iv) करमहा रूचौलि, नरूआड़, बेहट,...

१५८२. (D) Decoding rule: each row must be read as a three-layer unit: गोत्र -> मूल -> मूलग्राम. — "कात्यायन (i) कुजौली भखरौली" belongs to Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Decoding rule: each row must be read as a three-layer unit: गोत्र -> मूल -> मूलग्राम.

१५८३. (A) Decoding rule: each row must be read as a three-layer unit: गोत्र -> मूल -> मूलग्राम. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Decoding rule: each row must be read as a three-layer unit: गोत्र -> मूल -> मूलग्राम.

१५८४. (A) Decoding rule: this restatement is the practical village-cluster checklist. — "एकहरा- कन्हौली, रुचौली" belongs to Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Decoding rule: this restatement is the practical village-cluster checklist.

१५८५. (D) Any Khand 1 passage mentioning one of these clusters must be cross-checked against this block before assigning origin, residence, or branch-seat function. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Any Khand 1 passage mentioning one of these clusters must be cross-checked against this block before assigning origin, residence, or branch-seat function.

१५८६. (D) It uses गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Chapter 35. गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१५८७. (A) The index then moves from गोत्र-मूल to लौकित and चौगोला श्रेणी. — "Opening frame" belongs to Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The index then moves from गोत्र-मूल to लौकित and चौगोला श्रेणी.

१५८८. (A) These records must be linked to the person index, title index, village index, and number table. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: These records must be linked to the person index, title index, village index, and number table.

१५८९. (A) (प्राचीन पञ्जी) लौकित) श्रोत्रिय लोकनिक; चौगोला श्रेणी युक्त प्रथम द्वितीय तृतीय चतुर्थ पंचम भरथीया भदाईझा बाभनझा पीताम्बरझा दशरथमिश्र रघुनीझा नारायणझा देवाईझा गंगाधरझा रूद्रपतिझा वाबूमिश्र बलभद्रठाकुर तिसउँत... — "A. लौकित and चौगोला summary" belongs to Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: (प्राचीन पञ्जी) लौकित) श्रोत्रिय लोकनिक; चौगोला श्रेणी युक्त प्रथम द्वितीय तृतीय चतुर्थ पंचम भरथीया भदाईझा बाभनझा पीताम्बरझा दशरथमिश्र रघुनीझा नारायणझा देवाईझा गंगाधरझा रूद्रपतिझा...

१५९०. (C) प्राचीन पाँजि मोदानन्द झा शाखापञ्जी मो. — "B. मोदानन्द शाखा and पत्रांक decoding" belongs to Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: प्राचीन पाँजि मोदानन्द झा शाखापञ्जी मो.

१५९१. (C) पबौली सँ चाण सुत कवि भोलन झा; २४१ क //०२ " गिरधर सुत माधव झा; १४५//०३ बलियास सं छीतू सुत रघुनन्दन पाठक अष्टक; १३५//०५ रोहाड़ सोदरपुर सँ जानू सुत माधव मिश्र; १६६/०४ हरड़ी सकराढ़ी सँ पाँ रामभद्र सुत पाँ नरपति... — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: पबौली सँ चाण सुत कवि भोलन झा; २४१ क //०२ " गिरधर सुत माधव झा; १४५//०३ बलियास सं छीतू सुत रघुनन्दन पाठक अष्टक; १३५//०५ रोहाड़ सोदरपुर सँ जानू सुत माधव मिश्र; १६६/०४ हरड़ी सकराढ़ी सँ पाँ रामभद्र सुत पाँ नरपति झा; २३९/०१...

१५९२. (B) It must be entered into the Number Anchor Table, Person Occurrence Table, Village Attachment Table, and Branch/Chaugola field. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must be entered into the Number Anchor Table, Person Occurrence Table, Village Attachment Table, and Branch/Chaugola field.

१५९३. (B) महाराजाधिराज ५ मान् मिथिलेशक आज्ञानुसार पछबारिपारक लौकिक आ श्रेणिक व्यवस्था पञ्जीकार लोकनि जे स्थिर कएलन्हि से प्रकाशित भेल छल आ ईहो प्रार्थना छल जे ताहि मध्य जनिका किछु वक्तव्य होइन्ह से प्रार्थना पत्र... — "C. पछबारिपारक लौकित and fifteen श्रेणी" belongs to Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: महाराजाधिराज ५ मान् मिथिलेशक आज्ञानुसार पछबारिपारक लौकिक आ श्रेणिक व्यवस्था पञ्जीकार लोकनि जे स्थिर कएलन्हि से प्रकाशित भेल छल आ ईहो प्रार्थना छल जे ताहि मध्य जनिका किछु...

१५९४. (C) महाराजाधिराज श्री (५) मान मिथिलेश रमेश्वर सिंहक आज्ञानुसार पछवारिपारक पाँजिक श्रेणी न्यूनाधिक स्थिर भेल। — "१६. ज्ञानी ध्यानी-रंगपुरा(पूर्णियाँ)" belongs to Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: महाराजाधिराज श्री (५) मान मिथिलेश रमेश्वर सिंहक आज्ञानुसार पछवारिपारक पाँजिक श्रेणी न्यूनाधिक स्थिर भेल।

१५९५. (A) Each row must preserve the place phrase, the सुत relation, the named person, any parenthetical village or modern place note, and the number form such as १३५=५ or व.७१-४. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Each row must preserve the place phrase, the सुत relation, the named person, any parenthetical village or modern place note, and the number form such as १३५=५ or व.७१-४.

१५९६. (C) It uses लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Chapter 36. लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records is part of the book's larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१५९७. (A) सँ- मूलक परिचायक दौहित्र दौ (द्दौ.) माइक (मायक) नाना मातृ मातामह सदु.- सदुपाध्याय म.म.उ.- महामहोपाध्याय वैया.- वैयाकरण — "A. Abbreviation block from the Khand 1 index" belongs to Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: सँ- मूलक परिचायक दौहित्र दौ (द्दौ.) माइक (मायक) नाना मातृ मातामह सदु.- सदुपाध्याय म.म.उ.- महामहोपाध्याय वैया.- वैयाकरण

१५९८. (C) सँ- मूलक परिचायक दौहित्र दौ (द्दौ.) माइक (मायक) नाना मातृ मातामह सदु.- सदुपाध्याय म.म.उ.- महामहोपाध्याय वैया.- वैयाकरण वै.- वैदिक ज्यो.- ज्योतिष शास्त्रक ज्ञाता बीजी- अर्थात् कोनो मूलक प्रारम्भिक ज्ञात पुरुष... — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: सँ- मूलक परिचायक दौहित्र दौ (द्दौ.) माइक (मायक) नाना मातृ मातामह सदु.- सदुपाध्याय म.म.उ.- महामहोपाध्याय वैया.- वैयाकरण वै.- वैदिक ज्यो.- ज्योतिष शास्त्रक ज्ञाता बीजी- अर्थात् कोनो मूलक प्रारम्भिक ज्ञात पुरुष This block...

१५९९. (A) यंत्री विद्वानक नामावली गुरू शिष्यक क्रमानुसार १. — “B. यंत्री विद्वानक नामावली गुरु-शिष्यक क्रमानुसार” belongs to Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: यंत्री विद्वानक नामावली गुरू शिष्यक क्रमानुसार १.

१६००. (A) It should be linked to the Title and Occupation Index and should not be reduced to ordinary genealogy. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It should be linked to the Title and Occupation Index and should not be reduced to ordinary genealogy.

१६०१. (A) गोत्र प्रवर युक्त मैथिल (त्रिप्रवर/पंचप्रवर) पञ्जी प्रबन्ध पूर्व मध्य कालमे ब्राह्मण, कायस्थ आ क्षत्रिय वर्गक जाति शुद्धताक हेतु निर्मित कएल गेल । — “C. गोत्र-प्रवर युक्त मैथिल” belongs to Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: गोत्र प्रवर युक्त मैथिल (त्रिप्रवर/पंचप्रवर) पञ्जी प्रबन्ध पूर्व मध्य कालमे ब्राह्मण, कायस्थ आ क्षत्रिय वर्गक जाति शुद्धताक हेतु निर्मित कएल गेल ।

१६०२. (C) Decoding rule: this theoretical block explains why Panji genealogy mattered for marriage. — “१९. उपमन्यु।” belongs to Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: Decoding rule: this theoretical block explains why Panji genealogy mattered for marriage.

१६०३. (B) It must be cross-linked to Chapters 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, Appendix C, and Appendix G. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: It must be cross-linked to Chapters 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, Appendix C, and Appendix G.

१६०४. (C) पाँ देवानन्द प्रसिद्ध छोटी झा पँञ्जी सँ मूल क्रमे बीजी पुरूषक नाम ओ पत्रांक बीजी पुरुष (विभिन्न मूलक) गंगौलीसँ वीजी गंगाधर ०१/०३ खण्डबला ग्रामोपार्जक साँई प्र. — “D. बीजी पुरुषक नाम ओ पत्रांक” belongs to Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: पाँ देवानन्द प्रसिद्ध छोटी झा पँञ्जी सँ मूल क्रमे बीजी पुरूषक नाम ओ पत्रांक बीजी पुरुष (विभिन्न मूलक) गंगौलीसँ वीजी गंगाधर ०१/०३ खण्डबला ग्रामोपार्जक साँई प्र.

१६०५. (B) Each बीजी row must be entered as a person occurrence, linked to a मूल, village form, source number, and confidence label. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Each बीजी row must be entered as a person occurrence, linked to a मूल, village form, source number, and confidence label.

१६०६. (A) It uses विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Chapter 37. विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records is part of the book’s larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

१६०७. (A) The following checklist is the safeguard against omission. — “Opening frame” belongs to Chapter 38. Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist. Its role is to make this point usable in source-preserving Panji decoding: The following checklist is the safeguard against omission.

१६०८. (C) Rows containing विवाह, मातृक चक्र, दौहित्र, titles, numbers, or abbreviations must additionally use Chapters 10, 12-15, 19, Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix E, and Appendix G. — The method requires a cautious sequence: preserve the source, classify the evidence, and only then explain it. Here the operative rule is: Rows containing विवाह, मातृक चक्र, दौहित्र, titles, numbers, or abbreviations must additionally use Chapters 10, 12-15, 19, Appendix B, Appendix C, Appendix E, and Appendix G.

१६०९. (C) Preserve the original phrase, classify its place or lineage function, link it to person/branch/title/number tables, and decode it in the relevant chapter. — The checklist uses this entry as source-preserving evidence: the phrase must remain visible, its function must be classified, and it must be linked to decoding tables before interpretation.

१६१०. (C) It uses Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist to strengthen source-preserving, evidence-based interpretation of the Panji. — Chapter 38. Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist is part of the book’s larger method: the original entry remains visible, terms are classified by function, and conclusions are drawn only after evidence is organized.

अध्याय २ : Decoding the Panji of Mithila — Videha Standard Quiz

१. Which description best captures the book's opening definition of the Panji of Mithila?

(A) A modern government census arranged by household number.

(B) A chronological royal chronicle centered on kings and battles.

(C) A literary anthology arranged only by poets and genres.

(D) A compressed genealogical archive, social memory, marriage guide, scholarly index, and settlement map.

२. Why does the book say the Panji must be decoded, not merely translated?

(A) Because translation should replace the original register with smooth narrative.

(B) Because all its words have one fixed literal meaning.

(C) Because a compact formula can contain several layers such as person, village, lineage, marriage, title, and number.

(D) Because the Panji is written entirely in modern prose.

३. Which element is NOT presented as a normal possible component of a single Panji line?

(A) A village.

(B) A numerical mark.

(C) A marriage link.

(D) A modern electoral constituency result.

४. What is the safest way to understand a name in a Panji entry?

(A) As a self-sufficient identity requiring no cross-checking.

(B) As always the same person wherever it recurs.

(C) As evidence that must be read with father, son, village, title, marriage link, number, and surrounding context.

(D) As a surname replacing village and lineage evidence.

५. What does the Panji preserve at the level of family memory?

(A) Only kings and ministers.

(B) Only the names of villages, without kinship.

(C) Only poetic titles detached from descent.

(D) Fathers, sons, grandsons, great-grandsons, daughters, daughter's sons, and extended branches of descent.

६. What does the book mean by village memory in the Panji?

(A) Village names are decorative and can be omitted from tables.

(B) Village memory is unrelated to genealogy.

(C) Villages function only as modern postal addresses.

(D) Lineages are attached to villages, hamlets, settlement clusters, ancestral seats, and migration routes.

७. Why is the mother’s side important in Panji interpretation?

(A) Because all marriage entries must be ignored.

(B) Because paternal genealogy is never used.

(C) Because maternal connections, daughter-lines, and marriage networks are part of the record and affect social order.

(D) Because village clusters replace kinship.

८. What role do scholarly titles play in the Panji?

(A) They are always decorative honorifics without index value.

(B) They are always modern caste surnames.

(C) They mark intellectual status and help place persons within Mithila’s learned hierarchy.

(D) They should be removed to simplify genealogy.

९. Why should the Panji be seen as a network rather than only a family tree?

(A) Because it connects lineages, villages, marriages, titles, maternal cycles, and repeated contextual appearances.

(B) Because it is arranged by modern district administration.

(C) Because it excludes descent information.

(D) Because it records only one person once in strict chronological order.

१०. What is the function of numbers in the Panji according to the method?

(A) They are always birth years.

(B) They can be replaced by modern serial numbers.

(C) They are evidence to be preserved and compared cautiously, even when their exact function is uncertain.

(D) They must be deleted if they cannot be explained immediately.

११. Which pair of qualities should a reader bring to the Panji?

(A) Modernization and deletion.

(B) Speed and guesswork.

(C) Aesthetic taste and free paraphrase.

(D) Respect and method.

१२. Which error does the book specifically warn against in modern reading?

(A) Keeping numbers and notes visible.

(B) Distinguishing maternal from paternal links.

(C) Preserving original wording before expansion.

(D) Taking a village marker as a surname or a marriage link as birthplace.

१३. What does the book call the Panji when read fully?

(A) A poem collection without genealogical function.

(B) A private diary without social meaning.

(C) One of Mithila’s great civilizational archives.

(D) A census ledger without cultural memory.

१४. What does the Panji tell us beyond the deeds of kings?

(A) Only military succession.

(B) Only modern administrative boundaries.

(C) Only who issued coins.

(D) How families, villages, teachers, rituals, marriages, and settlements carried memory.

१५. What does the heading 'खण्ड १' and 'प्राचीन पञ्जी' indicate in the source?

(A) An older register tradition, not a modern explanatory essay.

(B) A modern editorial introduction only.

(C) A contemporary census enumeration.

(D) A poetic preface without record value.

१६. What does the opening formula 'अथ … ग्राम' signal?

(A) A title abbreviation for a scholar.

(B) A new section or transition into a village-cluster.

(C) A proof that a number is a date.

(D) The end of a marriage table.

१७. Which structure best describes Prachin Panji's arrangement?

(A) Only individual biographies in birth-date order.

(B) Only titles sorted by prestige.

(C) Only modern districts in alphabetical order.

(D) Villages, descent-lines, titles, and marriage networks.

१८. In an opening cluster, what does a name before 'अपत्य' usually function as?

(A) A modern surname.

(B) A date marker.

(C) A descent-source or remembered ancestor for a branch.

(D) A punctuation mark.

१९. How should internal markers such as 'अ', 'आ', and 'उ' be treated?

(A) Expanded as personal names.

(B) Replaced by modern bullet numbers in the source transcription.

(C) Deleted because their logic is not immediately obvious.

(D) Preserved as section dividers or internal arrangement markers.

२०. What is a village cluster in the Panji?

(A) A record of houses, descent-lines, titles, and settlement links associated with a place.

(B) A modern administrative district only.

(C) A list of rivers without family links.

(D) A page header without data value.

२१. Which movement of clusters is mentioned as examples in the early source?

(A) From Sarisab to Jajival, Khandbala to Gangoli, and Pabouli to Sodarpur.

(B) From Bengal to Assam, Odisha to Bengal, and Kerala to Tamil Nadu.

(C) From royal court to battlefield, temple to palace, and market to port.

(D) From Delhi to Agra, Jaipur to Ajmer, and Lucknow to Kanpur.

२२. What is the basic rule when 'सन्तति' or 'अपत्य' appears?

(A) Stop and identify the descent-source, the branch, and the place.

(B) Convert it into a modern surname.

(C) Treat it as a punctuation mark.

(D) Translate it once and ignore the surrounding entry.

२३. Why must 'सुत', 'सुतो', and 'सुता' be read from context?

(A) Because they always mean the same modern title.

(B) Because they should be replaced by English names.

(C) Because they are unrelated to genealogy.

(D) Because Panji register order may not follow modern prose and these forms can link names, fathers, children, or branches.

२४. What is the danger of translating 'सँ' as a single fixed English word?

(A) It eliminates the need for context.

(B) It makes numbers unnecessary.

(C) It may hide whether the relation is origin, residence, branch attachment, marriage, or maternal connection.

(D) It proves that all villages are birthplaces.

२५. What can 'अपरा' introduce in a Panji passage?

(A) Only the end of a source segment.

(B) Another branch, another reading, another marriage, or another related entry depending on context.

(C) Only a modern page break.

(D) Only a title of royal authority.

२६. How should 'टीप' be handled?

(A) Deleted during transcription.

(B) Used as proof of paternal descent.

(C) Preserved carefully as a note layer and not erased or turned into an ordinary number.

(D) Expanded into a modern date automatically.

२७. Which item is listed among the tools that must be built from the source?

(A) A royal tax code.

(B) A modern rainfall chart.

(C) A list of election candidates.

(D) A village gazetteer.

२८. Which is one of the explicit rules for reading Prachin Panji?

(A) Begin by deleting uncertain numbers.

(B) Begin by replacing Sanskrit/Maithili terms with loose prose.

(C) Begin with the village frame.

(D) Begin by merging repeated names.

२९. What does the rule 'The Panji is a network, not a simple family tree' require?

(A) Every repeated name should be merged immediately.

(B) Only fathers and sons should be charted.

(C) Marriage, maternal links, village frames, titles, and branch continuity must be tracked alongside descent.

(D) Village and title fields should be omitted.

३०. Why is difficulty built into the Panji's form?

(A) Because it compresses older register knowledge into formulas requiring expansion by context.

(B) Because it is written as modern explanatory prose.

(C) Because it avoids all abbreviations and numbers.

(D) Because it contains no technical terms.

३१. How should joined words or compact clusters be handled first?

(A) Delete all joined forms as OCR errors.

(B) Preserve the original cluster before normalizing spacing or deciding meaning.

(C) Translate only the last word of the cluster.

(D) Normalize spacing immediately and let the new form decide meaning.

३२. What does repeated occurrence of a name prove by itself?

(A) Only a possible clue, not the same person.

(B) A title marker without person value.

(C) A scribal mistake to be deleted.

(D) Certain identity across all villages.

३३. Which cluster of markers is used to identify repeated names?

(A) Name, father, sons, village, title, number, maternal cycle, marriage connection, and surrounding branch.

(B) Name alone and modern spelling.

(C) Page number alone.

(D) The length of the word and punctuation shape.

३४. How should village names and variants be treated?

(A) Modernized immediately into one spelling.

(B) Treated as surnames by default.

(C) Indexed exactly as found, with variants preserved until evidence supports grouping.

(D) Ignored unless they match a current district map.

३५. What is the correct editorial response to uncertain OCR or damaged readings?

(A) Hide uncertainty in smooth prose.

(B) Replace damaged words with attractive guesses.

(C) Mark uncertainty openly and check context, patterns, page images, or manuscript evidence when possible.

(D) Delete the marker and proceed.

३६. Which step belongs to the working rules for difficult passages?

(A) Correct all spellings before transcription.

(B) Ignore punctuation because it is old.

(C) Write the expanded prose before tabulation.

(D) Copy the passage exactly as found before interpretation.

३७. In the working rules, what should be done to relationship words?

(A) Treat them as decorative particles.

(B) Mark terms such as सुत, सुता, सन्तति, अपत्य, पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and दौहित्र before translating.

(C) Remove them from the entry table.

(D) Translate them all as 'descendant' without distinction.

३८. Which place markers should be circled or identified in difficult passages?

(A) ग्राम, वासी, डीह, मूलग्राम, समेत, and तत्रैव.

(B) Only numbers in parentheses.

(C) Only royal titles.

(D) Only English punctuation marks.

३९. What is the ethical duty of decoding?

(A) To make the text look modern at any cost.

(B) To protect living ancestry and prevent careless distortion of lineage memory.

(C) To treat the record as random names without social consequence.

(D) To hide all uncertainty for reader comfort.

४०. What are the three minimum parts of a Panji entry unit?

(A) A modern district, an election ward, and a postal code.

(B) A king, a battle, and a date.

(C) A river, a crop, and a tax rate.

(D) A person or ancestor, a relationship marker, and a place or branch-identification.

४१. Why should a frame or cluster be identified before the name?

(A) Because all entries are simple biography.

(B) Because names are never important.

(C) Because the frame controls whether a name belongs to a village list, branch, marriage, maternal cycle, or note.

(D) Because titles alone decide the frame.

४२. What does the chapter say about titles in entry analysis?

(A) Titles are never useful for identity.

(B) Titles must always be removed from tables.

(C) Titles are data, not ornament.

(D) Titles should replace the original name.

४३. How should a note-marked number such as '(११०/०७ टीप)' be treated?

(A) Treat it as a village name.

(B) Delete टीप and keep only 110/07.

(C) Convert it into a modern date.

(D) Preserve it as a note-marked number and mark it unresolved until the related note is identified.

४४. Which four layers make up the data-enshrinement protocol?

(A) Royal chronology, battle table, tax register, and bibliography.

(B) Original transcription, segmented reading, normalized index form, and critical explanation.

(C) Name list, village list, title list, and random glossary.

(D) Translation, deletion, modernization, and final narrative.

४५. What does Layer 1 preserve?

(A) Only the editor's final English interpretation.

(B) The text as it appears, including spelling, number, punctuation, joined form, and uncertainty.

(C) Only the page number without the phrase.

(D) Only a modernized spelling of names.

४६. What does Layer 2 separate?

(A) Poetic meter and rhyme.

(B) Name, relation, title, number, place, connector, and closure.

(C) Royal dynasties and battles.

(D) Modern districts and present population.

४७. What is the risk if Layer 3 normalization replaces the original transcription?

(A) The original register becomes unnecessary.

(B) The source becomes more reliable.

(C) All uncertainty disappears legitimately.

(D) The source evidence is erased by the searchable form.

४८. Which item belongs in the Standard Panji Data Table?

(A) Number converted to a guessed date.

(B) Modern surname assigned without evidence.

(C) Number exactly as written.

(D) Village spelling silently corrected.

४९. What must never be lost in an entry?

(A) Only the most famous person in the entry.

(B) Original wording, number, title/abbreviation, village form, relation marker, uncertainty, variants, and separate repeated names until proven identical.

(C) Only the final prose explanation.

(D) Only the modern normalized spelling.

५०. What does the basic Panji entry join into a small system?

(A) Poetic meter, royal command, tax rate, and calendar year.

(B) Only village and modern district.

(C) Only name and page number.

(D) Person, lineage, place, title, number, and relation.

५१. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'सुत'?

(A) Number forms containing a slash that must be preserved exactly.

(B) Offspring-line or descendant-branch attached to a remembered ancestor.

(C) Direct sonship where the grammatical target is clear.

(D) Grandson-level relation requiring correct generational distance.

५२. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'सुतो'?

(A) A different spelling or form that may or may not represent the same entity.

(B) Cycle or circuit in the maternal/marriage network.

(C) A source form related to sonship that must be preserved exactly before expansion.

(D) Cluster closure marker meaning the listed items belong to the group.

५३. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'सुता'?

(A) Sons or offspring in context, often requiring caution in branch or child lists.

(B) Residence or association/belonging to a place.

(C) Directional marker.

(D) Together with or including.

५४. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'पुत्र'?

(A) Opening or transition marker, often beginning a new village cluster.

(B) Another branch, reading, marriage, or related entry depending on context.

(C) A further or extended great-grandson-type relation requiring careful distance marking.

(D) Son, generally a direct descent term when the target father is clear.

५५. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'सन्तति'?

(A) Another branch, reading, marriage, or related entry depending on context.

(B) A different spelling or form that may or may not represent the same entity.

(C) Continuity, descendants, or branch-line descended from a person.

(D) An unnamed woman required by marriage, मातृक चक्र, or दौहित्र structure.

५६. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'अपत्य'?

(A) Son, generally a direct descent term when the target father is clear.

(B) The beginning and end of a village or register unit.

(C) Another branch, reading, marriage, or related entry depending on context.

(D) Offspring-line or descendant-branch attached to a remembered ancestor.

५७. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'पौत्र'?

(A) Grandson-level relation requiring correct generational distance.

(B) Continuity, descendants, or branch-line descended from a person.

(C) Opening or transition marker, often beginning a new village cluster.

(D) Number forms with double slash that must not be normalized into ordinary numbers.

५८. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'प्रपौत्र'?

(A) A searchable or standardized editorial form.

(B) Sister's-son type relation.

(C) Great-grandson-level relation requiring two intervening levels.

(D) Daughter’s son or maternal grandson.

५९. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'वृद्ध प्रपौत्र'?

(A) Grandson-level relation requiring correct generational distance.

(B) Connector used in multiple place lists or paired forms.

(C) Brother or brother-marker evidence.

(D) A further or extended great-grandson-type relation requiring careful distance marking.

६०. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'दौहित्र'?

(A) There itself, pointing back to the same place.

(B) Daughter’s son or maternal grandson.

(C) Explicit marriage record.

(D) Connector used in multiple place lists or paired forms.

६१. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'मातृक'?

(A) Grandson-level relation requiring correct generational distance.

(B) Directional marker.

(C) Maternal-side evidence.

(D) Son, generally a direct descent term when the target father is clear.

६२. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'चक्र'?

(A) A searchable or standardized editorial form.

(B) Cycle or circuit in the maternal/marriage network.

(C) Second marriage, requiring a separate marriage node.

(D) Brother or brother-marker evidence.

६३. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'मातृक चक्र'?

(A) Note marker or annotation layer.

(B) Opening or transition marker, often beginning a new village cluster.

(C) Closure or connective marker often meaning thus/in this way.

(D) A maternal or marriage-linked cycle connecting houses.

६४. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'भ्राता'?

(A) Son, generally a direct descent term when the target father is clear.

(B) A searchable or standardized editorial form.

(C) Direct sonship where the grammatical target is clear.

(D) Brother or brother-marker evidence.

६५. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'भगीनेय'?

(A) Number forms containing a slash that must be preserved exactly.

(B) Sister's-son type relation.

(C) Register anchors or internal signs whose function must be preserved and tested.

(D) Connector used in multiple place lists or paired forms.

६६. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'अपरा'?

(A) Another branch, reading, marriage, or related entry depending on context.

(B) Settlement or social/locality marker.

(C) Maternal-side evidence.

(D) Direct sonship where the grammatical target is clear.

६७. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'अथ'?

(A) The village frame or village cluster being discussed.

(B) Explicit marriage record.

(C) Opening or transition marker, often beginning a new village cluster.

(D) A different spelling or form that may or may not represent the same entity.

६८. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'एते'?

(A) Son, generally a direct descent term when the target father is clear.

(B) The village frame or village cluster being discussed.

(C) Brother or brother-marker evidence.

(D) Cluster closure marker meaning the listed items belong to the group.

६९. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'एवं'?

(A) Register anchors or internal signs whose function must be preserved and tested.

(B) An unnamed woman required by marriage, मातृक चक्र, or दौहित्र structure.

(C) Closure or connective marker often meaning thus/in this way.

(D) Son, generally a direct descent term when the target father is clear.

७०. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'ग्राम'?

(A) Cycle or circuit in the maternal/marriage network.

(B) A relation through सन्तति or अपत्य preserving continuity without immediate sonship.

(C) Continuity, descendants, or branch-line descended from a person.

(D) The village frame or village cluster being discussed.

७१. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'वासी'?

(A) A label such as certain, probable, possible, uncertain, or unresolved.

(B) Residence or association/belonging to a place.

(C) Great-grandson-level relation requiring two intervening levels.

(D) Directional marker.

७२. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'डीह'?

(A) Connector used in multiple place lists or paired forms.

(B) Ancestral site, settlement base, or remembered habitation.

(C) An event record representing a विवाह.

(D) Offspring-line or descendant-branch attached to a remembered ancestor.

७३. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'मूलग्राम'?

(A) Another branch, reading, marriage, or related entry depending on context.

(B) Residence or association/belonging to a place.

(C) Root or original village.

(D) Opening or transition marker, often beginning a new village cluster.

७४. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'तत्रैव'?

(A) Residence or association/belonging to a place.

(B) Continuity, descendants, or branch-line descended from a person.

(C) Note marker or annotation layer.

(D) There itself, pointing back to the same place.

७५. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'समेत'?

(A) Brother or brother-marker evidence.

(B) Continuity, descendants, or branch-line descended from a person.

(C) Together with or including.

(D) A searchable or standardized editorial form.

७६. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'पाली'?

(A) There itself, pointing back to the same place.

(B) Continuity, descendants, or branch-line descended from a person.

(C) Settlement or social/locality marker.

(D) Another branch, reading, marriage, or related entry depending on context.

७७. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'आग्नेय'?

(A) An event record representing a विवाह.

(B) A searchable or standardized editorial form.

(C) The village frame or village cluster being discussed.

(D) Directional marker.

७८. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'ओ'?

(A) Grandson-level relation requiring correct generational distance.

(B) A further or extended great-grandson-type relation requiring careful distance marking.

(C) Opening or transition marker, often beginning a new village cluster.

(D) Connector used in multiple place lists or paired forms.

७९. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'विवाह'?

(A) Explicit marriage record.

(B) A relation through सन्तति or अपत्य preserving continuity without immediate sonship.

(C) Closure or connective marker often meaning thus/in this way.

(D) Cluster closure marker meaning the listed items belong to the group.

८०. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'द्वितीय विवाह'?

(A) The beginning and end of a village or register unit.

(B) Second marriage, requiring a separate marriage node.

(C) Brother or brother-marker evidence.

(D) Opening or transition marker, often beginning a new village cluster.

৫১. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'टीप'?

(A) Offspring-line or descendant-branch attached to a remembered ancestor.

(B) Connector used in multiple place lists or paired forms.

(C) Note marker or annotation layer.

(D) The beginning and end of a village or register unit.

৫২. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'parenthetical numbers'?

(A) The beginning and end of a village or register unit.

(B) Ancestral site, settlement base, or remembered habitation.

(C) Register anchors or internal signs whose function must be preserved and tested.

(D) A further or extended great-grandson-type relation requiring careful distance marking.

৫৩. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'slash numbers'?

(A) A different spelling or form that may or may not represent the same entity.

(B) Connector used in multiple place lists or paired forms.

(C) Direct sonship where the grammatical target is clear.

(D) Number forms containing a slash that must be preserved exactly.

৫৪. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'double-slash numbers'?

(A) Sons or offspring in context, often requiring caution in branch or child lists.

(B) Number forms with double slash that must not be normalized into ordinary numbers.

(C) There itself, pointing back to the same place.

(D) A searchable or standardized editorial form.

৫৫. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'source form'?

(A) The village frame or village cluster being discussed.

(B) There itself, pointing back to the same place.

(C) Sons or offspring in context, often requiring caution in branch or child lists.

(D) The exact form as it appears in the source.

৫৬. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'normalized form'?

(A) Another branch, reading, marriage, or related entry depending on context.

(B) A searchable or standardized editorial form.

(C) Grandson-level relation requiring correct generational distance.

(D) Root or original village.

৫৭. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'variant'?

(A) Another branch, reading, marriage, or related entry depending on context.

(B) Maternal-side evidence.

(C) A different spelling or form that may or may not represent the same entity.

(D) Cycle or circuit in the maternal/marriage network.

৫৮. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'confidence level'?

(A) Ancestral site, settlement base, or remembered habitation.

(B) Another branch, reading, marriage, or related entry depending on context.

(C) A label such as certain, probable, possible, uncertain, or unresolved.

(D) Directional marker.

८९. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'implied female link'?

(A) Sons or offspring in context, often requiring caution in branch or child lists.

(B) Note marker or annotation layer.

(C) An unnamed woman required by marriage, मातृक चक्र, or दौहित्र structure.

(D) Together with or including.

९०. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'branch continuity'?

(A) Sister's-son type relation.

(B) The village frame or village cluster being discussed.

(C) A relation through सन्तति or अपत्य preserving continuity without immediate sonship.

(D) Root or original village.

९१. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'marriage node'?

(A) Cluster closure marker meaning the listed items belong to the group.

(B) Ancestral site, settlement base, or remembered habitation.

(C) Settlement or social/locality marker.

(D) An event record representing a विवाह.

९२. In the Panji decoding method, what is the best functional reading of 'cluster boundary'?

(A) Number forms containing a slash that must be preserved exactly.

(B) The exact form as it appears in the source.

(C) The beginning and end of a village or register unit.

(D) Settlement or social/locality marker.

९३. What does 'महामहोपाध्याय' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

(B) A punctuation mark to be deleted during transcription.

(C) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(D) A high learned title identifying scholastic prestige.

९४. What does 'महामहो / महो' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(B) A direct sonship term in every context.

(C) A punctuation mark to be deleted during transcription.

(D) Shortened learned-title forms that should be preserved exactly and normalized separately.

९५. What does 'कवि' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A punctuation mark to be deleted during transcription.

(B) A direct sonship term in every context.

(C) A modern census category without panji function.

(D) A poet or literary marker.

९६. What does 'कविराज' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A poet of high prestige or recognized literary title.

(B) A punctuation mark to be deleted during transcription.

(C) A modern census category without panji function.

(D) A direct sonship term in every context.

९७. What does 'वैयाकरण' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A grammarian or grammar specialist.

(B) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(C) A punctuation mark to be deleted during transcription.

(D) A modern census category without panji function.

९८. What does 'पण्डित' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A direct sonship term in every context.

(B) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(C) A learned person or scholar.

(D) A punctuation mark to be deleted during transcription.

९९. What does 'ज्योतिर्विद' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

(B) An astrologer, astronomer, or calendar specialist depending on context.

(C) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(D) A direct sonship term in every context.

१००. What does 'धर्माधिकारी' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A legal-ritual authority or dharma office holder.

(B) A punctuation mark to be deleted during transcription.

(C) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(D) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

१०१. What does 'पौराणिक' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A specialist in purana narration or purana learning.

(B) A village closure marker in all contexts.

(C) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(D) A direct sonship term in every context.

१०२. What does 'मीमांसक' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A specialist in mimamsa learning.

(B) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(C) A modern census category without panji function.

(D) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

१०३. What does 'अग्निहोत्रिक' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A punctuation mark to be deleted during transcription.

(B) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

(C) A ritual specialist associated with अग्निहोत्र.

(D) A modern census category without panji function.

१०४. What does 'ठाकुर' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A modern census category without panji function.

(B) A title or status marker that may distinguish persons and houses.

(C) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(D) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

१०५. What does 'बाबू' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A later social or status title that should be handled cautiously for chronology.

(B) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(C) A direct sonship term in every context.

(D) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

१०६. What does 'ठo / ठ.' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(B) A modern census category without panji function.

(C) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

(D) An abbreviation usually connected with ठाकुर in many contexts.

१०७. What does 'प्रo / प्र.' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

(B) A direct sonship term in every context.

(C) A village closure marker in all contexts.

(D) A qualifier or abbreviated register form requiring contextual expansion.

१०८. What does 'म. म.' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) An abbreviation often associated with महामहोपाध्याय or high learned-title usage.

(B) A modern census category without panji function.

(C) A direct sonship term in every context.

(D) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

१०९. What does 'म.म.उ.' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A village closure marker in all contexts.

(B) A direct sonship term in every context.

(C) A compact learned-title abbreviation whose dots and sequence must be preserved.

(D) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

११०. What does 'पं.' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A likely पण्डित abbreviation in many contexts.

(B) A direct sonship term in every context.

(C) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

(D) A punctuation mark to be deleted during transcription.

१११. What does 'ज्यो.' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

(B) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(C) A possible ज्योतिर्विद or ज्योतिष-related abbreviation.

(D) A punctuation mark to be deleted during transcription.

११२. What does 'सु.' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

(B) An abbreviation that may stand for सुत, सुता, or another form depending on position.

(C) A village closure marker in all contexts.

(D) A punctuation mark to be deleted during transcription.

११३. What does 'ग्रा.' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

(B) A likely ग्राम abbreviation in place contexts.

(C) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(D) A village closure marker in all contexts.

११४. What does 'वा.' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A possible वासी abbreviation in local-identity contexts.

(B) A number to be converted into a date automatically.

(C) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(D) A modern census category without panji function.

११५. What does 'मू.ग्रा.' most safely indicate in the book's title/abbreviation system?

(A) A direct sonship term in every context.

(B) A village closure marker in all contexts.

(C) An editorial replacement for the original spelling.

(D) A possible मूलग्राम abbreviation.

११६. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 1 in the book?

(A) Why the Panji Is Difficult to Read.

(B) The Panji as Memory, Record, and Social Map.

(C) How to Decode a Marriage Entry.

(D) Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist.

११७. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 2 in the book?

(A) How to Decode a Village Cluster.

(B) What 'Prachin Panji' Contains.

(C) Panji as Social Structure.

(D) How to Decode a Marriage Entry.

११८. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 3 in the book?

(A) The Village Universe of Prachin Panji.

(B) Why the Panji Is Difficult to Read.

(C) Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol.

(D) Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists.

११९. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 4 in the book?

(A) How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration.

(B) The Basic Unit of a Panji Entry.

(C) How to Decode a Long Dense Passage.

(D) How to Decode a Marriage Entry.

१२०. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 5 in the book?

(A) What 'Prachin Panji' Contains.

(B) लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records.

(C) How to Decode a Long Dense Passage.

(D) Key Relationship Words.

१२१. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 6 in the book?

(A) Marriage Records.

(B) Creating a Term Glossary.

(C) Abbreviations and Titles.

(D) Village Formulae and Settlement Markers.

१२२. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 7 in the book?

(A) Reading सन्तति and अपत्य.

(B) Creating a Term Glossary.

(C) Panji and Time.

(D) Multiple Marriages and Secondary Links.

१२३. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 8 in the book?

(A) Creating a Panji Family Tree.

(B) डीह, वासी, मूलग्राम, and Local Identity.

(C) Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists.

(D) Reading सँ in the Panji.

१२४. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 9 in the book?

(A) How to Decode a Village Cluster.

(B) Reading Numbers in Parentheses.

(C) The Basic Unit of a Panji Entry.

(D) लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records.

१२५. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 10 in the book?

(A) Village Clusters and Migration.

(B) What 'Prachin Panji' Contains.

(C) Abbreviations and Titles.

(D) Why the Panji Is Difficult to Read.

१२६. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 11 in the book?

(A) Village Clusters and Migration.

(B) Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline.

(C) Reading Numbers in Parentheses.

(D) The Paternal Line.

१२७. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 12 in the book?

(A) How to Decode a मातृक चक्र.

(B) The Maternal Line: मातृक चक्र.

(C) डीह, वासी, मूलग्राम, and Local Identity.

(D) Creating a Term Glossary.

१२८. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 13 in the book?

(A) Reading सन्तति and अपत्य.

(B) Panji as Social Structure.

(C) The Paternal Line.

(D) Marriage Records.

१२९. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 14 in the book?

(A) Marriage Records.

(B) Key Relationship Words.

(C) Daughter's-Son and Affinal Links.

(D) How to Decode a Long Dense Passage.

१३०. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 15 in the book?

(A) Multiple Marriages and Secondary Links.

(B) Reading सँ in the Panji.

(C) Why the Panji Is Difficult to Read.

(D) Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist.

१३१. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 16 in the book?

(A) Khand 1 Master Structure: पत्र-पञ्जी, गोत्र-पञ्जी, मेघापत्य, दामोदरापत्य, महेशापत्य, माने-गादू.

(B) How to Decode a मातृक चक्र.

(C) The Village Universe of Prachin Panji.

(D) Key Relationship Words.

१३२. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 17 in the book?

(A) Village Clusters and Migration.

(B) Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol.

(C) Creating a Village Index.

(D) Reading सन्तति and अपत्य.

१३३. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 18 in the book?

(A) डीह, वासी, मूलग्राम, and Local Identity.

(B) Abbreviations and Titles.

(C) The Maternal Line: मातृक चक्र.

(D) Creating a Village Index.

१३४. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 19 in the book?

(A) Creating a Term Glossary.

(B) डीह, वासी, मूलग्राम, and Local Identity.

(C) Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists.

(D) Creating a Village Index.

१३५. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 20 in the book?

(A) Panji as Literary History.

(B) डीह, वासी, मूलग्राम, and Local Identity.

(C) Creating a Person Index.

(D) The Village Universe of Prachin Panji.

१३६. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 21 in the book?

(A) Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol.

(B) How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration.

(C) Panji as Social Structure.

(D) What 'Prachin Panji' Contains.

१३७. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 22 in the book?

(A) Panji and Time.

(B) Village Clusters and Migration.

(C) Daughter's-Son and Affinal Links.

(D) How to Decode a Village Cluster.

१३८. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 23 in the book?

(A) गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding.

(B) The Panji as Memory, Record, and Social Map.

(C) How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration.

(D) विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records.

१३९. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 24 in the book?

(A) How to Decode a Village Cluster.

(B) विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records.

(C) Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol.

(D) Creating a Panji Family Tree.

१४०. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 25 in the book?

(A) Creating a Person Index.

(B) What 'Prachin Panji' Contains.

(C) Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol.

(D) How to Decode a मातृक चक्र.

१४१. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 26 in the book?

(A) How to Decode a Marriage Entry.

(B) Panji as Literary History.

(C) How to Decode a Long Dense Passage.

(D) The Village Universe of Prachin Panji.

१४२. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 27 in the book?

(A) How to Decode a Long Dense Passage.

(B) Creating a Village Index.

(C) Panji and Time.

(D) विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records.

१४३. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 28 in the book?

(A) Village Clusters and Migration.

(B) Panji as Literary History.

(C) Creating a Panji Family Tree.

(D) डीह, वासी, मूलग्राम, and Local Identity.

१४४. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 29 in the book?

(A) लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records.

(B) Reading सँ in the Panji.

(C) Creating a Village Index.

(D) Panji as Social Structure.

१४५. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 30 in the book?

(A) Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline.

(B) गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding.

(C) Creating a Person Index.

(D) डीह, वासी, मूलग्राम, and Local Identity.

१४६. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 31 in the book?

(A) Multiple Marriages and Secondary Links.

(B) Creating a Term Glossary.

(C) How to Decode a Village Cluster.

(D) Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists.

१४७. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 32 in the book?

(A) Reading Numbers in Parentheses.

(B) लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records.

(C) डीह, वासी, मूलग्राम, and Local Identity.

(D) Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline.

१४८. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 33 in the book?

(A) Reading सन्तति and अपत्य.

(B) Reading Numbers in Parentheses.

(C) Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline.

(D) Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol.

१४९. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 34 in the book?

(A) Creating a Village Index.

(B) Panji and Time.

(C) Khand 1 Master Structure: पत्र-पञ्जी, गोत्र-पञ्जी, मेघापत्य, दामोदरापत्य, महेशापत्य, माने-गादू.

(D) Creating a Term Glossary.

१५०. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 35 in the book?

(A) Reading सँ in the Panji.

(B) गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding.

(C) Creating a Term Glossary.

(D) Key Relationship Words.

१५१. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 36 in the book?

(A) लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records.

(B) Abbreviations and Titles.

(C) The Basic Unit of a Panji Entry.

(D) Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist.

१५२. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 37 in the book?

(A) Village Formulae and Settlement Markers.

(B) विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records.

(C) The Village Universe of Prachin Panji.

(D) Reading सँ in the Panji.

१५३. Which subject is assigned to Chapter 38 in the book?

(A) Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist.

(B) How to Decode a मातृक चक्र.

(C) Khand 1 Master Structure: पत्र-पञ्जी, गोत्र-पञ्जी, मेघापत्य, दामोदरापत्य, महेशापत्य, माने-गादू.

(D) Creating a Village Index.

१५४. What is the function of Appendix A?

(A) Sample Genealogical Tables.

(B) Abbreviation Key.

(C) Index of Places.

(D) Glossary of Panji Terms.

१५५. What is the function of Appendix B?

(A) Index of Names.

(B) Kinship Key.

(C) Abbreviation Key.

(D) Sample Genealogical Tables.

१५६. What is the function of Appendix C?

(A) Kinship Key.

(B) Village Gazetteer.

(C) Glossary of Panji Terms.

(D) Title and Occupation Index.

१५७. What is the function of Appendix D?

(A) Village Gazetteer.

(B) Sample Genealogical Tables.

(C) Abbreviation Key.

(D) Glossary of Panji Terms.

१५८. What is the function of Appendix E?

(A) Abbreviation Key.

(B) Title and Occupation Index.

(C) Sample Marriage Network Tables.

(D) Index of Names.

१५९. What is the function of Appendix F?

(A) Title and Occupation Index.

(B) Sample Genealogical Tables.

(C) Abbreviation Key.

(D) Editorial Symbols Used in This Book.

१६०. What is the function of Appendix G?

(A) Kinship Key.

(B) Title and Occupation Index.

(C) Glossary of Panji Terms.

(D) Sample Marriage Network Tables.

१६१. What is the function of Appendix H?

(A) Editorial Symbols Used in This Book.

(B) Title and Occupation Index.

(C) Index of Names.

(D) Glossary of Panji Terms.

१६२. What is the function of Appendix I?

(A) Title and Occupation Index.

(B) Index of Names.

(C) Sample Marriage Network Tables.

(D) Editorial Symbols Used in This Book.

१६३. What is the function of Appendix J?

(A) Index of Places.

(B) Glossary of Panji Terms.

(C) Sample Genealogical Tables.

(D) Sample Marriage Network Tables.

१६४. Which statement best describes the Master Source Segment Table?

(A) Preserves सन्तति and अपत्य without forcing immediate father-son links.

(B) Records every name occurrence before identities are merged.

(C) Groups occurrences as the same person only after evidence is reviewed.

(D) Preserves the unit from which all later rows are built.

१६५. Which statement best describes the Person Occurrence Table?

(A) Records every name occurrence before identities are merged.

(B) Keeps titles attached to persons, branches, village context, and other evidence.

(C) Preserves the unit from which all later rows are built.

(D) Contains direct descent relations supported by descent markers.

१६६. Which statement best describes the Identity Group Table?

(A) Contains direct descent relations supported by descent markers.

(B) Records each विवाह as an event node.

(C) Groups occurrences as the same person only after evidence is reviewed.

(D) Treats मातृक चक्र as a network rather than paternal extension.

१६७. Which statement best describes the Paternal Spine Table?

(A) Prevents children from being attached to the wrong marriage or branch.

(B) Contains direct descent relations supported by descent markers.

(C) Keeps parenthetical numbers with the evidence they may distinguish.

(D) Treats मातृक चक्र as a network rather than paternal extension.

१६८. Which statement best describes the Branch Continuity Table?

(A) Preserves सन्तति and अपत्य without forcing immediate father-son links.

(B) Prevents children from being attached to the wrong marriage or branch.

(C) Groups occurrences as the same person only after evidence is reviewed.

(D) Treats मातृक चक्र as a network rather than paternal extension.

१६९. Which statement best describes the Marriage Node Table?

(A) Keeps daughter-line evidence from being absorbed into paternal descent.

(B) Preserves the unit from which all later rows are built.

(C) Keeps place functions such as frame village, residence, root village, spouse-side village, and maternal place visible.

(D) Records each विवाह as an event node.

१७०. Which statement best describes the Issue Assignment Table?

(A) Treats मातृक चक्र as a network rather than paternal extension.

(B) Records each विवाह as an event node.

(C) Records every name occurrence before identities are merged.

(D) Prevents children from being attached to the wrong marriage or branch.

१७१. Which statement best describes the Maternal-Cycle Table?

(A) Treats मातृक चक्र as a network rather than paternal extension.

(B) Prevents children from being attached to the wrong marriage or branch.

(C) Contains direct descent relations supported by descent markers.

(D) Preserves the unit from which all later rows are built.

१७२. Which statement best describes the Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Table?

(A) Treats मातृक चक्र as a network rather than paternal extension.

(B) Keeps daughter-line evidence from being absorbed into paternal descent.

(C) Preserves the unit from which all later rows are built.

(D) Keeps parenthetical numbers with the evidence they may distinguish.

१७३. Which statement best describes the Village Attachment Table?

(A) Preserves सन्तति and अपत्य without forcing immediate father-son links.

(B) Treats मातृक चक्र as a network rather than paternal extension.

(C) Keeps titles attached to persons, branches, village context, and other evidence.

(D) Keeps place functions such as frame village, residence, root village, spouse-side village, and maternal place visible.

१७४. Which statement best describes the Title Attachment Table?

(A) Keeps daughter-line evidence from being absorbed into paternal descent.

(B) Groups occurrences as the same person only after evidence is reviewed.

(C) Preserves सन्तति and अपत्य without forcing immediate father-son links.

(D) Keeps titles attached to persons, branches, village context, and other evidence.

१७५. Which statement best describes the Number Anchor Table?

(A) Records every name occurrence before identities are merged.

(B) Contains direct descent relations supported by descent markers.

(C) Keeps parenthetical numbers with the evidence they may distinguish.

(D) Keeps titles attached to persons, branches, village context, and other evidence.

१७६. Why must identity grouping be a separate table rather than a silent merger?

(A) Because repeated names may be different persons unless father, title, village, number, and context support grouping.

(B) Because all repeated names are automatically the same person.

(C) Because source spellings should be erased once grouped.

(D) Because only normalized names are evidence.

१७७. When should unnamed generation nodes be inserted in a paternal table?

(A) When grandson or great-grandson relation is given but the intervening parent is not named.

(B) Whenever the word समेत appears.

(C) Whenever a name has a title.

(D) Whenever a village name appears.

१७८. How should first and second marriages be recorded?

(A) As a note outside the table.

(B) As one merged event unless the wife is named.

(C) As separate marriage nodes.

(D) As proof of migration by itself.

१७९. Why should an issue assignment table be used after a विवाह entry?

(A) To delete uncertainty from the genealogy.

(B) To avoid assigning all following names to a marriage without source support.

(C) To replace सुता with a modern date.

(D) To convert all children into paternal-line entries automatically.

१८०. What should a maternal-cycle table show if the female link is unnamed?

(A) The daughter should be converted into a son.

(B) The entire record should be moved to a paternal spine.

(C) The woman should be marked as implied rather than omitted.

(D) The maternal cycle should be ignored.

१८१. Which place function belongs in a Village Attachment Table?

(A) Spouse-side village.

(B) Royal coin type.

(C) Poetic meter.

(D) Battle formation.

१८२. How should a title inside a marriage entry or मातृक चक्र be handled?

(A) Always convert it into a date.

(B) Always make it the village name.

(C) Always delete it as ornament.

(D) Do not automatically assign it to the main paternal line.

१८३. What is the correct rule for parenthetical numbers in the Number Anchor Table?

(A) Delete numbers with slashes.

(B) Convert all numbers into dates for readability.

(C) Do not convert them into dates unless the source clearly supports that reading.

(D) Treat numbers as decorative punctuation.

१८४. Applied case: A formula contains a named person followed by 'सन्तति' and a dash to a village. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Record it as branch continuity attached to a place, not as immediate sonship unless direct evidence appears.

(B) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(C) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(D) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

१८५. Applied case: A formula contains a named person followed by 'अपत्य' and a place. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(B) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(C) Treat it as an offspring-line or descendant-branch attached to a remembered ancestor and place.

(D) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

१८६. Applied case: A repeated name appears in two different village clusters. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(B) Keep the occurrences separate until several markers such as father, title, number, village, and context agree.

(C) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(D) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

१८७. Applied case: A place outside the paternal cluster appears in a marriage-related entry. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(B) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(C) Check marriage and maternal evidence before declaring migration.

(D) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

१८८. Applied case: A number appears after विवाह. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(B) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(C) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(D) Preserve its exact form and record its position as marriage-linked until function is established.

१८९. Applied case: The term 'दौहित्र' appears with a maternal house. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(B) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(C) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(D) Record the person through the daughter-line and do not make him direct son of the maternal grandfather.

१९०. Applied case: A passage is marked as मातृक चक्र. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(B) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(C) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(D) Switch to a maternal/marriage network frame instead of reading it as a simple paternal descent chain.

१९१. Applied case: A line uses 'तत्रैव' after a place context. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(B) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(C) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(D) Read it as referring to that same place unless evidence requires a new location.

१९२. Applied case: A list of places is joined with 'समेत'. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(B) Record inclusion/together-with links instead of isolating the places too quickly.

(C) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(D) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

१९३. Applied case: An abbreviation 'प्र.' appears in a dense entry. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(B) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(C) Preserve it as written, record its position, and expand only with contextual confidence.

(D) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

१९४. Applied case: A title-bearing person appears in a village cluster. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(B) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(C) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(D) Record the title with the person and village context; it may reveal a learned or status cluster.

१९५. Applied case: A village appears with variant spelling. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Preserve the original spelling and group variants only after evidence is strong.

(B) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(C) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(D) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

१९६. Applied case: A source phrase is damaged or uncertain. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(B) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(C) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(D) Mark it uncertain or unresolved instead of supplying a confident guess.

१९७. Applied case: A सुता list follows a marriage entry. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Do not automatically assign every following name to that marriage; record phrase and confidence.

(B) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(C) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(D) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

१९८. Applied case: A title abbreviation looks similar to another abbreviation elsewhere. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(B) Do not over-regularize; similar abbreviations may differ by context.

(C) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(D) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

१९९. Applied case: A village term is attached by dash after a relation word. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Record the connector and classify the place function rather than assuming birthplace.

(B) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(C) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(D) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

२००. Applied case: A formula begins with 'अथ' and ends with 'एते'. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Treat them as likely opener and closure of a cluster boundary.

(B) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(C) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(D) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

२०१. Applied case: A person is called 'महामहोपाध्याय'. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Index the title as learned prestige and attach it to the person occurrence.

(B) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(C) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(D) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

२०२. Applied case: A person is called 'कविराज'. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(B) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(C) Treat it as literary-title evidence useful for learned-house mapping.

(D) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

२०३. Applied case: A phrase uses 'वासी'. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(B) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(C) Record residence or association/belonging evidence and cross-link it to person, branch, and local-identity tables.

(D) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

२०४. Applied case: A phrase uses 'डीह'. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(B) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(C) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(D) Treat it as ancestral/local site evidence and keep it distinct from current residence or marriage village.

२०५. Applied case: A phrase uses 'मूलग्राम'. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(B) Record it as root-village evidence but do not confuse it with all other place functions.

(C) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(D) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

२०६. Applied case: A direct 'सुत' relation is clear. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(B) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(C) Enter it into the paternal spine with the child one generation below the father.

(D) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

२०७. Applied case: A 'पौत्र' relation is clear but the parent is not named. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(B) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(C) Record grandson level and insert an implied intervening generation node.

(D) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

२०८. Applied case: An entry contains a source form and a normalized form. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(B) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(C) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(D) Preserve both separately and never allow the normalized form to replace the source form.

२०९. Applied case: A place is linked to a daughter-line. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(B) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(C) Link it to the daughter-line table and the named or implied female link.

(D) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

२१०. Applied case: A person has a title inside a maternal-cycle passage. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Keep the title attached to the occurrence and context; do not automatically move it to the paternal line.

(B) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(C) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(D) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

२११. Applied case: A cluster seems scholarly because many title-bearing persons recur. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(B) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(C) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(D) Record title density but avoid reading every cluster only through descent.

२१२. Applied case: A number contains a slash and zero. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

(B) Preserve the slash, zeroes, and position exactly.

(C) Treat it as a decorative phrase and move directly to free translation.

(D) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

२१३. Applied case: A reader wants to convert all old spellings into modern names. What should a disciplined decoder do?

(A) Convert it into a modern date or modern place-name before preserving the source form.

(B) Merge it with a similar-looking name or place without supporting markers.

(C) First preserve source forms and variants; modernization belongs in separate normalized fields.

(D) Normalize it silently in the transcription layer.

२१४. What is the index-linked editorial rule of this revised edition?

(A) Only the first chapter is linked to the index.

(B) Only famous names are indexed.

(C) The index is treated as outside the manuscript.

(D) Every section of the Khand 1 index is linked to a decoding chapter, reference appendix, and coverage checklist.

२१५. Which set belongs to the Khand 1 master structure named in Chapter 34?

(A) कवि, कविराज, वैयाकरण, ज्योतिर्विद, पौराणिक, मीमांसक.

(B) सुत, सुता, पुत्र, पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, दौहित्र.

(C) पत्र-पञ्जी, गोत्र-पञ्जी, मेघापत्य, दामोदरापत्य, महेशापत्य, माने-गादू.

(D) ग्राम, वासी, डीह, मूलग्राम, समेत, तत्रैव.

२१६. Which three-part block is central to Chapter 35?

(A) टीप, slash number, and double-slash number.

(B) गोत्र, मूल, and मूलग्राम.

(C) सुत, सुता, and पुत्र.

(D) कवि, कविराज, and वैयाकरण.

२१७. Which records are grouped under Chapter 36?

(A) लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक records.

(B) Poets, priests, and specialists only.

(C) दौहित्र, भगीनेय, and maternal-cycle records only.

(D) Glossary, abbreviation key, and symbols only.

२१८. Which subjects belong to Chapter 37?

(A) Only marriage nodes and issue assignment.

(B) विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष records.

(C) Only village gazetteer entries.

(D) Only punctuation and OCR symbols.

२१९. What is the function of the Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist?

(A) To remove original phrases after modernizing them.

(B) To preserve each original phrase, classify place function, and link it to person/branch/title/number tables and relevant chapters/appendices.

(C) To list only modern district names.

(D) To convert all entries into a royal chronology.

२२०. What does the coverage conclusion say about the Khand 1 index after revision?

(A) It is no longer left outside the manuscript; structural blocks, abbreviations, lists, and gramaarambh lines are tied to the decoding system.

(B) It is removed from the book.

(C) It is reduced to a simple name list.

(D) It is treated as decorative front matter.

२२१. Consider the following: 1. Panji entries may contain title and number evidence. 2. A village can be origin, residence, branch-seat, marriage house, or maternal place. 3. Repeated names should be merged by name alone. Which statements are correct?

(A) 1 only.

(B) 1, 2 and 3.

(C) 1 and 2 only.

(D) 2 and 3 only.

२२२. Which statement is most consistent with the book's treatment of relationship and connector words?

(A) Relationship and connector words must be marked before translation because they determine the structure of the entry.

(B) सँ always means birthplace and never marriage or maternal connection.

(C) सन्तति and अपत्य should always be converted into immediate sonship.

(D) All relationship words should be translated as 'relative'.

२२३. Which statement about numbers and abbreviations is correct?

(A) Abbreviations should be expanded silently in the main transcription.

(B) Both should be preserved exactly first, with expansion or interpretation recorded separately and cautiously.

(C) All parenthetical numbers are dates.

(D) Numbers should be deleted if they contain slashes.

२२४. Which option best distinguishes paternal, maternal, and affinal evidence?

(A) Paternal descent uses direct descent markers; maternal cycles and दौहित्र require daughter-line and marriage-network tracking.

(B) All kinship can be put into one vertical father-son line.

(C) Marriage entries have no effect on future genealogy.

(D) दौहित्र should be listed as direct son of the maternal grandfather.

२२५. Which statement about place evidence is correct?

(A) डीह can be deleted if a modern village name is known.

(B) मूलग्राम and वासी always mean the same thing.

(C) Every village name is automatically a birthplace.

(D) Place terms must be classified by function, not merely plotted as modern map points.

२२६. Why are scholars, titles, and time important in Panji study?

(A) They should be separated from person indexes permanently.

(B) They only decorate names and carry no analytical value.

(C) They reveal learned houses, literary memory, social authority, chronology problems, and intellectual geography.

(D) They are irrelevant to genealogy.

२२७. What is the correct order in worked decoding?

(A) Write smooth prose first and then infer source terms.

(B) Merge names first and then look for evidence.

(C) Delete uncertain markers and then tabulate.

(D) Transcribe, segment, tabulate, identify uncertainty, and only then write expanded prose.

२२८. What is the key rule for indexes and glossaries built from the Panji?

(A) They should hide unresolved readings.

(B) They should use only modern spellings.

(C) They should list names without source segments.

(D) They should preserve source forms, variants, confidence levels, and cross-links rather than replacing evidence.

२२९. Which statement best describes the role of the appendices?

(A) They convert the Panji into a simple family tree.

(B) They are decorative end matter without method.

(C) They provide practical keys, indexes, tables, and symbols that make close reading and reconstruction possible.

(D) They replace the need to read the source closely.

२३०. Which is the safest rule for name and place indexes?

(A) Identify every repeated name as the same person.

(B) Delete variant forms after normalization.

(C) Identify every place from modern spelling first.

(D) Never identify a person by name alone or a place by modern spelling alone.

२३१. Which description correctly matches Part I of the book?

(A) Geography of the Panji.

(B) What the Panji Is.

(C) The Grammar of Panji Entries.

(D) Khand 1 Index-Wise Decoding and Coverage.

২৩২. Which description correctly matches Part II of the book?

(A) Worked Decoding.

(B) The Grammar of Panji Entries.

(C) What the Panji Is.

(D) Social and Intellectual History Hidden in the Panji.

২৩৩. Which description correctly matches Part III of the book?

(A) Geography of the Panji.

(B) Genealogy, Marriage, and Maternal Networks.

(C) Khand 1 Index-Wise Decoding and Coverage.

(D) The Grammar of Panji Entries.

২৩৪. Which description correctly matches Part IV of the book?

(A) Social and Intellectual History Hidden in the Panji.

(B) Genealogy, Marriage, and Maternal Networks.

(C) What the Panji Is.

(D) Geography of the Panji.

২৩৫. Which description correctly matches Part V of the book?

(A) The Grammar of Panji Entries.

(B) What the Panji Is.

(C) Social and Intellectual History Hidden in the Panji.

(D) Genealogy, Marriage, and Maternal Networks.

২৩৬. Which description correctly matches Part VI of the book?

(A) Reference and Reconstruction Tools.

(B) Khand 1 Index-Wise Decoding and Coverage.

(C) Worked Decoding.

(D) The Grammar of Panji Entries.

২৩৭. Which description correctly matches Part VII of the book?

(A) Geography of the Panji.

(B) Reference and Reconstruction Tools.

(C) Appendices.

(D) Social and Intellectual History Hidden in the Panji.

২৩৮. Which description correctly matches Part VIII of the book?

(A) Genealogy, Marriage, and Maternal Networks.

(B) Social and Intellectual History Hidden in the Panji.

(C) Appendices.

(D) Khand 1 Index-Wise Decoding and Coverage.

২৩৯. Which description correctly matches Part IX of the book?

(A) Khand 1 Index-Wise Decoding and Coverage.

(B) What the Panji Is.

(C) Geography of the Panji.

(D) Worked Decoding.

२४०. Which action is a serious error when reading 'सँ'?

(A) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(B) Assigning a single fixed meaning such as 'from' without checking whether the link is origin, residence, marriage, branch, or maternal.

(C) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(D) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

२४१. Which action is a serious error when reading 'दौहित्र'?

(A) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(B) Placing the daughter’s son directly in the paternal spine of the maternal grandfather.

(C) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(D) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

२४२. Which action is a serious error when reading 'मातृक चक्र'?

(A) Turning a maternal-marriage circuit into a simple father-son chain.

(B) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(C) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(D) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

२४३. Which action is a serious error when reading 'सन्तति'?

(A) Forcing branch continuity into immediate father-son descent.

(B) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(C) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(D) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

२४४. Which action is a serious error when reading 'अपत्य'?

(A) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(B) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(C) Treating every ancestor-attached branch as a named son of that ancestor.

(D) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

२४५. Which action is a serious error when handling abbreviations?

(A) Silently expanding the abbreviation in the main transcription.

(B) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(C) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(D) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

२४६. Which action is a serious error when handling numbers?

(A) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(B) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(C) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(D) Treating every parenthetical number as a date.

२४७. Which action is a serious error when handling 'टीप'?

(A) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(B) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(C) Removing the note marker or reducing it to an ordinary number.

(D) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

२४८. Which action is a serious error when handling repeated names?

(A) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(B) Merging occurrences because the name alone is identical.

(C) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(D) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

२४९. Which action is a serious error when handling village variants?

(A) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(B) Erasing source spellings through premature modernization.

(C) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(D) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

२५०. Which action is a serious error when handling titles?

(A) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(B) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(C) Dropping titles as decorative honorifics.

(D) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

२५१. Which action is a serious error when handling a marriage entry?

(A) Recording विवाह as a side note rather than a marriage node.

(B) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(C) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(D) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

२५२. Which action is a serious error when handling a second marriage?

(A) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(B) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(C) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(D) Merging it into the first marriage instead of creating a separate node.

२५३. Which action is a serious error when handling issue after विवाह?

(A) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(B) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(C) Assigning all following names to that marriage without source support.

(D) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

२५४. Which action is a serious error when handling 'तत्रैव'?

(A) Inventing a new place when the marker points back to the same place.

(B) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(C) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(D) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

२५५. Which action is a serious error when handling 'समेत'?

(A) Isolating included places and losing the together-with relation.

(B) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(C) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(D) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

२५६. Which action is a serious error when handling 'डीह'?

(A) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(B) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(C) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(D) Confusing ancestral-site evidence with current residence or marriage village.

२५७. Which action is a serious error when handling 'वासी'?

(A) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(B) Treating residence or belonging evidence as a surname.

(C) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(D) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

२५८. Which action is a serious error when handling 'मूलग्राम'?

(A) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(B) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(C) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(D) Using root village as if it always means present residence.

२५९. Which action is a serious error when handling uncertain readings?

(A) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(B) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(C) Hiding uncertainty in fluent prose.

(D) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

२६०. Which action is a serious error when handling a source table?

(A) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(B) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(C) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(D) Beginning with a finished table and forcing the source into it.

२६१. Which action is a serious error when handling a title inside maternal context?

(A) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(B) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(C) Assigning it automatically to the main paternal line.

(D) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

२६२. Which action is a serious error when handling place in affinal context?

(A) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(B) Declaring migration before checking marriage and maternal evidence.

(C) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

(D) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

२६३. Which action is a serious error when handling normalized forms?

(A) Recording uncertainty openly when the evidence is incomplete.

(B) Allowing the normalized form to replace the source form.

(C) Linking the item to the relevant person, village, title, number, marriage, or maternal table.

(D) Preserving the source form before interpretation.

२६४. Which table is most appropriate when an original phrase under a village frame must be preserved before later rows are built?

(A) Issue Assignment Table.

(B) Master Source Segment Table.

(C) Paternal Spine Table.

(D) Number Anchor Table.

२६५. Which table is most appropriate when a name occurrence appears once in a marriage context and once in a village context?

(A) Person Occurrence Table.

(B) Number Anchor Table.

(C) Master Source Segment Table.

(D) Village Attachment Table.

२६६. Which table is most appropriate when two occurrences may be the same person only if multiple markers agree?

(A) Maternal-Cycle Table.

(B) Paternal Spine Table.

(C) Identity Group Table.

(D) Marriage Node Table.

२६७. Which table is most appropriate when a direct father-son chain is supported by सुत?

(A) Person Occurrence Table.

(B) Paternal Spine Table.

(C) Village Attachment Table.

(D) Identity Group Table.

२६८. Which table is most appropriate when a relation through सन्तति connects a branch to a village?

(A) Branch Continuity Table.

(B) Master Source Segment Table.

(C) Identity Group Table.

(D) Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Table.

२६९. Which table is most appropriate when a विवाह event has to be represented as an event record?

(A) Marriage Node Table.

(B) Master Source Segment Table.

(C) Maternal-Cycle Table.

(D) Branch Continuity Table.

२७०. Which table is most appropriate when children may or may not belong to a preceding marriage?

(A) Number Anchor Table.

(B) Issue Assignment Table.

(C) Title Attachment Table.

(D) Village Attachment Table.

२७१. Which table is most appropriate when a formula is explicitly marked मातृक चक्र?

(A) Paternal Spine Table.

(B) Village Attachment Table.

(C) Maternal-Cycle Table.

(D) Marriage Node Table.

२७२. Which table is most appropriate when a दौहित्र has to be linked through a named or implied daughter?

(A) Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Table.

(B) Title Attachment Table.

(C) Village Attachment Table.

(D) Paternal Spine Table.

२७३. Which table is most appropriate when a place may be frame village, root village, spouse-side village, or maternal place?

(A) Person Occurrence Table.

(B) Village Attachment Table.

(C) Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Table.

(D) Master Source Segment Table.

२७४. Which table is most appropriate when a title must remain linked to person, branch, and village context?

(A) Paternal Spine Table.

(B) Branch Continuity Table.

(C) Title Attachment Table.

(D) Master Source Segment Table.

२७५. Which table is most appropriate when a parenthetical number may distinguish a person, branch, marriage, note, or register position?

(A) Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Table.

(B) Number Anchor Table.

(C) Marriage Node Table.

(D) Person Occurrence Table.

२७६. Which of the following is the best evidence-first sequence in the book's editorial method?

(A) Source form → segmentation → index/normalization → critical explanation.

(B) Normalized form → deletion of variants → final prose.

(C) Critical explanation → guessed modernization → source form.

(D) Page number → modern spelling → family tree only.

२७७. Which option best explains why Panji is not a census?

(A) It excludes village evidence.

(B) It is arranged only by modern district.

(C) It never records persons.

(D) It records remembered legitimacy, lineage, village, marriage, title, and social continuity rather than enumerating population mechanically.

२७८. Which option best explains why a village index is necessary?

(A) Because all villages are modern postal addresses.

(B) Without it the movement, attachment, and function of lineages across places will be lost.

(C) Because names should be ignored.

(D) Because every place has the same function.

२७९. Which option best explains the term 'curated memory' in Panji analysis?

(A) The record has no social purpose.

(B) The record chooses to preserve a lineage, place, marriage, title, note, or number, and what is unstated is also culturally meaningful.

(C) The record should be rewritten into modern biography.

(D) The record contains only random data.

२८०. Which option best distinguishes branch continuity from direct descent?

(A) Direct descent never uses terms like सुत or पुत्र.

(B) Branch continuity through सन्तति or अपत्य preserves a line without necessarily proving immediate father-son relation.

(C) Branch continuity always means direct sonship.

(D) Branch continuity has no place field.

२८१. Which option best explains the 'network' model?

(A) Titles and numbers are removed.

(B) Only modern maps are used.

(C) All evidence is collapsed into a single father-son line.

(D) Direct descent, branch continuity, marriage nodes, maternal cycles, daughter-line bridges, titles, numbers, and place functions are all linked.

२८२. Which option best describes intellectual geography in the Panji?

(A) Repeated title-bearing persons in a village may reveal learned or status clusters, but conclusions need repeated evidence.

(B) Every title-bearing cluster proves migration.

(C) Learned titles should be omitted from village analysis.

(D) Titles are always decorative.

२८३. Which option best expresses the book's caution about source uncertainty?

(A) A fluent paraphrase can replace damaged source text.

(B) Uncertain, possible, unresolved, OCR-suspect, or image-unverified should be marked rather than hidden.

(C) Uncertainty should be removed from tables.

(D) Only certain readings may be recorded.

२८४. Which option best describes the function of an abbreviation key?

(A) It replaces source transcription.

(B) It helps preserve abbreviated forms, possible expansions, confidence levels, and affected evidence tables.

(C) It authorizes silent expansion.

(D) It makes context unnecessary.

२८५. Which option best describes a village gazetteer in this method?

(A) It deletes variant spellings.

(B) It preserves original place forms, normalized forms, source segment, associated persons, connectors, function, variants, confidence, and notes.

(C) It treats every place as origin.

(D) It is only a modern district list.

२८६. Which option best describes a person index in this method?

(A) It indexes occurrences, source forms, normalized forms, father/branch/title/village/number context, role, and confidence.

(B) It lists names without source segments.

(C) It merges all identical names immediately.

(D) It removes titles from persons.

२८७. Which option best describes a term glossary in this method?

(A) It records source form, normalized term, function, context, table link, variants, and caution.

(B) It drops source forms after translation.

(C) It gives one fixed meaning for every term.

(D) It replaces close reading.

२८८. Which option best describes the title and occupation index?

(A) It contains only modern job titles.

(B) It treats all titles as surnames.

(C) It preserves learned, ritual, literary, legal-social, and status functions attached to persons and places.

(D) It removes titles from genealogy.

२८९. Which option best describes editorial symbols?

(A) They prove genealogical identity by themselves.

(B) They replace the source text.

(C) They hide uncertainty.

(D) They mark uncertainty, supplied readings, normalization, source damage, and editorial intervention visibly.

२९०. Which option best describes the closing note's message?

(A) Preservation means refusing all explanation.

(B) Readable prose should replace evidence tables.

(C) Decoding is modernization by deletion.

(D) Decoding is preservation: the source must remain visible while its relational system is made readable.

२९१. In the Khand 1 index-wise method, how should 'गोत्र, मूल, and मूलग्राम' be handled?

(A) Modernize it first and drop the source phrase.

(B) Read as a three-layer unit and cross-check before assigning origin, residence, or branch-seat.

(C) Treat it as decorative text outside the manuscript.

(D) Reduce it to an ordinary family-tree item without cross-reference.

२९२. In the Khand 1 index-wise method, how should 'लौकित' be handled?

(A) Handle under the chapter 36 register group with source form and linked tables.

(B) Treat it as decorative text outside the manuscript.

(C) Modernize it first and drop the source phrase.

(D) Reduce it to an ordinary family-tree item without cross-reference.

२९३. In the Khand 1 index-wise method, how should 'चौगोला' be handled?

(A) Enter into number, person, village, and branch/chaugola fields rather than reduce to ordinary prose.

(B) Reduce it to an ordinary family-tree item without cross-reference.

(C) Modernize it first and drop the source phrase.

(D) Treat it as decorative text outside the manuscript.

२९४. In the Khand 1 index-wise method, how should 'श्रेणी' be handled?

(A) Treat as an index/register category requiring linked tables.

(B) Reduce it to an ordinary family-tree item without cross-reference.

(C) Treat it as decorative text outside the manuscript.

(D) Modernize it first and drop the source phrase.

२९५. In the Khand 1 index-wise method, how should 'पत्रांक' be handled?

(A) Preserve as a record/index marker tied to person/place/number evidence.

(B) Reduce it to an ordinary family-tree item without cross-reference.

(C) Modernize it first and drop the source phrase.

(D) Treat it as decorative text outside the manuscript.

२९६. In the Khand 1 index-wise method, how should 'विद्वान' be handled?

(A) Reduce it to an ordinary family-tree item without cross-reference.

(B) Link to title and occupation evidence and not reduce to ordinary genealogy.

(C) Treat it as decorative text outside the manuscript.

(D) Modernize it first and drop the source phrase.

२९७. In the Khand 1 index-wise method, how should 'गुरु-शिष्य' be handled?

(A) Reduce it to an ordinary family-tree item without cross-reference.

(B) Modernize it first and drop the source phrase.

(C) Treat as intellectual/social relation requiring cross-reference beyond descent.

(D) Treat it as decorative text outside the manuscript.

२९८. In the Khand 1 index-wise method, how should 'गोत्र-प्रवर' be handled?

(A) Link lineage authority evidence to the relevant chapter and appendix tools.

(B) Treat it as decorative text outside the manuscript.

(C) Modernize it first and drop the source phrase.

(D) Reduce it to an ordinary family-tree item without cross-reference.

२९९. In the Khand 1 index-wise method, how should 'बीजी पुरुष' be handled?

(A) Modernize it first and drop the source phrase.

(B) Enter as a person occurrence linked to मूल, village form, source number, and confidence label.

(C) Reduce it to an ordinary family-tree item without cross-reference.

(D) Treat it as decorative text outside the manuscript.

३००. In the Khand 1 index-wise method, how should 'gramaarambh line' be handled?

(A) Treat it as decorative text outside the manuscript.

(B) Preserve original phrase, classify place function, and link to person/branch/title/number tables.

(C) Modernize it first and drop the source phrase.

(D) Reduce it to an ordinary family-tree item without cross-reference.

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय २ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. **(D) A compressed genealogical archive, social memory, marriage guide, scholarly index, and settlement map.** — The Panji is introduced as a compressed record joining genealogy, society, marriage, scholarship, and settlement.

२. **(C) Because a compact formula can contain several layers such as person, village, lineage, marriage, title, and number.** — Literal translation misses the compressed structure; decoding expands the formula without erasing it.

३. **(D) A modern electoral constituency result.** — The source describes village, ancestor, descendant, branch, marriage link, title, and number as possible components, not modern election data.

४. **(C) As evidence that must be read with father, son, village, title, marriage link, number, and surrounding context.** — The book repeatedly warns that a name alone is insufficient for identity.

५. **(D) Fathers, sons, grandsons, great-grandsons, daughters, daughter's sons, and extended branches of descent.** — Family memory is the most obvious layer, but it includes more than a simple male list.

६. **(D) Lineages are attached to villages, hamlets, settlement clusters, ancestral seats, and migration routes.** — Village names preserve the geography of lineage and cannot be treated casually.

७. **(C) Because maternal connections, daughter-lines, and marriage networks are part of the record and affect social order.** — The Panji is not complete if only the father’s line is remembered.

८. (C) They mark intellectual status and help place persons within Mithila's learned hierarchy. — Titles such as महामहोपाध्याय, कवि, वैयाकरण, and धर्माधिकारी are treated as evidence.

९. (A) Because it connects lineages, villages, marriages, titles, maternal cycles, and repeated contextual appearances. — A modern family tree is too narrow for Panji's relational structure.

१०. (C) They are evidence to be preserved and compared cautiously, even when their exact function is uncertain. — The source treats numbers as part of the evidence, not as expendable marks.

११. (D) Respect and method. — Respect prevents careless distortion; method prevents misunderstanding.

१२. (D) Taking a village marker as a surname or a marriage link as birthplace. — Modern expectations can misread technical Panji markers.

१३. (C) One of Mithila's great civilizational archives. — The Panji is treated as a civilizational archive linking family, land, learning, marriage, and memory.

१४. (D) How families, villages, teachers, rituals, marriages, and settlements carried memory. — The Panji preserves social memory below and beyond royal chronicles.

१५. (A) An older register tradition, not a modern explanatory essay. — The source begins with the dignity of a record and does not explain itself in modern prose.

१६. (B) A new section or transition into a village-cluster. — अथ marks beginning/transition and ग्राम frames the village-cluster.

१७. (D) Villages, descent-lines, titles, and marriage networks. — The book says a reader who studies the village frame begins to understand the record.

१८. (C) A descent-source or remembered ancestor for a branch. — A name followed by अपत्य usually identifies an ancestor-attached branch.

१९. (D) Preserved as section dividers or internal arrangement markers. — Even if their original indexing logic is not fully clear, they are part of the source arrangement.

२०. (A) A record of houses, descent-lines, titles, and settlement links associated with a place. — A village cluster functions like a file folder containing multiple related records.

२१. (A) From Sarisab to Jajival, Khandbala to Gangoli, and Pabouli to Sodarpur. — The early village clusters are named to show the village-frame logic of the record.

२२. (A) Stop and identify the descent-source, the branch, and the place. — The book treats these words as structural signals, not simple vocabulary items.

२३. (D) Because Panji register order may not follow modern prose and these forms can link names, fathers, children, or branches. — The register's compact grammar requires expansion before translation.

२४. (C) It may hide whether the relation is origin, residence, branch attachment, marriage, or maternal connection. — सँ is a contextual connector and not always merely 'from'.

२५. (B) Another branch, another reading, another marriage, or another related entry depending on context. — The book asks the reader to ask: another what?

२६. (C) Preserved carefully as a note layer and not erased or turned into an ordinary number. — टीप tells the editor that an annotation layer exists.

२७. (D) A village gazetteer. — The source requires reference tools such as glossary, abbreviation list, village gazetteer, person index, title index, and registers.

२८. (C) Begin with the village frame. — The village frame controls how entries are read until another frame appears.

२९. (C) Marriage, maternal links, village frames, titles, and branch continuity must be tracked alongside descent. — The network model prevents reduction of the Panji into a narrow tree.

३०. (A) Because it compresses older register knowledge into formulas requiring expansion by context. — The difficulty is structural, not accidental.

३१. (B) Preserve the original cluster before normalizing spacing or deciding meaning. — Early correction can accidentally decide the meaning before structure is understood.

३२. (A) Only a possible clue, not the same person. — Repeated names are common; identity requires a cluster of markers.

३३. (A) Name, father, sons, village, title, number, maternal cycle, marriage connection, and surrounding branch. — Only when several markers agree should occurrences be joined.

३४. (C) Indexed exactly as found, with variants preserved until evidence supports grouping. — Place forms are evidence; variants can preserve local pronunciation or transmission history.

३५. (C) Mark uncertainty openly and check context, patterns, page images, or manuscript evidence when possible. — The method values visible uncertainty over false certainty.

३६. (D) Copy the passage exactly as found before interpretation. — Exact copying is the first protection against interpretive distortion.

३७. (B) Mark terms such as सुत, सुता, सन्तति, अपत्य, पौत्र, प्रपौत्र, and दौहित्र before translating. — Relationship words are the grammar of the record.

३८. (A) ग्राम, वासी, डीह, मूलग्राम, समेत, and तत्रैव. — Place markers are necessary to distinguish origin, residence, branch-seat, and other functions.

३९. (B) To protect living ancestry and prevent careless distortion of lineage memory. — Respect for remembered houses requires disciplined method.

४०. (D) A person or ancestor, a relationship marker, and a place or branch-identification. — The minimum entry has a relational and locational structure.

४१. (C) Because the frame controls whether a name belongs to a village list, branch, marriage, maternal cycle, or note. — Frame-before-name prevents isolated reading of names.

४२. (C) Titles are data, not ornament. — A title can distinguish a person, branch, learned status, or social function.

४३. (D) Preserve it as a note-marked number and mark it unresolved until the related note is identified. — The note layer must remain open for later cross-reference.

४४. (B) Original transcription, segmented reading, normalized index form, and critical explanation. — No data should jump from original text directly to interpretation.

४५. (B) The text as it appears, including spelling, number, punctuation, joined form, and uncertainty. — Layer 1 protects the source form before analysis.

४६. (B) Name, relation, title, number, place, connector, and closure. — Segmented reading makes the compressed entry analyzable.

४७. (D) The source evidence is erased by the searchable form. — Normalization is useful for indexes but must not displace the source form.

४८. (C) Number exactly as written. — The table keeps numbers, titles, relations, places, connectors, closure, caution, and index tags visible.

४९. (B) Original wording, number, title/abbreviation, village form, relation marker, uncertainty, variants, and separate repeated names until proven identical. — Enshrining data means preserving the register while explaining it.

५०. **(D) Person, lineage, place, title, number, and relation.** — The unit is small but system-like; larger structures grow from it.

५१. **(C) Direct sonship where the grammatical target is clear.** — It should be recorded with the person marked as son, the connected father/ancestor, and the attached place or branch.

५२. **(C) A source form related to sonship that must be preserved exactly before expansion.** — It should not be silently converted to सुत in the transcription layer.

५३. **(A) Sons or offspring in context, often requiring caution in branch or child lists.** — It may introduce children or connect a name to a branch-list depending on register context.

५४. **(D) Son, generally a direct descent term when the target father is clear.** — It belongs with direct descent evidence when the structure supports it.

५५. **(C) Continuity, descendants, or branch-line descended from a person.** — It marks branch continuity and should not be forced into immediate sonship.

५६. **(D) Offspring-line or descendant-branch attached to a remembered ancestor.** — It is archival, not merely biological; it attaches a house to an ancestor.

५७. **(A) Grandson-level relation requiring correct generational distance.** — It may require an intervening generation node in a table.

५८. **(C) Great-grandson-level relation requiring two intervening levels.** — Generation distance must be counted, not flattened.

५९. **(D) A further or extended great-grandson-type relation requiring careful distance marking.** — It signals generational depth and should not be reduced to sonship.

६०. **(B) Daughter’s son or maternal grandson.** — He crosses two houses through a daughter and must not be listed as direct son of the maternal grandfather.

६१. **(C) Maternal-side evidence.** — It moves the reading away from a simple paternal spine.

६२. **(B) Cycle or circuit in the maternal/marriage network.** — In मातृक चक्र it signals a network structure.

६३. **(D) A maternal or marriage-linked cycle connecting houses.** — It is a network table, not an extension of the paternal spine.

६४. **(D) Brother or brother-marker evidence.** — It helps classify collateral relation rather than vertical descent.

६५. **(B) Sister's-son type relation.** — It must be kept distinct from son or grandson lines.

६६. **(A) Another branch, reading, marriage, or related entry depending on context.** — The decoder must ask what 'another' refers to.

६७. **(C) Opening or transition marker, often beginning a new village cluster.** — It is not a personal name or title.

६८. **(D) Cluster closure marker meaning the listed items belong to the group.** — It helps determine the boundary of a village/register unit.

६९. **(C) Closure or connective marker often meaning thus/in this way.** — It may close or connect a cycle and should not be ignored.

७०. **(D) The village frame or village cluster being discussed.** — It opens the place frame in many entries.

७१. **(B) Residence or association/belonging to a place.** — It should be indexed as local-identity evidence.

७२. **(B) Ancestral site, settlement base, or remembered habitation.** — It is strong local identity evidence, not just a modern address.

७३. **(C) Root or original village.** — It should not be confused with current residence or marriage village.

७४. **(D) There itself, pointing back to the same place.** — It prevents inventing a new location unnecessarily.

७५. **(C) Together with or including.** — It marks inclusion and should be linked to the included place or branch.

७६. **(C) Settlement or social/locality marker.** — It should not be deleted merely to simplify search.

७७. **(D) Directional marker.** — It helps classify spatial relation within a village formula.

७८. **(D) Connector used in multiple place lists or paired forms.** — It can join places that must be preserved as pairs before alphabetic sorting.

७९. **(A) Explicit marriage record.** — It should create a marriage node, not merely a note under a person.

८०. **(B) Second marriage, requiring a separate marriage node.** — Multiple marriages change alliance maps and issue assignment.

८१. **(C) Note marker or annotation layer.** — It must be preserved and not converted silently into an ordinary number.

८२. **(C) Register anchors or internal signs whose function must be preserved and tested.** — They are not dates unless the source proves it.

८३. **(D) Number forms containing a slash that must be preserved exactly.** — Zeroes and position are part of the evidence.

८४. **(B) Number forms with double slash that must not be normalized into ordinary numbers.** — The exact form is evidence.

८५. **(D) The exact form as it appears in the source.** — It must be preserved before normalization.

८६. **(B) A searchable or standardized editorial form.** — It must never replace the source form.

८७. **(C) A different spelling or form that may or may not represent the same entity.** — Variant grouping requires evidence.

८८. **(C) A label such as certain, probable, possible, uncertain, or unresolved.** — It prevents false certainty.

८९. **(C) An unnamed woman required by marriage, मातृक चक्र, or दौहित्र structure.** — She must be marked as editorially implied, not erased.

९०. **(C) A relation through सन्तति or अपत्य preserving continuity without immediate sonship.** — It belongs in branch tables until direct descent evidence appears.

९१. **(D) An event record representing a विवाह.** — It is not simply a line between two persons.

९२. **(C) The beginning and end of a village or register unit.** — It is detected through अथ, ग्राम, एते, punctuation, or formula change.

९३. **(D) A high learned title identifying scholastic prestige.** — It should be indexed under title and intellectual history.

९४. **(D) Shortened learned-title forms that should be preserved exactly and normalized separately.** — They should not be automatically replaced in source transcription.

९५. **(D) A poet or literary marker.** — It belongs in person, title, and village indexes.

९६. **(A) A poet of high prestige or recognized literary title.** — It is important for literary history and learned-house mapping.

९७. **(A) A grammarian or grammar specialist.** — It connects a person to intellectual history.

९८. **(C) A learned person or scholar.** — It may function as title and identification marker.

९९. **(B) An astrologer, astronomer, or calendar specialist depending on context.** — It should be linked to intellectual and ritual function.

१००. **(A) A legal-ritual authority or dharma office holder.** — It is a social and ritual function marker.

१०१. **(A) A specialist in purana narration or purana learning.** — It marks a textual/ritual learned function.

१०२. **(A) A specialist in mimamsa learning.** — Variant spellings should be preserved.

१०३. (C) A ritual specialist associated with अग्निहोत्र. — It should be indexed as ritual function.

१०४. (B) A title or status marker that may distinguish persons and houses. — It should be preserved where written and expanded only with confidence.

१०५. (A) A later social or status title that should be handled cautiously for chronology. — It may indicate a later social layer.

१०६. (D) An abbreviation usually connected with ठाकुर in many contexts. — Preserve the abbreviation and expand only when supported by context.

१०७. (D) A qualifier or abbreviated register form requiring contextual expansion. — It may identify person, title, relation, or formula depending on context.

१०८. (A) An abbreviation often associated with महामहोपाध्याय or high learned-title usage. — Its exact expansion remains context-dependent.

१०९. (C) A compact learned-title abbreviation whose dots and sequence must be preserved. — Expansion should be recorded with confidence.

११०. (A) A likely पण्डित abbreviation in many contexts. — Preserve the abbreviation and record title category where supported.

१११. (C) A possible ज्योतिर्विद or ज्योतिष-related abbreviation. — It requires context.

११२. (B) An abbreviation that may stand for सुत, सुता, or another form depending on position. — It must be resolved by grammar and context.

११३. (B) A likely ग्राम abbreviation in place contexts. — It should be indexed as a place marker only after context is checked.

११४. (A) A possible वासी abbreviation in local-identity contexts. — It must be separated from other वा-forms.

११५. (D) A possible मूलग्राम abbreviation. — Treat as root-village evidence only when confirmed.

११६. (B) The Panji as Memory, Record, and Social Map. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

११७. (B) What 'Prachin Panji' Contains. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

११८. (B) Why the Panji Is Difficult to Read. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

११९. (B) The Basic Unit of a Panji Entry. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१२०. (D) Key Relationship Words. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१२१. (D) Village Formulae and Settlement Markers. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१२२. (A) Reading सन्तति and अपत्य. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१२३. (D) Reading सँ in the Panji. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१२४. (B) Reading Numbers in Parentheses. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१२५. (C) Abbreviations and Titles. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१२६. (D) The Paternal Line. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१२७. (B) The Maternal Line: मातृक चक्र. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१२८. (D) Marriage Records. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१२९. (C) Daughter's-Son and Affinal Links. — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१३०. **(A) Multiple Marriages and Secondary Links.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१३१. **(C) The Village Universe of Prachin Panji.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१३२. **(A) Village Clusters and Migration.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१३३. **(A) डीह, वासी, मूलग्राम, and Local Identity.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१३४. **(C) Scholars, Poets, Priests, and Specialists.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१३५. **(A) Panji as Literary History.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१३६. **(C) Panji as Social Structure.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१३७. **(A) Panji and Time.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१३८. **(C) How to Decode One Entry: A Demonstration.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१३९. **(A) How to Decode a Village Cluster.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१४०. **(D) How to Decode a मातृक चक्र.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१४१. **(A) How to Decode a Marriage Entry.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१४२. **(A) How to Decode a Long Dense Passage.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१४३. **(C) Creating a Panji Family Tree.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१४४. **(C) Creating a Village Index.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१४५. **(C) Creating a Person Index.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१४६. **(B) Creating a Term Glossary.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१४७. **(D) Errors, Variants, and Editorial Discipline.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१४८. **(D) Volume II and the Khand 1 Index Protocol.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१४९. **(C) Khand 1 Master Structure: पत्र-पञ्जी, गोत्र-पञ्जी, मेघापत्य, दामोदरापत्य, महेशापत्य, माने-गादू.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१५०. **(B) गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम: Index-Wise Decoding.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१५१. **(A) लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक Records.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१५२. **(B) विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष Records.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१५३. **(A) Khand 1 Gramaarambh Coverage Checklist.** — The question tests the book's structural map rather than external chronology.

१५४. **(D) Glossary of Panji Terms.** — The appendix structure supports decoding by separating terms, kinship, place, titles, tables, symbols, names, and places.

१५५. (C) **Abbreviation Key.** — The appendix structure supports decoding by separating terms, kinship, place, titles, tables, symbols, names, and places.

१५६. (A) **Kinship Key.** — The appendix structure supports decoding by separating terms, kinship, place, titles, tables, symbols, names, and places.

१५७. (A) **Village Gazetteer.** — The appendix structure supports decoding by separating terms, kinship, place, titles, tables, symbols, names, and places.

१५८. (B) **Title and Occupation Index.** — The appendix structure supports decoding by separating terms, kinship, place, titles, tables, symbols, names, and places.

१५९. (B) **Sample Genealogical Tables.** — The appendix structure supports decoding by separating terms, kinship, place, titles, tables, symbols, names, and places.

१६०. (D) **Sample Marriage Network Tables.** — The appendix structure supports decoding by separating terms, kinship, place, titles, tables, symbols, names, and places.

१६१. (A) **Editorial Symbols Used in This Book.** — The appendix structure supports decoding by separating terms, kinship, place, titles, tables, symbols, names, and places.

१६२. (B) **Index of Names.** — The appendix structure supports decoding by separating terms, kinship, place, titles, tables, symbols, names, and places.

१६३. (A) **Index of Places.** — The appendix structure supports decoding by separating terms, kinship, place, titles, tables, symbols, names, and places.

१६४. (D) **Preserves the unit from which all later rows are built.** — The reconstruction apparatus separates source segments, persons, identity grouping, descent, branch, marriage, maternal, place, title, and number evidence.

१६५. (A) **Records every name occurrence before identities are merged.** — The reconstruction apparatus separates source segments, persons, identity grouping, descent, branch, marriage, maternal, place, title, and number evidence.

१६६. (C) **Groups occurrences as the same person only after evidence is reviewed.** — The reconstruction apparatus separates source segments, persons, identity grouping, descent, branch, marriage, maternal, place, title, and number evidence.

१६७. (B) **Contains direct descent relations supported by descent markers.** — The reconstruction apparatus separates source segments, persons, identity grouping, descent, branch, marriage, maternal, place, title, and number evidence.

१६८. (A) **Preserves सन्तति and अपत्य without forcing immediate father-son links.** — The reconstruction apparatus separates source segments, persons, identity grouping, descent, branch, marriage, maternal, place, title, and number evidence.

१६९. (D) **Records each विवाह as an event node.** — The reconstruction apparatus separates source segments, persons, identity grouping, descent, branch, marriage, maternal, place, title, and number evidence.

१७०. (D) **Prevents children from being attached to the wrong marriage or branch.** — The reconstruction apparatus separates source segments, persons, identity grouping, descent, branch, marriage, maternal, place, title, and number evidence.

१७१. (A) **Treats मातृक चक्र as a network rather than paternal extension.** — The reconstruction apparatus separates source segments, persons, identity grouping, descent, branch, marriage, maternal, place, title, and number evidence.

१७२. (B) **Keeps daughter-line evidence from being absorbed into paternal descent.** — The reconstruction apparatus separates source segments, persons, identity grouping, descent, branch, marriage, maternal, place, title, and number evidence.

१७३. (D) **Keeps place functions such as frame village, residence, root village, spouse-side village, and maternal place visible.** — The reconstruction apparatus separates source segments, persons, identity grouping, descent, branch, marriage, maternal, place, title, and number evidence.

१७४. (D) **Keeps titles attached to persons, branches, village context, and other evidence.** — The reconstruction apparatus separates source segments, persons, identity grouping, descent, branch, marriage, maternal, place, title, and number evidence.

१७५. **(C) Keeps parenthetical numbers with the evidence they may distinguish.** — The reconstruction apparatus separates source segments, persons, identity grouping, descent, branch, marriage, maternal, place, title, and number evidence.

१७६. **(A) Because repeated names may be different persons unless father, title, village, number, and context support grouping.** — The method prevents false identity by recording occurrence first and grouping later.

१७७. **(A) When grandson or great-grandson relation is given but the intervening parent is not named.** — Generational distance must be preserved even when intermediate names are absent.

१७८. **(C) As separate marriage nodes.** — Multiple marriages can create different alliance and issue structures.

१७९. **(B) To avoid assigning all following names to a marriage without source support.** — A सुता list following विवाह needs careful assignment, not automatic attachment.

१८०. **(C) The woman should be marked as implied rather than omitted.** — Unnamed women may be structurally necessary and must remain visible as editorially implied links.

१८१. **(A) Spouse-side village.** — Place functions include frame village, branch-seat, residence, root village, spouse-side village, maternal village, daughter-line place, and uncertain place.

१८२. **(D) Do not automatically assign it to the main paternal line.** — Title context matters; title attachment must remain evidence-linked.

१८३. **(C) Do not convert them into dates unless the source clearly supports that reading.** — Numbers may distinguish persons, branches, marriages, notes, or register positions.

१८४. **(A) Record it as branch continuity attached to a place, not as immediate sonship unless direct evidence appears.** — सन्तति preserves descent-line or continuity; direct father-son relation requires separate markers.

१८५. **(C) Treat it as an offspring-line or descendant-branch attached to a remembered ancestor and place.** — अपत्य is archival branch evidence, not automatically direct sonship.

१८६. **(B) Keep the occurrences separate until several markers such as father, title, number, village, and context agree.** — Name repetition is common and cannot prove identity alone.

१८७. **(C) Check marriage and maternal evidence before declaring migration.** — A place may be affinal rather than residential or paternal.

१८८. **(D) Preserve its exact form and record its position as marriage-linked until function is established.** — Number position is part of the evidence.

१८९. **(D) Record the person through the daughter-line and do not make him direct son of the maternal grandfather.** — दौहित्र crosses through a daughter.

१९०. **(D) Switch to a maternal/marriage network frame instead of reading it as a simple paternal descent chain.** — The frame changes the table and interpretation.

१९१. **(D) Read it as referring to that same place unless evidence requires a new location.** — तत्रैव prevents unnecessary invention of a new place.

१९२. **(B) Record inclusion/together-with links instead of isolating the places too quickly.** — समेत carries source-order and inclusion evidence.

१९३. **(C) Preserve it as written, record its position, and expand only with contextual confidence.** — प्र. may be a qualifier, title, or formula element depending on context.

१९४. **(D) Record the title with the person and village context; it may reveal a learned or status cluster.** — Titles help distinguish persons and map intellectual geography.

१९५. **(A) Preserve the original spelling and group variants only after evidence is strong.** — Modern spelling should not erase source form.

१९६. (D) Mark it uncertain or unresolved instead of supplying a confident guess. — Visible uncertainty is part of editorial discipline.

१९७. (A) Do not automatically assign every following name to that marriage; record phrase and confidence. — Issue assignment requires support.

१९८. (B) Do not over-regularize; similar abbreviations may differ by context. — Abbreviation handling requires context and confidence levels.

१९९. (A) Record the connector and classify the place function rather than assuming birthplace. — Dash attachment is evidence and needs function classification.

२००. (A) Treat them as likely opener and closure of a cluster boundary. — Cluster boundaries are essential for indexing.

२०१. (A) Index the title as learned prestige and attach it to the person occurrence. — High learned titles are part of intellectual history.

२०२. (C) Treat it as literary-title evidence useful for learned-house mapping. — The title should not be dropped as ornament.

२०३. (C) Record residence or association/belonging evidence and cross-link it to person, branch, and local-identity tables. — वासी is a local identity marker.

२०४. (D) Treat it as ancestral/local site evidence and keep it distinct from current residence or marriage village. — डीह is strong local identity evidence.

२०५. (B) Record it as root-village evidence but do not confuse it with all other place functions. — मूलग्राम denotes root/original village.

२०६. (C) Enter it into the paternal spine with the child one generation below the father. — सुत supports direct sonship when the grammatical target is clear.

२०७. (C) Record grandson level and insert an implied intervening generation node. — Grandson relation requires correct generation distance.

२०८. (D) Preserve both separately and never allow the normalized form to replace the source form. — The source form carries evidence that normalized search forms cannot replace.

२०९. (C) Link it to the daughter-line table and the named or implied female link. — Daughter-line places should not be absorbed into the paternal village column.

२१०. (A) Keep the title attached to the occurrence and context; do not automatically move it to the paternal line. — Context controls title attachment.

२११. (D) Record title density but avoid reading every cluster only through descent. — A scholarly cluster may reflect intellectual geography, not migration.

२१२. (B) Preserve the slash, zeroes, and position exactly. — Number form is part of the evidence.

२१३. (C) First preserve source forms and variants; modernization belongs in separate normalized fields. — Over-modernization destroys evidence.

२१४. (D) Every section of the Khand 1 index is linked to a decoding chapter, reference appendix, and coverage checklist. — The edition aims to leave no index item outside the method.

२१५. (C) पत्र-पञ्जी, गोत्र-पञ्जी, मेघापत्य, दामोदरापत्य, महेशापत्य, माने-गादू. — Chapter 34 identifies the structural blocks of Khand 1.

२१६. (B) गोत्र, मूल, and मूलग्राम. — Chapter 35 is explicitly devoted to गोत्र, मूल, मूलग्राम index-wise decoding.

२१७. (A) लौकित, चौगोला, श्रेणी, and पत्रांक records. — Chapter 36 handles a separate set of index/register categories.

२१८. **(B) विद्वान, गुरु-शिष्य, गोत्र-प्रवर, and बीजी पुरुष records.** — Chapter 37 links learned and lineage-authority records to decoding method.

२१९. **(B) To preserve each original phrase, classify place function, and link it to person/branch/title/number tables and relevant chapters/appendices.** — The coverage rows keep gramaarambh lines inside the decoding apparatus.

२२०. **(A) It is no longer left outside the manuscript; structural blocks, abbreviations, lists, and gramaarambh lines are tied to the decoding system.** — The conclusion summarizes the index-linked method.

२२१. **(C) 1 and 2 only.** — The third statement is false because name alone is insufficient for identity.

२२२. **(A) Relationship and connector words must be marked before translation because they determine the structure of the entry.** — The method begins by identifying relation and connector functions.

२२३. **(B) Both should be preserved exactly first, with expansion or interpretation recorded separately and cautiously.** — Exact preservation prevents loss of evidence.

२२४. **(A) Paternal descent uses direct descent markers; maternal cycles and दौहित्र require daughter-line and marriage-network tracking.** — The book repeatedly separates paternal spine from maternal and affinal networks.

२२५. **(D) Place terms must be classified by function, not merely plotted as modern map points.** — Place is genealogical evidence; its function must be preserved.

२२६. **(C) They reveal learned houses, literary memory, social authority, chronology problems, and intellectual geography.** — The Panji is also a hidden intellectual and literary archive.

२२७. **(D) Transcribe, segment, tabulate, identify uncertainty, and only then write expanded prose.** — Worked decoding protects source evidence before explanation.

२२८. **(D) They should preserve source forms, variants, confidence levels, and cross-links rather than replacing evidence.** — Reference tools must be evidence-bearing, not merely convenient lists.

२२९. **(C) They provide practical keys, indexes, tables, and symbols that make close reading and reconstruction possible.** — The appendices support close reading rather than bypassing it.

२३०. **(D) Never identify a person by name alone or a place by modern spelling alone.** — Names and places require contextual evidence and confidence labels.

२३१. **(B) What the Panji Is.** — It frames the Panji as memory, record, social map, Prachin Panji source, and difficulty.

२३२. **(B) The Grammar of Panji Entries.** — It covers entry units, relationship words, village formulae, सन्तति/अपत्य, सँ, numbers, abbreviations, and titles.

२३३. **(B) Genealogy, Marriage, and Maternal Networks.** — It separates paternal line, maternal cycle, marriage records, daughter's-son, affinal links, and multiple marriages.

२३४. **(D) Geography of the Panji.** — It examines the village universe, village clusters, migration, डीह, वासी, मूलग्राम, and local identity.

२३५. **(C) Social and Intellectual History Hidden in the Panji.** — It treats scholars, poets, priests, specialists, literary history, social structure, and time.

२३६. **(C) Worked Decoding.** — It demonstrates decoding of one entry, a village cluster, a मातृक चक्र, a marriage entry, and a dense passage.

२३७. **(B) Reference and Reconstruction Tools.** — It develops family tree, village index, person index, term glossary, and editorial discipline.

२३८. **(C) Appendices.** — It provides glossary, abbreviation key, kinship key, gazetteer, title index, sample tables, symbols, and indexes.

२३९. **(A) Khand 1 Index-Wise Decoding and Coverage.** — It links the Khand 1 index to protocol, master structure, index-wise decoding, records, and checklist.

२४०. **(B) Assigning a single fixed meaning such as 'from' without checking whether the link is origin, residence, marriage, branch, or maternal.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२४१. **(B) Placing the daughter's son directly in the paternal spine of the maternal grandfather.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२४२. **(A) Turning a maternal-marriage circuit into a simple father-son chain.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२४३. **(A) Forcing branch continuity into immediate father-son descent.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२४४. **(C) Treating every ancestor-attached branch as a named son of that ancestor.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२४५. **(A) Silently expanding the abbreviation in the main transcription.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२४६. **(D) Treating every parenthetical number as a date.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२४७. **(C) Removing the note marker or reducing it to an ordinary number.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२४८. **(B) Merging occurrences because the name alone is identical.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२४९. **(B) Erasing source spellings through premature modernization.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२५०. **(C) Dropping titles as decorative honorifics.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२५१. **(A) Recording विवाह as a side note rather than a marriage node.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२५२. **(D) Merging it into the first marriage instead of creating a separate node.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२५३. **(C) Assigning all following names to that marriage without source support.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२५४. **(A) Inventing a new place when the marker points back to the same place.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२५५. **(A) Isolating included places and losing the together-with relation.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२५६. **(D) Confusing ancestral-site evidence with current residence or marriage village.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२५७. **(B) Treating residence or belonging evidence as a surname.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२५८. **(D) Using root village as if it always means present residence.** — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२५९. (C) Hiding uncertainty in fluent prose. — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२६०. (D) Beginning with a finished table and forcing the source into it. — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२६१. (C) Assigning it automatically to the main paternal line. — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२६२. (B) Declaring migration before checking marriage and maternal evidence. — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२६३. (B) Allowing the normalized form to replace the source form. — The book treats this as a methodological error because it destroys evidence or imposes false certainty.

२६४. (B) Master Source Segment Table. — The table system keeps each kind of evidence in the correct analytical frame.

२६५. (A) Person Occurrence Table. — The table system keeps each kind of evidence in the correct analytical frame.

२६६. (C) Identity Group Table. — The table system keeps each kind of evidence in the correct analytical frame.

२६७. (B) Paternal Spine Table. — The table system keeps each kind of evidence in the correct analytical frame.

२६८. (A) Branch Continuity Table. — The table system keeps each kind of evidence in the correct analytical frame.

२६९. (A) Marriage Node Table. — The table system keeps each kind of evidence in the correct analytical frame.

२७०. (B) Issue Assignment Table. — The table system keeps each kind of evidence in the correct analytical frame.

२७१. (C) Maternal-Cycle Table. — The table system keeps each kind of evidence in the correct analytical frame.

२७२. (A) Daughter-Line and दौहित्र Table. — The table system keeps each kind of evidence in the correct analytical frame.

२७३. (B) Village Attachment Table. — The table system keeps each kind of evidence in the correct analytical frame.

२७४. (C) Title Attachment Table. — The table system keeps each kind of evidence in the correct analytical frame.

२७५. (B) Number Anchor Table. — The table system keeps each kind of evidence in the correct analytical frame.

२७६. (A) Source form → segmentation → index/normalization → critical explanation. — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२७७. (D) It records remembered legitimacy, lineage, village, marriage, title, and social continuity rather than enumerating population mechanically. — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२७८. (B) Without it the movement, attachment, and function of lineages across places will be lost. — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२७९. (B) The record chooses to preserve a lineage, place, marriage, title, note, or number, and what is unstated is also culturally meaningful. — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२८०. (B) Branch continuity through सन्तति or अपत्य preserves a line without necessarily proving immediate father-son relation. — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२८१. (D) Direct descent, branch continuity, marriage nodes, maternal cycles, daughter-line bridges, titles, numbers, and place functions are all linked. — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२८२. (A) Repeated title-bearing persons in a village may reveal learned or status clusters, but conclusions need repeated evidence. — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२८३. (B) Uncertain, possible, unresolved, OCR-suspect, or image-unverified should be marked rather than hidden. — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२८४. **(B) It helps preserve abbreviated forms, possible expansions, confidence levels, and affected evidence tables.** — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२८५. **(B) It preserves original place forms, normalized forms, source segment, associated persons, connectors, function, variants, confidence, and notes.** — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२८६. **(A) It indexes occurrences, source forms, normalized forms, father/branch/title/village/number context, role, and confidence.** — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२८७. **(A) It records source form, normalized term, function, context, table link, variants, and caution.** — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२८८. **(C) It preserves learned, ritual, literary, legal-social, and status functions attached to persons and places.** — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२८९. **(D) They mark uncertainty, supplied readings, normalization, source damage, and editorial intervention visibly.** — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२९०. **(D) Decoding is preservation: the source must remain visible while its relational system is made readable.** — The correct option follows the book's source-preserving and evidence-linked method.

२९१. **(B) Read as a three-layer unit and cross-check before assigning origin, residence, or branch-seat.** — The Khand 1 protocol keeps every index item inside the decoding apparatus.

२९२. **(A) Handle under the chapter 36 register group with source form and linked tables.** — The Khand 1 protocol keeps every index item inside the decoding apparatus.

२९३. **(A) Enter into number, person, village, and branch/chaugola fields rather than reduce to ordinary prose.** — The Khand 1 protocol keeps every index item inside the decoding apparatus.

२९४. **(A) Treat as an index/register category requiring linked tables.** — The Khand 1 protocol keeps every index item inside the decoding apparatus.

२९५. **(A) Preserve as a record/index marker tied to person/place/number evidence.** — The Khand 1 protocol keeps every index item inside the decoding apparatus.

२९६. **(B) Link to title and occupation evidence and not reduce to ordinary genealogy.** — The Khand 1 protocol keeps every index item inside the decoding apparatus.

२९७. **(C) Treat as intellectual/social relation requiring cross-reference beyond descent.** — The Khand 1 protocol keeps every index item inside the decoding apparatus.

२९८. **(A) Link lineage authority evidence to the relevant chapter and appendix tools.** — The Khand 1 protocol keeps every index item inside the decoding apparatus.

२९९. **(B) Enter as a person occurrence linked to मूल, village form, source number, and confidence label.** — The Khand 1 protocol keeps every index item inside the decoding apparatus.

३००. **(B) Preserve original phrase, classify place function, and link to person/branch/title/number tables.** — The Khand 1 protocol keeps every index item inside the decoding apparatus.

अध्याय ३ : Videha QUIZ | Decoding the Panji of Mithila — Volume III

01. Source, Scope, and Editorial Discipline

१. Which statement best captures the scope of this volume?

(A) It decodes Genome Mapping Volume I - Khand 2 using Uptip Panji material.
(B) It replaces all Panji entries with modern family trees.
(C) It translates only place names and omits genealogy.
(D) It treats the Index as a decorative appendix.

२. Why does the manuscript insist that source transcription, genealogical interpretation, and historical conclusion remain separate?

(A) To prevent uncertain source readings from being converted into false historical certainty.
(B) To make every name fit a single modern spelling.
(C) To remove Devanagari forms from the record.
(D) To avoid explaining entry structure.

३. In this volume, what is the function of the Index?

(A) It is the controlling map for later decoding chapters.
(B) It is only a list of page numbers.
(C) It is an optional ornament after the conclusion.
(D) It is a substitute for reading entry formulae.

४. Which editorial action would violate the method of this manuscript?

(A) Filling a dotted gap with a likely name from memory.
(B) Preserving a doubtful reading as doubtful.
(C) Recording a variant spelling in the index.
(D) Separating transcription from interpretation.

५. What does the phrase 'genome mapping' mean in this manuscript's Panji context?

(A) Mapping inherited social, genealogical, intellectual, and regional identity.
(B) A laboratory record of DNA sequences.
(C) A map of rivers and roads only.
(D) A list of modern surnames without family links.

६. Which element is not to be isolated from a Panji name when the source provides it?

(A) Father-name, village-link, daughter-link, status-marker, and branch route.
(B) Only the English translation of the name.
(C) Only the printed page number.
(D) Only the last village mentioned in the book.

७. Which option best explains the principle 'Preserve the source'?

(A) names, terms, and source forms are not modernized beyond recognition
(B) All source difficulties should be removed before the reader sees them.
(C) Every entry should be reduced to a single male line.
(D) Modern assumptions should replace damaged source evidence.

८. Which practice would most directly contradict the principle 'Preserve the source'?

(A) Substituting a neat modern certainty where the source gives a difficulty.

(B) Applying the rule: names, terms, and source forms are not modernized beyond recognition.

(C) Keeping Devanagari technical terms visible.

(D) Explaining uncertainty rather than hiding it.

९. Which option best explains the principle 'Explain the structure'?

(A) the book explains how an entry works, not merely what individual words mean

(B) All source difficulties should be removed before the reader sees them.

(C) Every entry should be reduced to a single male line.

(D) Modern assumptions should replace damaged source evidence.

१०. Which practice would most directly contradict the principle 'Explain the structure'?

(A) Substituting a neat modern certainty where the source gives a difficulty.

(B) Applying the rule: the book explains how an entry works, not merely what individual words mean.

(C) Keeping Devanagari technical terms visible.

(D) Explaining uncertainty rather than hiding it.

११. Which option best explains the principle 'Distinguish certainty from interpretation'?

(A) clear source material is stated firmly and doubtful material is marked as doubtful

(B) All source difficulties should be removed before the reader sees them.

(C) Every entry should be reduced to a single male line.

(D) Modern assumptions should replace damaged source evidence.

१२. Which practice would most directly contradict the principle 'Distinguish certainty from interpretation'?

(A) Substituting a neat modern certainty where the source gives a difficulty.

(B) Applying the rule: clear source material is stated firmly and doubtful material is marked as doubtful.

(C) Keeping Devanagari technical terms visible.

(D) Explaining uncertainty rather than hiding it.

१३. Which option best explains the principle 'Respect gaps'?

(A) missing or illegible data are not invented

(B) All source difficulties should be removed before the reader sees them.

(C) Every entry should be reduced to a single male line.

(D) Modern assumptions should replace damaged source evidence.

१४. Which practice would most directly contradict the principle 'Respect gaps'?

(A) Substituting a neat modern certainty where the source gives a difficulty.

(B) Applying the rule: missing or illegible data are not invented.

(C) Keeping Devanagari technical terms visible.

(D) Explaining uncertainty rather than hiding it.

१५. Which option best explains the principle 'Build usable tools'?

(A) glossaries, indexes, abbreviation keys, and reconstruction guidance are part of the decoding method

(B) All source difficulties should be removed before the reader sees them.

(C) Every entry should be reduced to a single male line.

(D) Modern assumptions should replace damaged source evidence.

१६. Which practice would most directly contradict the principle 'Build usable tools'?

(A) Substituting a neat modern certainty where the source gives a difficulty.

(B) Applying the rule: glossaries, indexes, abbreviation keys, and reconstruction guidance are part of the decoding method.

(C) Keeping Devanagari technical terms visible.

(D) Explaining uncertainty rather than hiding it.

02. Panji and Uptip Grammar

१७. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'Panji' chiefly indicate?

(A) status or learning markers that help identify persons and branches

(B) number-form variations that must be preserved until their function is established

(C) a disciplined genealogical and social record that preserves descent, marriage connections, village identity, status, and learned memory

(D) later memory layers within a living Panji record, not automatic errors

१८. Which term matches this function: a disciplined genealogical and social record that preserves descent, marriage connections, village identity, status, and learned memory?

(A) Index as controlling register

(B) titles such as पंडित, वैदिक, वैयाकरण, मीमांसक

(C) scholar-status index

(D) Panji

१९. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'Uptip / उपटीप / उ.टी.' chiefly indicate?

(A) the exact form of what the source says

(B) a subsidiary but central cross-linked genealogical note or register device connecting branches, villages, daughter-lines, and reference numbers

(C) documentary closure or confirmation markers that help divide compact Panji units

(D) son or son-linked descent marker

२०. Which term matches this function: a subsidiary but central cross-linked genealogical note or register device connecting branches, villages, daughter-lines, and reference numbers?

(A) reconstruction template

(B) Index as controlling register

(C) Uptip / उपटीप / उ.टी.

(D) variant spellings

२१. Which reading mistake is most likely if 'Uptip / उपटीप / उ.टी.' is ignored?

(A) The decoder may miss that it functions as a subsidiary but central cross-linked genealogical note or register device connecting branches, villages, daughter-lines, and reference numbers.

(B) The decoder will automatically recover every lost name.

(C) The entry will become a modern map of roads and rivers.

(D) All variant spellings will become historically impossible.

२२. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'Index as controlling register' chiefly indicate?

(A) visible missing, illegible, unfilled, or uncertain data that must not be supplied by conjecture

(B) son or son-linked descent marker

(C) the way a line remains traceable across father-links, daughter-links, place-links, and references

(D) the map that governs later decoding chapters; it is not a decorative appendix

२३. Which term matches this function: the map that governs later decoding chapters; it is not a decorative appendix?

(A) titles such as पंडित, वैदिक, वैयाकरण, मीमांसक

(B) historical conclusion

(C) source transcription

(D) Index as controlling register

२४. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'सुत' chiefly indicate?

(A) the explanation of how the source formula works

(B) a broader claim drawn only after the source and its decoding support it

(C) navigational clues that may point to another entry, register point, branch note, or related record

(D) son or son-linked descent marker

२५. Which term matches this function: son or son-linked descent marker?

(A) place index

(B) सुत

(C) दौ / द्दौ

(D) अथ ... ग्रामारम्भ

२६. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'सुतो / सुतौ' chiefly indicate?

(A) a formal opening formula announcing the beginning of a village or branch record

(B) a marker of another line, collateral branch, alternative connection, or further related material

(C) compressed son or grouped-son marker within the Panji formula

(D) a relational place-link; it may mark origin, marriage, settlement, branch identity, or reference, depending on context

२७. Which term matches this function: compressed son or grouped-son marker within the Panji formula?

(A) Uptip / उपटीप / उ.टी.

(B) सुतो / सुतौ

(C) variant spellings

(D) अपरा

२८. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'सुता' chiefly indicate?

(A) a tool recording standard place forms, source variants, entry numbers, and roles

(B) daughter-link or daughter-related route that may shift the genealogy toward another house or village

(C) visible missing, illegible, unfilled, or uncertain data that must not be supplied by conjecture

(D) status or learning markers that help identify persons and branches

२९. Which term matches this function: daughter-link or daughter-related route that may shift the genealogy toward another house or village?

(A) variant spellings

(B) reference numbers

(C) अपरा

(D) सुता

३०. Which reading mistake is most likely if 'सुता' is ignored?

(A) The decoder may miss that it functions as daughter-link or daughter-related route that may shift the genealogy toward another house or village.

(B) The decoder will automatically recover every lost name.

(C) The entry will become a modern map of roads and rivers.

(D) All variant spellings will become historically impossible.

३१. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'दौहित्र' chiefly indicate?

(A) daughter's son or maternal grandson; a signal that the record has moved through a female line

(B) source spellings that should be preserved and compared, not silently normalized

(C) a tool recording standard place forms, source variants, entry numbers, and roles

(D) son or son-linked descent marker

३२. Which term matches this function: daughter's son or maternal grandson; a signal that the record has moved through a female line?

(A) branch continuity

(B) modern titles such as Dr., Professor, Engineer, M.A.

(C) सुता

(D) दौहित्र

३३. Which reading mistake is most likely if 'दौहित्र' is ignored?

(A) The decoder may miss that it functions as daughter's son or maternal grandson; a signal that the record has moved through a female line.

(B) The decoder will automatically recover every lost name.

(C) The entry will become a modern map of roads and rivers.

(D) All variant spellings will become historically impossible.

३४. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'सँ' chiefly indicate?

(A) a relational place-link; it may mark origin, marriage, settlement, branch identity, or reference, depending on context

(B) daughter's son or maternal grandson; a signal that the record has moved through a female line

(C) navigational clues that may point to another entry, register point, branch note, or related record

(D) the explanation of how the source formula works

३५. Which term matches this function: a relational place-link; it may mark origin, marriage, settlement, branch identity, or reference, depending on context?

(A) Index as controlling register

(B) reconstruction template

(C) सँ

(D) दौहित्र

३६. Which reading mistake is most likely if 'सँ' is ignored?

(A) The decoder may miss that it functions as a relational place-link; it may mark origin, marriage, settlement, branch identity, or reference, depending on context.

(B) The decoder will automatically recover every lost name.

(C) The entry will become a modern map of roads and rivers.

(D) All variant spellings will become historically impossible.

३७. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'अथ … ग्रामारम्भ' chiefly indicate?

(A) a tool separating names marked by learning, title, or status from ordinary name occurrence

(B) daughter's son or maternal grandson; a signal that the record has moved through a female line

(C) a formal opening formula announcing the beginning of a village or branch record

(D) the explanation of how the source formula works

३८. Which term matches this function: a formal opening formula announcing the beginning of a village or branch record?

(A) source transcription

(B) branch continuity

(C) अथ ... ग्रामारम्भ

(D) सँ

३९. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'अपरा' chiefly indicate?

(A) a place-name functioning as origin, marriage house, settlement, branch marker, or identifier

(B) entry number, heading, principal village, first person, kinship links, village connections, titles, references, gaps, and prose summary

(C) a marker of another line, collateral branch, alternative connection, or further related material

(D) number-form variations that must be preserved until their function is established

४०. Which term matches this function: a marker of another line, collateral branch, alternative connection, or further related material?

(A) double slashes

(B) सुत

(C) अपरा

(D) source transcription

४१. Which reading mistake is most likely if 'अपरा' is ignored?

(A) The decoder may miss that it functions as a marker of another line, collateral branch, alternative connection, or further related material.

(B) The decoder will automatically recover every lost name.

(C) The entry will become a modern map of roads and rivers.

(D) All variant spellings will become historically impossible.

४२. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'दौ / द्दौ' chiefly indicate?

(A) son or son-linked descent marker

(B) documentary closure or confirmation markers that help divide compact Panji units

(C) a tool separating names marked by learning, title, or status from ordinary name occurrence

(D) a relational place-link; it may mark origin, marriage, settlement, branch identity, or reference, depending on context

४३. Which term matches this function: documentary closure or confirmation markers that help divide compact Panji units?

(A) दौ / द्दौ

(B) source transcription

(C) सुत

(D) genealogical interpretation

४४. Which reading mistake is most likely if 'दौ / द्दौ' is ignored?

(A) The decoder may miss that it functions as documentary closure or confirmation markers that help divide compact Panji units.

(B) The decoder will automatically recover every lost name.

(C) The entry will become a modern map of roads and rivers.

(D) All variant spellings will become historically impossible.

४५. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'reference numbers' chiefly indicate?

(A) a side or related branch that cannot be collapsed into one straight father-son line

(B) a disciplined genealogical and social record that preserves descent, marriage connections, village identity, status, and learned memory

(C) a broader claim drawn only after the source and its decoding support it

(D) navigational clues that may point to another entry, register point, branch note, or related record

४६. Which term matches this function: navigational clues that may point to another entry, register point, branch note, or related record?

(A) reference numbers

(B) दौ / द्दौ

(C) अथ ... ग्रामारम्भ

(D) dotted gaps

४७. Which reading mistake is most likely if 'reference numbers' is ignored?

(A) The decoder may miss that it functions as navigational clues that may point to another entry, register point, branch note, or related record.

(B) The decoder will automatically recover every lost name.

(C) The entry will become a modern map of roads and rivers.

(D) All variant spellings will become historically impossible.

४८. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'double slashes' chiefly indicate?

(A) number-form variations that must be preserved until their function is established

(B) the explanation of how the source formula works

(C) the way a line remains traceable across father-links, daughter-links, place-links, and references

(D) a subsidiary but central cross-linked genealogical note or register device connecting branches, villages, daughter-lines, and reference numbers

४९. Which term matches this function: number-form variations that must be preserved until their function is established?

(A) अथ ... ग्रामारम्भ

(B) double slashes

(C) दौहित्र

(D) place index

५०. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'dotted gaps' chiefly indicate?

(A) daughter's son or maternal grandson; a signal that the record has moved through a female line

(B) visible missing, illegible, unfilled, or uncertain data that must not be supplied by conjecture

(C) the explanation of how the source formula works

(D) number-form variations that must be preserved until their function is established

५१. Which term matches this function: visible missing, illegible, unfilled, or uncertain data that must not be supplied by conjecture?

(A) सुत

(B) variant spellings

(C) dotted gaps

(D) Index as controlling register

५२. Which reading mistake is most likely if 'dotted gaps' is ignored?

(A) The decoder may miss that it functions as visible missing, illegible, unfilled, or uncertain data that must not be supplied by conjecture.

(B) The decoder will automatically recover every lost name.

(C) The entry will become a modern map of roads and rivers.

(D) All variant spellings will become historically impossible.

५३. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'variant spellings' chiefly indicate?

(A) later memory layers within a living Panji record, not automatic errors

(B) the map that governs later decoding chapters; it is not a decorative appendix

(C) source spellings that should be preserved and compared, not silently normalized

(D) a disciplined genealogical and social record that preserves descent, marriage connections, village identity, status, and learned memory

५४. Which term matches this function: source spellings that should be preserved and compared, not silently normalized?

(A) variant spellings

(B) double slashes

(C) दौहित्र

(D) अथ ... ग्रामारम्भ

५५. Which reading mistake is most likely if 'variant spellings' is ignored?

(A) The decoder may miss that it functions as source spellings that should be preserved and compared, not silently normalized.

(B) The decoder will automatically recover every lost name.

(C) The entry will become a modern map of roads and rivers.

(D) All variant spellings will become historically impossible.

५६. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'titles such as पंडित, वैदिक, वैयाकरण, मीमांसक' chiefly indicate?

(A) navigational clues that may point to another entry, register point, branch note, or related record

(B) a tool recording standard place forms, source variants, entry numbers, and roles

(C) the explanation of how the source formula works

(D) status or learning markers that help identify persons and branches

५७. Which term matches this function: status or learning markers that help identify persons and branches?

(A) double slashes

(B) titles such as पंडित, वैदिक, वैयाकरण, मीमांसक

(C) variant spellings

(D) दौ / द्दौ

५८. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'modern titles such as Dr., Professor, Engineer, M.A.' chiefly indicate?

(A) later memory layers within a living Panji record, not automatic errors

(B) entry number, heading, principal village, first person, kinship links, village connections, titles, references, gaps, and prose summary

(C) a broader claim drawn only after the source and its decoding support it

(D) status or learning markers that help identify persons and branches

५९. Which term matches this function: later memory layers within a living Panji record, not automatic errors?

(A) variant spellings

(B) titles such as पंडित, वैदिक, वैयाकरण, मीमांसक

(C) modern titles such as Dr., Professor, Engineer, M.A.

(D) branch continuity

६०. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'source transcription' chiefly indicate?

(A) source spellings that should be preserved and compared, not silently normalized

(B) daughter-link or daughter-related route that may shift the genealogy toward another house or village

(C) the exact form of what the source says

(D) documentary closure or confirmation markers that help divide compact Panji units

६१. Which term matches this function: the exact form of what the source says?

(A) source transcription

(B) scholar-status index

(C) दौ / द्दौ

(D) collateral relationship

६२. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'genealogical interpretation' chiefly indicate?

(A) a side or related branch that cannot be collapsed into one straight father-son line

(B) status or learning markers that help identify persons and branches

(C) the explanation of how the source formula works

(D) visible missing, illegible, unfilled, or uncertain data that must not be supplied by conjecture

६३. Which term matches this function: the explanation of how the source formula works?

(A) genealogical interpretation

(B) titles such as पंडित, वैदिक, वैयाकरण, मीमांसक

(C) historical conclusion

(D) double slashes

६४. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'historical conclusion' chiefly indicate?

(A) a broader claim drawn only after the source and its decoding support it

(B) son or son-linked descent marker

(C) source spellings that should be preserved and compared, not silently normalized

(D) a formal opening formula announcing the beginning of a village or branch record

६५. Which term matches this function: a broader claim drawn only after the source and its decoding support it?

(A) branch continuity

(B) historical conclusion

(C) सुतो / सुतौ

(D) place index

६६. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'वillage as genealogical anchor' chiefly indicate?

(A) a side or related branch that cannot be collapsed into one straight father-son line

(B) a place-name functioning as origin, marriage house, settlement, branch marker, or identifier

(C) a tool recording standard place forms, source variants, entry numbers, and roles

(D) documentary closure or confirmation markers that help divide compact Panji units

६७. Which term matches this function: a place-name functioning as origin, marriage house, settlement, branch marker, or identifier?

(A) double slashes

(B) reference numbers

(C) वillage as genealogical anchor

(D) modern titles such as Dr., Professor, Engineer, M.A.

६८. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'branch continuity' chiefly indicate?

(A) later memory layers within a living Panji record, not automatic errors

(B) compressed son or grouped-son marker within the Panji formula

(C) a relational place-link; it may mark origin, marriage, settlement, branch identity, or reference, depending on context

(D) the way a line remains traceable across father-links, daughter-links, place-links, and references

६९. Which term matches this function: the way a line remains traceable across father-links, daughter-links, place-links, and references?

(A) दौ / द्दौ

(B) genealogical interpretation

(C) Uptip / उपटीप / उ.टी.

(D) branch continuity

७०. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'collateral relationship' chiefly indicate?

(A) a side or related branch that cannot be collapsed into one straight father-son line

(B) the explanation of how the source formula works

(C) documentary closure or confirmation markers that help divide compact Panji units

(D) the map that governs later decoding chapters; it is not a decorative appendix

७१. Which term matches this function: a side or related branch that cannot be collapsed into one straight father-son line?

(A) variant spellings

(B) collateral relationship

(C) historical conclusion

(D) वillage as genealogical anchor

७२. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'scholar-status index' chiefly indicate?

(A) the explanation of how the source formula works

(B) status or learning markers that help identify persons and branches

(C) a tool separating names marked by learning, title, or status from ordinary name occurrence

(D) a relational place-link; it may mark origin, marriage, settlement, branch identity, or reference, depending on context

७३. Which term matches this function: a tool separating names marked by learning, title, or status from ordinary name occurrence?

(A) सुतो / सुतौ

(B) source transcription

(C) modern titles such as Dr., Professor, Engineer, M.A.

(D) scholar-status index

७४. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'place index' chiefly indicate?

(A) source spellings that should be preserved and compared, not silently normalized

(B) a subsidiary but central cross-linked genealogical note or register device connecting branches, villages, daughter-lines, and reference numbers

(C) a tool recording standard place forms, source variants, entry numbers, and roles

(D) son or son-linked descent marker

७५. Which term matches this function: a tool recording standard place forms, source variants, entry numbers, and roles?

(A) place index

(B) Index as controlling register

(C) titles such as पंडित, वैदिक, वैयाकरण, मीमांसक

(D) historical conclusion

७६. In the terminology of this manuscript, what does 'reconstruction template' chiefly indicate?

(A) entry number, heading, principal village, first person, kinship links, village connections, titles, references, gaps, and prose summary

(B) visible missing, illegible, unfilled, or uncertain data that must not be supplied by conjecture

(C) the map that governs later decoding chapters; it is not a decorative appendix

(D) the way a line remains traceable across father-links, daughter-links, place-links, and references

७७. Which term matches this function: entry number, heading, principal village, first person, kinship links, village connections, titles, references, gaps, and prose summary?

(A) source transcription

(B) genealogical interpretation

(C) place index

(D) reconstruction template

03. Index Control Map and Root Clusters

७८. In the Index Control Map, which linked content belongs to सरिसब-root?

(A) रजौरा, सिहौली, पतनुका, कनसम

(B) सरिसब, दिगउन्ध, कन्हौली, मानी, हाटी, तेतरिहार, कटका

(C) खांगुड़, सकुरी, जोंकी, पाहीटोल, early opening clusters

(D) लोआम

७९. Which Index root is associated with खांगुड़, सकुरी, जोंकी, पाहीटोल, early opening clusters?

(A) सरिसब-root

(B) कुजौली-root

(C) एकहरा-root

(D) पाली-root

८०. Why is सरिसब-root treated as an Index root rather than a casual place-name?

(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: खांगुड़, सकुरी, जोंकी, पाहीटोल, early opening clusters.

(B) Because the manuscript treats all villages as interchangeable.

(C) Because the glossary removes all place-names from genealogy.

(D) Because daughter-links are ignored in root mapping.

८१. In the Index Control Map, which linked content belongs to पवौली-root?

(A) वढ़ियाम and related Parvapalli/Rupouli movement

(B) परियाम्ब, गंगोरा, डुमरा

(C) भौर and later Rajgram/Hemnagar/Dyodhi clusters

(D) सरिसब, दिगउन्ध, कन्हौली, मानी, हाटी, तेतरिहार, कटका

८२. Which Index root is associated with वढ़ियाम and related Parvapalli/Rupouli movement?

(A) एकहरा-root

(B) पवौली-root

(C) नरउन-root

(D) सोदरपुर-root

८३. Why is पवौली-root treated as an Index root rather than a casual place-name?

(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: वढ़ियाम and related Parvapalli/Rupouli movement.

(B) Because the manuscript treats all villages as interchangeable.

(C) Because the glossary removes all place-names from genealogy.

(D) Because daughter-links are ignored in root mapping.

८४. In the Index Control Map, which linked content belongs to खण्डबला-root?

(A) भौर and later Rajgram/Hemnagar/Dyodhi clusters

(B) त्रिपुरौली, सुल्हनी, पुड़े

(C) महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes

(D) सरिसब, दिगउन्ध, कन्हौली, मानी, हाटी, तेतरिहार, कटका

८५. Which Index root is associated with भौर and later Rajgram/Hemnagar/Dyodhi clusters?

(A) माण्डर-root

(B) सरिसब-root

(C) खण्डबला-root

(D) पाली-root

८६. Why is खण्डबला-root treated as an Index root rather than a casual place-name?

(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: भौर and later Rajgram/Hemnagar/Dyodhi clusters.

(B) Because the manuscript treats all villages as interchangeable.

(C) Because the glossary removes all place-names from genealogy.

(D) Because daughter-links are ignored in root mapping.

८७. In the Index Control Map, which linked content belongs to सोदरपुर-root?

(A) महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes

(B) सरिसब, दिगउन्ध, कन्हौली, मानी, हाटी, तेतरिहार, कटका

(C) कन्हौली, रूचौली

(D) खांगुड़, सकुरी, जोंकी, पाहीटोल, early opening clusters

८८. Which Index root is associated with सरिसब, दिगउन्ध, कन्हौली, मानी, हाटी, तेतरिहार, कटका?

(A) नरउन-root

(B) एकहरा-root

(C) सोदरपुर-root

(D) पाली-root

८९. Why is सोदरपुर-root treated as an Index root rather than a casual place-name?

(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: सरिसब, दिगउन्ध, कन्हौली, मानी, हाटी, तेतरिहार, कटका.

(B) Because the manuscript treats all villages as interchangeable.

(C) Because the glossary removes all place-names from genealogy.

(D) Because daughter-links are ignored in root mapping.

९०. In the Index Control Map, which linked content belongs to पाली-root?

(A) भौर and later Rajgram/Hemnagar/Dyodhi clusters

(B) महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes

(C) रजौरा, सिहौली, पतनुका, कनसम

(D) लोआम

९१. Which Index root is associated with महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes?

(A) नरउन-root

(B) सरिसब-root

(C) पाली-root

(D) बुधवाल-root

९२. Why is पाली-root treated as an Index root rather than a casual place-name?

(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes.

(B) Because the manuscript treats all villages as interchangeable.

(C) Because the glossary removes all place-names from genealogy.

(D) Because daughter-links are ignored in root mapping.

९३. In the Index Control Map, which linked content belongs to करमहा-root?

(A) रूचौली, नरूआड़, बेहट, तरौनी, झंझारपुर, अनलपुर

(B) महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes

(C) त्रिपुरौली, सुल्हनी, पुड़े

(D) खांगुड़, सकुरी, जोंकी, पाहीटोल, early opening clusters

९४. Which Index root is associated with रूचौली, नरूआड़, बेहट, तरौनी, झंझारपुर, अनलपुर?

(A) नरउन-root

(B) बुधवाल-root

(C) सरिसब-root

(D) करमहा-root

९५. Why is करमहा-root treated as an Index root rather than a casual place-name?

(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: रूचौली, नरूआड़, बेहट, तरौनी, झंझारपुर, अनलपुर.

(B) Because the manuscript treats all villages as interchangeable.

(C) Because the glossary removes all place-names from genealogy.

(D) Because daughter-links are ignored in root mapping.

९६. In the Index Control Map, which linked content belongs to बुधवाल-root?

(A) परियाम्ब, गंगोरा, डुमरा

(B) वढ़ियाम and related Parvapalli/Rupouli movement

(C) त्रिपुरौली, सुल्हनी, पुड़े

(D) भखरौली

९७. Which Index root is associated with परियाम्ब, गंगोरा, डुमरा?

(A) सरिसब-root

(B) बुधवाल-root

(C) सोदरपुर-root

(D) एकहरा-root

९८. Why is बुधवाल-root treated as an Index root rather than a casual place-name?

(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: परियाम्ब, गंगोरा, डुमरा.

(B) Because the manuscript treats all villages as interchangeable.

(C) Because the glossary removes all place-names from genealogy.

(D) Because daughter-links are ignored in root mapping.

९९. In the Index Control Map, which linked content belongs to माण्डर-root?

(A) त्रिपुरौली, सुल्हनी, पुड़े

(B) महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes

(C) रजौरा, सिहौली, पतनुका, कनसम

(D) भौर and later Rajgram/Hemnagar/Dyodhi clusters

१००. Which Index root is associated with रजौरा, सिहौली, पतनुका, कनसम?

(A) कुजौली-root

(B) करमहा-root

(C) माण्डर-root

(D) सोदरपुर-root

१०१. Why is माण्डर-root treated as an Index root rather than a casual place-name?

(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: रजौरा, सिहौली, पतनुका, कनसम.

(B) Because the manuscript treats all villages as interchangeable.

(C) Because the glossary removes all place-names from genealogy.

(D) Because daughter-links are ignored in root mapping.

१०२. In the Index Control Map, which linked content belongs to नरउन-root?

(A) त्रिपुरौली, सुल्हनी, पुड़े

(B) परियाम्ब, गंगोरा, डुमरा

(C) कन्हौली, रूचौली

(D) खांगुड़, सकुरी, जोंकी, पाहीटोल, early opening clusters

१०३. Which Index root is associated with त्रिपुरौली, सुल्हनी, पुड़े?

(A) नरउन-root

(B) खण्डबला-root

(C) माण्डर-root

(D) बुधवाल-root

१०४. Why is नरउन-root treated as an Index root rather than a casual place-name?

(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: त्रिपुरौली, सुल्हनी, पुड़े.

(B) Because the manuscript treats all villages as interchangeable.

(C) Because the glossary removes all place-names from genealogy.

(D) Because daughter-links are ignored in root mapping.

१०५. In the Index Control Map, which linked content belongs to सुरगन-root?

(A) रूचौली, नरूआड़, बेहट, तरौनी, झंझारपुर, अनलपुर

(B) भखरौली

(C) लोआम

(D) महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes

१०६. Which Index root is associated with लोआम?

(A) पवौली-root

(B) करमहा-root

(C) बुधवाल-root

(D) सुरगन-root

१०७. Why is सुरगन-root treated as an Index root rather than a casual place-name?

(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: लोआम.

(B) Because the manuscript treats all villages as interchangeable.

(C) Because the glossary removes all place-names from genealogy.

(D) Because daughter-links are ignored in root mapping.

१०८. In the Index Control Map, which linked content belongs to कुजौली-root?

(A) भखरौली

(B) परियाम्ब, गंगोरा, डुमरा

(C) रजौरा, सिहौली, पतनुका, कनसम

(D) खांगुड़, सकुरी, जोंकी, पाहीटोल, early opening clusters

१०९. Which Index root is associated with भखरौली?

(A) कुजौली-root

(B) पाली-root

(C) बुधवाल-root

(D) माण्डर-root

११०. Why is कुजौली-root treated as an Index root rather than a casual place-name?

(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: भखरौली.

(B) Because the manuscript treats all villages as interchangeable.

(C) Because the glossary removes all place-names from genealogy.

(D) Because daughter-links are ignored in root mapping.

१११. In the Index Control Map, which linked content belongs to एकहरा-root?

(A) सरिसब, दिगउन्ध, कन्हौली, मानी, हाटी, तेतरिहार, कटका

(B) कन्हौली, रूचौली

(C) परियाम्ब, गंगोरा, डुमरा

(D) रूचौली, नरूआड़, बेहट, तरौनी, झंझारपुर, अनलपुर

११२. Which Index root is associated with कन्हौली, रूचौली?

(A) एकहरा-root

(B) माण्डर-root

(C) कुजौली-root

(D) सरिसब-root

११३. Why is एकहरा-root treated as an Index root rather than a casual place-name?

(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: कन्हौली, रूचौली.

(B) Because the manuscript treats all villages as interchangeable.

(C) Because the glossary removes all place-names from genealogy.

(D) Because daughter-links are ignored in root mapping.

04. Main Entry Clusters and Chapter Architecture

११४. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 9, 'Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster'?

(A) 15-24

(B) 1-14

(C) 179-195

(D) 79-99

११५. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 1-14?

(A) Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua

(B) Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster

(C) Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur

(D) Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan

११६. Which place belongs to the Chapter 9 cluster covering Entries 1-14?

(A) Koilkhaha

(B) Puwaripar

(C) Navtol

(D) Sarisab

११७. Which place belongs to the Chapter 9 cluster covering Entries 1-14?

(A) Nagwar

(B) Sakuri

(C) Lalganj

(D) Bhakhrauli

११८. Which place belongs to the Chapter 9 cluster covering Entries 1-14?

(A) Khanguṛ

(B) Bhaduar

(C) Mahiya

(D) Fawaripar

११९. Which place belongs to the Chapter 9 cluster covering Entries 1-14?

(A) Batouri

(B) Pahitola

(C) Pude-Naruan

(D) Kachhua

१२०. Which option is not part of the Chapter 9 cluster for Entries 1-14?

(A) Chanaur

(B) Pahitola

(C) Ujan

(D) Durgaganj

१२१. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 9 heading 'Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

१२२. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 10, 'Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches'?

(A) 79-99

(B) 15-24

(C) 196-207

(D) 179-195

१२३. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 15-24?

(A) Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur

(B) Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster

(C) Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches

(D) Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua

१२४. Which place belongs to the Chapter 10 cluster covering Entries 15-24?

(A) Balirajpur

(B) Chapahi

(C) Sulhani

(D) Badhiyam

१२५. Which place belongs to the Chapter 10 cluster covering Entries 15-24?

(A) Pahitola

(B) Rajgram

(C) Balirajpur

(D) Parvapalli

१२६. Which place belongs to the Chapter 10 cluster covering Entries 15-24?

(A) Sihauli

(B) Sotipura

(C) Rupouli

(D) Rajoura

१२७. Which place belongs to the Chapter 10 cluster covering Entries 15-24?

(A) Chapahi

(B) Nagwar

(C) Koilkhaha

(D) Badka Gam

१२८. Which option is not part of the Chapter 10 cluster for Entries 15-24?

(A) Badka Gam

(B) Shubhankarpur

(C) Parvapalli

(D) Badhiyam

१२९. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 10 heading 'Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

१३०. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 11, 'Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar'?

(A) 41-51

(B) 25-40

(C) 208-214

(D) 59-61

१३१. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 25-40?

(A) Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya

(B) Kanhauli, Ujan, Mangrauni, Mani, and Bhattpura

(C) Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur

(D) Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar

१३२. Which place belongs to the Chapter 11 cluster covering Entries 25-40?

(A) Sarisab

(B) Betia

(C) Raima

(D) Dumra

१३३. Which place belongs to the Chapter 11 cluster covering Entries 25-40?

(A) Parhat

(B) Uchaudi

(C) Ratauli

(D) Bhaduar

१३४. Which place belongs to the Chapter 11 cluster covering Entries 25-40?

(A) Chapahi

(B) Khokha

(C) Batouri

(D) Katihar

१३५. Which place belongs to the Chapter 11 cluster covering Entries 25-40?

(A) Uchaudi

(B) Soderpur

(C) Teterihar

(D) Dhanaulia

१३६. Which option is not part of the Chapter 11 cluster for Entries 25-40?

(A) Chapahi

(B) Lalganj

(C) Soderpur

(D) Haripur

१३७. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 11 heading 'Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

१३८. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 12, 'Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua'?

(A) 120-146

(B) 41-51

(C) 79-99

(D) 159-178

१३९. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 41-51?

(A) Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua

(B) Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar

(C) Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan

(D) Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli

१४०. Which place belongs to the Chapter 12 cluster covering Entries 41-51?

(A) Digaunth

(B) Rajoura

(C) Dumra

(D) Bhaur

१४१. Which place belongs to the Chapter 12 cluster covering Entries 41-51?

(A) Simarwad

(B) Bhaduar

(C) Bhakhrauli

(D) Gangoli

१४२. Which place belongs to the Chapter 12 cluster covering Entries 41-51?

(A) Navtol

(B) Mangrauni

(C) Ruchouli

(D) Kanhauli

१४३. Which place belongs to the Chapter 12 cluster covering Entries 41-51?

(A) Pali

(B) Batouri

(C) Hemnagar

(D) Naruar

१४४. Which option is not part of the Chapter 12 cluster for Entries 41-51?

(A) Bairi

(B) Navtol

(C) Rajgram

(D) Bhattpura

१४५. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 12 heading 'Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

१४६. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 13, 'Kanhauli, Ujan, Mangrauni, Mani, and Bhattpura'?

(A) 215-224

(B) 25-40

(C) 52-58

(D) 100-119

१४७. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 52-58?

(A) Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli

(B) Kanhauli, Ujan, Mangrauni, Mani, and Bhattpura

(C) Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur

(D) Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion

१४८. Which place belongs to the Chapter 13 cluster covering Entries 52-58?

(A) Kachhua

(B) Badka Gam

(C) Behat

(D) Kanhauli

१४९. Which place belongs to the Chapter 13 cluster covering Entries 52-58?

(A) Pali

(B) Digaunth

(C) Ujan

(D) Lalganj

१५०. Which place belongs to the Chapter 13 cluster covering Entries 52-58?

(A) Uchaudi

(B) Sarisab

(C) Mangrauni

(D) Digaunth

१५१. Which place belongs to the Chapter 13 cluster covering Entries 52-58?

(A) Sulhani

(B) Deodhi

(C) Balirajpur

(D) Mani

१५२. Which option is not part of the Chapter 13 cluster for Entries 52-58?

(A) Kanhauli

(B) Bhattpura

(C) Mani

(D) Sotipura

१५३. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 13 heading 'Kanhauli, Ujan, Mangrauni, Mani, and Bhattpura'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

१५४. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 14, 'Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya'?

(A) 25-40

(B) 15-24

(C) 59-61

(D) 62-78

१५५. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 59-61?

(A) Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya

(B) Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar

(C) Mahishi, Pali, Ishahpur, Gangoli, Hatadh, Lohna, Pahitola, and Mangrauni

(D) Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura

१५६. Which place belongs to the Chapter 14 cluster covering Entries 59-61?

(A) Bhaduar

(B) Khandbala

(C) Hati

(D) Shuklarahi

१५७. Which place belongs to the Chapter 14 cluster covering Entries 59-61?

(A) Dhanaulia

(B) Teterihar

(C) Shuklarahi

(D) Khanguṛ

१५८. Which place belongs to the Chapter 14 cluster covering Entries 59-61?

(A) Darbhanga

(B) Hemnagar

(C) Soderpur

(D) Puwaripar

१५९. Which place belongs to the Chapter 14 cluster covering Entries 59-61?

(A) Purnia

(B) Shuklarahi

(C) Kachhua

(D) Sarisab

१६०. Which option is not part of the Chapter 14 cluster for Entries 59-61?

(A) Sarisab

(B) Shuklarahi

(C) Teterihar

(D) Soderpur

१६१. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 14 heading 'Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

१६२. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 15, 'Mahishi, Pali, Ishahpur, Gangoli, Hatadh, Lohna, Pahitola, and Mangrauni'?

(A) 208-214

(B) 147-158

(C) 59-61

(D) 62-78

१६३. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 62-78?

(A) Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua

(B) Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura

(C) Mahishi, Pali, Ishahpur, Gangoli, Hatadh, Lohna, Pahitola, and Mangrauni

(D) Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur

१६४. Which place belongs to the Chapter 15 cluster covering Entries 62-78?

(A) Rajgram

(B) Chanaur

(C) Mahishi

(D) Sotipura

१६५. Which place belongs to the Chapter 15 cluster covering Entries 62-78?

(A) Deodhi

(B) Naruar

(C) Pali

(D) Uchaudi

१६६. Which place belongs to the Chapter 15 cluster covering Entries 62-78?

(A) Ishahpur

(B) Sarisab

(C) Teterihar

(D) Raima

१६७. Which place belongs to the Chapter 15 cluster covering Entries 62-78?

(A) Gangoli

(B) Tarauni

(C) Naruar

(D) Navtol

१६८. Which option is not part of the Chapter 15 cluster for Entries 62-78?

(A) Khandbala

(B) Mahishi

(C) Pahitola

(D) Hatadh

१६९. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 15 heading 'Mahishi, Pali, Ishahpur, Gangoli, Hatadh, Lohna, Pahitola, and Mangrauni'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

१७०. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 16, 'Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur'?

(A) 79-99

(B) 179-195

(C) 215-224

(D) 15-24

१७१. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 79-99?

(A) Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar

(B) Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur

(C) Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records

(D) Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur

१७२. Which place belongs to the Chapter 16 cluster covering Entries 79-99?

(A) Balirajpur

(B) Madari

(C) Ishahpur

(D) Pude-Naruan

१७३. Which place belongs to the Chapter 16 cluster covering Entries 79-99?

(A) Pahitola

(B) Gangora

(C) Gangoli

(D) Pali

१७४. Which place belongs to the Chapter 16 cluster covering Entries 79-99?

(A) Chanaur

(B) Haripur

(C) Darbhanga

(D) Khokha

१७५. Which place belongs to the Chapter 16 cluster covering Entries 79-99?

(A) Mahiya

(B) Shuklarahi

(C) Bhattpura

(D) Gangoli

१७६. Which option is not part of the Chapter 16 cluster for Entries 79-99?

(A) Bhattpura

(B) Ghosaut

(C) Pahitola

(D) Gangora

१७७. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 16 heading 'Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

१७८. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 17, 'Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion'?

(A) 147-158

(B) 196-207

(C) 100-119

(D) 159-178

१७९. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 100-119?

(A) Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua

(B) Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion

(C) Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya

(D) Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli

१८०. Which place belongs to the Chapter 17 cluster covering Entries 100-119?

(A) Mahrail

(B) Ruchouli

(C) Simarwad

(D) Badhiyam

१८१. Which place belongs to the Chapter 17 cluster covering Entries 100-119?

(A) Puwaripar

(B) Batouri

(C) Purnia

(D) Dumra

१८२. Which place belongs to the Chapter 17 cluster covering Entries 100-119?

(A) Deodhi

(B) Fawaripar

(C) Parvapalli

(D) Nagwar

१८३. Which place belongs to the Chapter 17 cluster covering Entries 100-119?

(A) Mahrail

(B) Bhaur

(C) Kanhauli

(D) Naruar

१८४. Which option is not part of the Chapter 17 cluster for Entries 100-119?

(A) Ruchouli

(B) Bhaur

(C) Durgaganj

(D) Puwaripar

१८५. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 17 heading 'Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

१८६. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 18, 'Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur'?

(A) 159-178

(B) 1-14

(C) 100-119

(D) 120-146

१८७. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 120-146?

(A) Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli

(B) Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar

(C) Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur

(D) Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches

१८८. Which place belongs to the Chapter 18 cluster covering Entries 120-146?

(A) Sulhani

(B) Puwaripar

(C) Behat

(D) Bairi

१८९. Which place belongs to the Chapter 18 cluster covering Entries 120-146?

(A) Mani

(B) Tarauni

(C) Badhiyam

(D) Naduar

१९०. Which place belongs to the Chapter 18 cluster covering Entries 120-146?

(A) Hatadh

(B) Anilpur

(C) Mahrail

(D) Shubhankarpur

१९१. Which place belongs to the Chapter 18 cluster covering Entries 120-146?

(A) Gangora

(B) Rajgram

(C) Badhiyam

(D) Mangrauni

१९२. Which option is not part of the Chapter 18 cluster for Entries 120-146?

(A) Bhakhrauli

(B) Anilpur

(C) Ujan

(D) Parhat

१९३. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 18 heading 'Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

१९४. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 19, 'Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan'?

(A) 15-24

(B) 147-158

(C) 62-78

(D) 59-61

१९५. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 147-158?

(A) Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records

(B) Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj

(C) Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan

(D) Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches

१९६. Which place belongs to the Chapter 19 cluster covering Entries 147-158?

(A) Ratauli

(B) Mahrail

(C) Naduar

(D) Sulhani

१९७. Which place belongs to the Chapter 19 cluster covering Entries 147-158?

(A) Sarisab

(B) Lohna

(C) Rajgram

(D) Katihar

१९८. Which place belongs to the Chapter 19 cluster covering Entries 147-158?

(A) Soderpur

(B) Bhattpura

(C) Bhaduar

(D) Shuklarahi

१९९. Which place belongs to the Chapter 19 cluster covering Entries 147-158?

(A) Gangoli

(B) Dumra

(C) Phulgama

(D) Khokha

२००. Which option is not part of the Chapter 19 cluster for Entries 147-158?

(A) Raima

(B) Najira

(C) Gangoli

(D) Betia

২০১. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 19 heading 'Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

২০২. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 20, 'Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj'?

(A) 159-178

(B) 1-14

(C) 215-224

(D) 52-58

২০৩. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 159-178?

(A) Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur

(B) Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar

(C) Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj

(D) Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli

২০৪. Which place belongs to the Chapter 20 cluster covering Entries 159-178?

(A) Dharampur

(B) Pude-Naruan

(C) Durgaganj

(D) Rajoura

২০৫. Which place belongs to the Chapter 20 cluster covering Entries 159-178?

(A) Rampur

(B) Sotipura

(C) Mahrail

(D) Gangoli

২০৬. Which place belongs to the Chapter 20 cluster covering Entries 159-178?

(A) Anilpur

(B) Badhiyam

(C) Badka Gam

(D) Lohna

২০৭. Which place belongs to the Chapter 20 cluster covering Entries 159-178?

(A) Sihauli

(B) Durgaganj

(C) Gangoli

(D) Sarisab

২০৮. Which option is not part of the Chapter 20 cluster for Entries 159-178?

(A) Gerki

(B) Ishahpur

(C) Chanaur

(D) Hati

२०९. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 20 heading 'Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

२१०. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 21, 'Madari, Sharadapur, Sulhani, Manglabani, Raima, Naduar, Naruar, Behat, and Navtol'?

(A) 41-51

(B) 147-158

(C) 179-195

(D) 52-58

२११. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 179-195?

(A) Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur

(B) Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj

(C) Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan

(D) Madari, Sharadapur, Sulhani, Manglabani, Raima, Naduar, Naruar, Behat, and Navtol

२१२. Which place belongs to the Chapter 21 cluster covering Entries 179-195?

(A) Madari

(B) Khokha

(C) Hati

(D) Chanaur

२१३. Which place belongs to the Chapter 21 cluster covering Entries 179-195?

(A) Bairi

(B) Bhaduar

(C) Hati

(D) Sharadapur

२१४. Which place belongs to the Chapter 21 cluster covering Entries 179-195?

(A) Rajoura

(B) Pude-Naruan

(C) Teterihar

(D) Sulhani

२१५. Which place belongs to the Chapter 21 cluster covering Entries 179-195?

(A) Manglabani

(B) Darbhanga

(C) Sotipura

(D) Gangora

२१६. Which option is not part of the Chapter 21 cluster for Entries 179-195?

(A) Behat

(B) Gerki

(C) Naruar

(D) Sulhani

২১৬. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 21 heading 'Madari, Sharadapur, Sulhani, Manglabani, Raima, Naduar, Naruar, Behat, and Navtol'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

২১৮. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 22, 'Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura'?

(A) 59-61

(B) 100-119

(C) 196-207

(D) 215-224

২১৯. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 196-207?

(A) Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura

(B) Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur

(C) Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster

(D) Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj

২২০. Which place belongs to the Chapter 22 cluster covering Entries 196-207?

(A) Anilpur

(B) Behat

(C) Hemnagar

(D) Tripurauli

২২১. Which place belongs to the Chapter 22 cluster covering Entries 196-207?

(A) Betia

(B) Pude-Naruan

(C) Simarwad

(D) Sihauli

২২২. Which place belongs to the Chapter 22 cluster covering Entries 196-207?

(A) Mahrail

(B) Mangrauni

(C) Batouri

(D) Bhattpura

২২৩. Which place belongs to the Chapter 22 cluster covering Entries 196-207?

(A) Simarwad

(B) Behat

(C) Najira

(D) Koilkhaha

২২৪. Which option is not part of the Chapter 22 cluster for Entries 196-207?

(A) Tripurauli

(B) Mahrail

(C) Khokha

(D) Soderpur

২২৫. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 22 heading 'Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

২২৬. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 23, 'Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli'?

(A) 25-40

(B) 52-58

(C) 208-214

(D) 1-14

২২৭. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 208-214?

(A) Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster

(B) Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli

(C) Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura

(D) Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar

২২৮. Which place belongs to the Chapter 23 cluster covering Entries 208-214?

(A) Deodhi

(B) Badhiyam

(C) Haripur

(D) Loam

২২৯. Which place belongs to the Chapter 23 cluster covering Entries 208-214?

(A) Puwaripar

(B) Naruar

(C) Sauria

(D) Gangoli

২৩০. Which place belongs to the Chapter 23 cluster covering Entries 208-214?

(A) Ghosaut

(B) Durgaganj

(C) Mahrail

(D) Koilkhaha

২৩১. Which place belongs to the Chapter 23 cluster covering Entries 208-214?

(A) Ujan

(B) Dumra

(C) Bhakhrauli

(D) Badka Gam

২৩২. Which option is not part of the Chapter 23 cluster for Entries 208-214?

(A) Ruchouli

(B) Ramnagar

(C) Chanaur

(D) Bhakhrauli

२३३. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 23 heading 'Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

२३४. Which entry range is decoded in Chapter 24, 'Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records'?

(A) 215-224

(B) 1-14

(C) 62-78

(D) 208-214

२३५. Which chapter theme corresponds to Entries 215-224?

(A) Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion

(B) Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua

(C) Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura

(D) Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records

२३६. Which place belongs to the Chapter 24 cluster covering Entries 215-224?

(A) Pude-Naruan

(B) Lohna

(C) Ishahpur

(D) Khandbala

२३७. Which place belongs to the Chapter 24 cluster covering Entries 215-224?

(A) Rajoura

(B) Rampur

(C) Mani

(D) Bhaur

२३८. Which place belongs to the Chapter 24 cluster covering Entries 215-224?

(A) Haripur

(B) Tarauni

(C) Rajgram

(D) Khanguṛ

२३९. Which place belongs to the Chapter 24 cluster covering Entries 215-224?

(A) Hemnagar

(B) Durgaganj

(C) Gangoli

(D) Gerki

२४०. Which option is not part of the Chapter 24 cluster for Entries 215-224?

(A) Dhanaulia

(B) Ruchouli

(C) Bhaur

(D) Khandbala

२४१. What is the proper way to use the Chapter 24 heading 'Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records'?

(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.

(B) As proof that no other village can appear inside the chapter.

(C) As a reason to ignore daughter-links and cross-references.

(D) As a replacement for reading the source formula.

09. Entries 1-14: Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster

२४२. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 1?

(A) Raghunath Mishra and the Raghunath branch

(B) Badhiyam-Parvapalli and the Kamaladatt-Janakidatt-Girjadatt lines

(C) Sakuri-Sarisab-Pahitola as the opening field

(D) Sauria-Loam to Durgaganj and the Bharwarauli-Kujauli opening

२४३. Which entry is described as 'Sakuri-Sarisab-Pahitola as the opening field'?

(A) 12

(B) 9

(C) 45

(D) 1

२४४. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 1 in the decoding summary?

(A) महरैल

(B) Mandar

(C) Hemant

(D) Sakuri-Sarisab-Pahitola

२४५. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 1?

(A) Indranath

(B) Naruan-Sulhani-Novtol

(C) Chintamani

(D) उप-टीप

२४६. In Entry 1, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

२४७. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 1?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

२४८. What makes Entry 1 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

२४९. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 2?

(A) Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Pahitola and collateral movement

(B) Shubhankarpur, Uchouri, Garhbaneli, and Dhanoulia Deodhi

(C) an unheaded Uptip continuation

(D) continuation of Khanguṛ-Pahitola and literary-scholarly markers

२५०. Which entry is described as 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Pahitola and collateral movement'?

(A) 58

(B) 2

(C) 7

(D) 30

२५१. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 2 in the decoding summary?

(A) Khuddi-Taradatt

(B) Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Pahitola

(C) Dripti

(D) Chandeshwar

२५२. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 2?

(A) Rashpati

(B) सोदपुर

(C) Falanand

(D) कोइलरवाहा

२५३. In Entry 2, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

२५४. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 2?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

२५५. What should be done with gaps or incomplete units in Entry 2?

(A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names.

(B) They should be silently filled if a likely name is known.

(C) They should be deleted to make the entry neat.

(D) They should be treated as proof that the whole entry is unusable.

२५६. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 3?

(A) Mahishi to Sotipura

(B) Khanguṛ-Sarisab, Vittho, and Ujan

(C) The Kanhauli-Soderpur village opening

(D) Bhaduar, Pahitola, and modern professional identifiers

२५७. Which entry is described as 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab, Vittho, and Ujan'?

(A) 70

(B) 3

(C) 62

(D) 20

२५८. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 3 in the decoding summary?

(A) दिगउन्ध

(B) Khanguṛ-Sarisab

(C) Siddhinath

(D) Jha

२५९. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 3?

(A) Gaurinath

(B) सरिसब

(C) Sarisab-Soderpur

(D) Vittho

२६०. In Entry 3, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

२६१. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 3?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

२६२. What makes Entry 3 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

२६३. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 4?

(A) Khanguṛ-Pahitola and the first large Pahitola branch

(B) The Balirajpur-Pahitola opening

(C) Badhiyam-Parvapalli and the Kamaladatt-Janakidatt-Girjadatt lines

(D) continuation of Khanguṛ-Pahitola and literary-scholarly markers

२६४. Which entry is described as 'Khanguṛ-Pahitola and the first large Pahitola branch'?

(A) 11

(B) 4

(C) 58

(D) 196

२६५. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 4 in the decoding summary?

(A) Khanguṛ-Pahitola

(B) अथ

(C) Mahendra

(D) Sevakeshwar

२६६. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 4?

(A) Pahitola

(B) Lokkar

(C) Chandrapati

(D) Tripti

२६७. In Entry 4, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

२६८. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 4?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

२६९. What should be done with gaps or incomplete units in Entry 4?

(A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names.

(B) They should be silently filled if a likely name is known.

(C) They should be deleted to make the entry neat.

(D) They should be treated as proof that the whole entry is unusable.

२७०. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 5?

(A) Bharwarauli to Sarisab

(B) Gangoli continuation

(C) Sarisab continuation and the scholar-status branch

(D) continuation of Khanguṛ-Pahitola and literary-scholarly markers

२७१. Which entry is described as 'continuation of Khanguṛ-Pahitola and literary-scholarly markers'?

(A) 67

(B) 62

(C) 184

(D) 5

२७२. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 5 in the decoding summary?

(A) Khanguṛ-Pahitola

(B) Kui

(C) Pahitola

(D) Khoaāl

२७३. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 5?

(A) Sarisab-Soderpur

(B) Khandbala-Janardan

(C) Santosh

(D) Uchouri

२७४. In Entry 5, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

२७५. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 5?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

२७६. What should be done with gaps or incomplete units in Entry 5?

(A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names.

(B) They should be silently filled if a likely name is known.

(C) They should be deleted to make the entry neat.

(D) They should be treated as proof that the whole entry is unusable.

२७७. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 6?

(A) The Kanhauli-Soderpur village opening

(B) Madari-Sharadapur continuation

(C) an unheaded Uptip continuation

(D) Durgaganj continued and the Prof. Dr. Abhayanath line

२७८. Which entry is described as 'an unheaded Uptip continuation'?

(A) 28

(B) 6

(C) 27

(D) 7

२७९. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 6 in the decoding summary?

(A) उ

(B) Vittho

(C) Sakuri-Sarisab-Pahitola

(D) Sevakeshwar

२८०. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 6?

(A) Badhiyam

(B) जोंकी-सरिसब

(C) टी

(D) Bhavnath

२८१. In Entry 6, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

२८२. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 6?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

२८३. What makes Entry 6 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

२८४. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 7?

(A) Khanguṛ-Pahi-Ujan and the Braj Gopal line

(B) Bairi, Sankorthu, and densely layered daughter-lines

(C) Sulhani-Mangrauni-Raima

(D) Sauria-Loam to Durgaganj and the Bharwarauli-Kujauli opening

२८५. Which entry is described as 'Khanguṛ-Pahi-Ujan and the Braj Gopal line'?

(A) 32

(B) 31

(C) 7

(D) 184

२८६. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 7 in the decoding summary?

(A) Shivanath

(B) नरउन

(C) Khanguṛ-Pahi-Ujan

(D) भट्टपूरा

२८७. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 7?

(A) Braj

(B) Ravi

(C) सोदपुर

(D) सरिसव-पाहीटोल

२८८. In Entry 7, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

২৮৯. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 7?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

২৯০. What makes Entry 7 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

২৯১. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 8?

(A) Mani to Sarisab and Bhattpura

(B) Renewal of the Sarisab-Soderpur cluster

(C) Khanguṛ-Ujan, modern titles, and the Vaedic branch

(D) Mahishi-Ishahpur and the Mukund-Hira route

২৯২. Which entry is described as 'Khanguṛ-Ujan, modern titles, and the Vaedic branch'?

(A) 52

(B) 8

(C) 12

(D) 20

২৯৩. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 8 in the decoding summary?

(A) Mani-Bhattpura

(B) Parvapalli

(C) Khanguṛ-Ujan

(D) Ravi

২৯৪. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 8?

(A) Khoaāl-Gopinath

(B) Vaedic

(C) Rupouli

(D) Indunath

২৯৫. What general method should be applied to Entry 8?

(A) Read the heading, kinship formulae, place-links, titles, gaps, and reference signs together.

(B) Convert the entry into a list of isolated personal names.

(C) Ignore villages after the first heading.

(D) Replace uncertain readings with likely family memories.

২৯৬. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 8?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

२९७. What should be done with gaps or incomplete units in Entry 8?

(A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names.

(B) They should be silently filled if a likely name is known.

(C) They should be deleted to make the entry neat.

(D) They should be treated as proof that the whole entry is unusable.

२९८. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 9?

(A) Harianb-Digaunth-Batouri

(B) Khanguṛ-Ujan-Durgaganj and the Sant Gopal expansion

(C) Loam-Surgan, Durgaganj, Katihar, and Sauria

(D) Shubhankarpur, Uchouri, Garhbaneli, and Dhanoulia Deodhi

२९९. Which entry is described as 'Khanguṛ-Ujan-Durgaganj and the Sant Gopal expansion'?

(A) 208

(B) 223

(C) 9

(D) 224

३००. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 9 in the decoding summary?

(A) Khanguṛ-Ujan-Durgaganj

(B) Vishwanath

(C) Shobhnath

(D) Sarisab-Shulpani-Bhavanidatt

३०१. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 9?

(A) Ratnakar

(B) Baldev

(C) Sant

(D) Behat

३०२. In Entry 9, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

३०३. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 9?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

३०४. What should be done with gaps or incomplete units in Entry 9?

(A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names.

(B) They should be silently filled if a likely name is known.

(C) They should be deleted to make the entry neat.

(D) They should be treated as proof that the whole entry is unusable.

३०५. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 10?

(A) Ravangud-Durgaganj and the Khandbala-Naruan movements

(B) Ramnagar Deorhi, Lalganj, Garhbanaili, and public offices

(C) Sarisab-Soderpur-Behat

(D) Durgaganj-Katihar and the Sri Kant Gopal route

३०६. Which entry is described as 'Durgaganj-Katihar and the Sri Kant Gopal route'?

(A) 20

(B) 214

(C) 10

(D) 202

३०७. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 10 in the decoding summary?

(A) Bhaur

(B) Durgaganj-Katihar

(C) सोदरपुर-बेहट

(D) Durivaya

३०८. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 10?

(A) Sri

(B) सँ

(C) Soderpur-Jagdish

(D) Raima

३०९. What general method should be applied to Entry 10?

(A) Read the heading, kinship formulae, place-links, titles, gaps, and reference signs together.

(B) Convert the entry into a list of isolated personal names.

(C) Ignore villages after the first heading.

(D) Replace uncertain readings with likely family memories.

३१०. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 10?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

३११. What should be done with gaps or incomplete units in Entry 10?

(A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names.

(B) They should be silently filled if a likely name is known.

(C) They should be deleted to make the entry neat.

(D) They should be treated as proof that the whole entry is unusable.

३१२. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 11?

(A) Durgaganj continued and the Prof. Dr. Abhayanath line

(B) Hati-Soderpur as a Vedic and daughter-linked opening

(C) Badhiyam and the expansion through Umanand

(D) the final Puwaripar closing register

३१३. Which entry is described as 'Durgaganj continued and the Prof. Dr. Abhayanath line'?

(A) 11

(B) 42

(C) 67

(D) 20

३१४. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 11 in the decoding summary?

(A) Durgaganj

(B) Loam-Surgan

(C) Harilal

(D) Madari-Valiyas

३१५. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 11?

(A) महरैल

(B) Prof

(C) Chitrakar

(D) Bhaktikar

३१६. What general method should be applied to Entry 11?

(A) Read the heading, kinship formulae, place-links, titles, gaps, and reference signs together.

(B) Convert the entry into a list of isolated personal names.

(C) Ignore villages after the first heading.

(D) Replace uncertain readings with likely family memories.

३१७. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 11?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

३१८. What makes Entry 11 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

३१९. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 12?

(A) Jonki-Sarisab and the opening of Badhiyam-Pavoli

(B) Ravangud-Durgaganj and the Khandbala-Naruan movements

(C) Mahishi to Gangoli and Ishahpur

(D) Mahishi to Sotipura

३२०. Which entry is described as 'Ravangud-Durgaganj and the Khandbala-Naruan movements'?

(A) 6

(B) 12

(C) 23

(D) 11

३२१. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 12 in the decoding summary?

(A) सोदरपुर

(B) Ravangud-Durgaganj

(C) Modnath

(D) Lekhdhar

३२२. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 12?

(A) Son

(B) Khandbala-Naruan

(C) Shivanath

(D) गढ़बनैली

३२३. In Entry 12, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

३२४. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 12?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

३२५. What makes Entry 12 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

३२६. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 13?

(A) Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Rajgram

(B) Durgaganj-Katihar and the Sri Kant Gopal route

(C) Sarisab-Soderpur-Behat

(D) Khanguṛ-Pahitola and the first large Pahitola branch

३२७. Which entry is described as 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Rajgram'?

(A) 211

(B) 68

(C) 80

(D) 13

३२८. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 13 in the decoding summary?

(A) Lakshmishwar

(B) Continuation

(C) Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Rajgram

(D) भट्टपूरा

३२९. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 13?

(A) Vaidik

(B) Rajgram

(C) Narsam-Valias

(D) Bharwarauli-Kujauli

३३०. In Entry 13, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

३३१. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 13?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

३३२. What makes Entry 13 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

३३३. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 14?

(A) Sulhani-Naruan and the Manglabani/Mangrauni opening

(B) Continuation of the Mahishi-Pali opening

(C) Bhaur to Deodhi and Mavvi-Deodhi

(D) Khanguṛ-Sarisab closing movement before the next cluster

३३४. Which entry is described as 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab closing movement before the next cluster'?

(A) 53

(B) 79

(C) 4

(D) 14

३३५. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 14 in the decoding summary?

(A) Rameshwar

(B) Bal

(C) Khanguṛ-Sarisab

(D) Santosh

३३६. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 14?

(A) Amarnath

(B) Bairi

(C) Jonki-Sarisab

(D) Mangrauni

३३७. In Entry 14, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

३३८. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 14?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

३३९. What makes Entry 14 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

३४०. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 1 title 'Sakuri-Sarisab-Pahitola as the opening field'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३४१. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 1?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३४२. In Entry 1, why are village movements important?

(A) They identify relational coordinates such as origin, marriage, settlement, branch, or reference.

(B) They are merely decorative lists of places.

(C) They should be translated into modern district names only.

(D) They prove that kinship terms are unnecessary.

३४३. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 2 title 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Pahitola and collateral movement'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३४४. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 2?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३४५. In Entry 2, how should अपरा be read?

(A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening.

(B) As proof that the preceding line should be erased.

(C) As a place-name that replaces all father-links.

(D) As an instruction to ignore the entry number.

३४६. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 3 title 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab, Vittho, and Ujan'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३४७. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 3?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३४८. In Entry 3, why are village movements important?

(A) They identify relational coordinates such as origin, marriage, settlement, branch, or reference.

(B) They are merely decorative lists of places.

(C) They should be translated into modern district names only.

(D) They prove that kinship terms are unnecessary.

३४९. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 4 title 'Khanguṛ-Pahitola and the first large Pahitola branch'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३५०. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 4?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३५१. In Entry 4, how should अपरा be read?

(A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening.

(B) As proof that the preceding line should be erased.

(C) As a place-name that replaces all father-links.

(D) As an instruction to ignore the entry number.

३५२. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 5 title 'continuation of Khanguṛ-Pahitola and literary-scholarly markers'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३५३. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 5?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३५४. In Entry 5, what must be preserved before producing the prose explanation?

(A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps.

(B) Only the easiest personal names.

(C) Only the first and last words.

(D) Only the modern English equivalents.

३५५. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 6 title 'an unheaded Uptip continuation'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३५६. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 6?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३५७. In Entry 6, why are village movements important?

(A) They identify relational coordinates such as origin, marriage, settlement, branch, or reference.

(B) They are merely decorative lists of places.

(C) They should be translated into modern district names only.

(D) They prove that kinship terms are unnecessary.

३५८. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 7 title 'Khanguṛ-Pahi-Ujan and the Braj Gopal line'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३५९. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 7?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३६०. In Entry 7, what must be preserved before producing the prose explanation?

(A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps.

(B) Only the easiest personal names.

(C) Only the first and last words.

(D) Only the modern English equivalents.

३६१. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 8 title 'Khanguṛ-Ujan, modern titles, and the Vaedic branch'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३६२. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 8?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३६३. In Entry 8, why are village movements important?

(A) They identify relational coordinates such as origin, marriage, settlement, branch, or reference.

(B) They are merely decorative lists of places.

(C) They should be translated into modern district names only.

(D) They prove that kinship terms are unnecessary.

३६४. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 9 title 'Khanguṛ-Ujan-Durgaganj and the Sant Gopal expansion'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३६५. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 9?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३६६. In Entry 9, what must be preserved before producing the prose explanation?

(A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps.

(B) Only the easiest personal names.

(C) Only the first and last words.

(D) Only the modern English equivalents.

३६७. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 10 title 'Durgaganj-Katihar and the Sri Kant Gopal route'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३६८. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 10?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३६९. In Entry 10, what must be preserved before producing the prose explanation?

(A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps.

(B) Only the easiest personal names.

(C) Only the first and last words.

(D) Only the modern English equivalents.

३७०. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 11 title 'Durgaganj continued and the Prof. Dr. Abhayanath line'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३७१. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 11?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३७२. In Entry 11, what must be preserved before producing the prose explanation?

(A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps.

(B) Only the easiest personal names.

(C) Only the first and last words.

(D) Only the modern English equivalents.

३७३. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 12 title 'Ravangud-Durgaganj and the Khandbala-Naruan movements'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३७४. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 12?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३७५. In Entry 12, what must be preserved before producing the prose explanation?

(A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps.

(B) Only the easiest personal names.

(C) Only the first and last words.

(D) Only the modern English equivalents.

३७६. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 13 title 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Rajgram'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३७७. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 13?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३७८. In Entry 13, how should अपरा be read?

(A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening.

(B) As proof that the preceding line should be erased.

(C) As a place-name that replaces all father-links.

(D) As an instruction to ignore the entry number.

३७९. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 14 title 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab closing movement before the next cluster'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

३८०. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 14?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

३८१. In Entry 14, how should अपरा be read?

(A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening.

(B) As proof that the preceding line should be erased.

(C) As a place-name that replaces all father-links.

(D) As an instruction to ignore the entry number.

10. Entries 15-24: Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches

३८२. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 15?

(A) The Balirajpur-Pahitola opening

(B) Continued Kanhauli-Ujan movement

(C) continuation of Khanguṛ-Pahitola and literary-scholarly markers

(D) Jonki-Sarisab and the opening of Badhiyam-Pavoli

३८३. Which entry is described as 'Jonki-Sarisab and the opening of Badhiyam-Pavoli'?

(A) 24

(B) 208

(C) 15

(D) 8

३८४. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 15 in the decoding summary?

(A) Harianb-Dhir

(B) Raghunandan

(C) Jonki-Sarisab

(D) Ramnagar

३८५. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 15?

(A) Ganesh

(B) Dayanidhi

(C) Badhiyam-Pavoli

(D) Sulhani

३८६. In Entry 15, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

३८७. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 15?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

३८८. What makes Entry 15 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

३८९. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 16?

(A) Chapahi, Dayanath, Shrishnath, and Kanhauli-Soderpur

(B) Continued Kanhauli-Ujan movement

(C) Ujan Haladhar Jha, Badhiyam-Ujan, and Sharadapur

(D) Badhiyam-Badka Gam and the status-bearing royal line

३९०. Which entry is described as 'Ujan Haladhar Jha, Badhiyam-Ujan, and Sharadapur'?

(A) 16

(B) 57

(C) 3

(D) 41

३९१. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 16 in the decoding summary?

(A) सोदरपुर-तारनगर

(B) फड़ेसँ

(C) Ujan

(D) Jonki-Sarisab

३९२. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 16?

(A) Tripti

(B) Gopal

(C) Jhotan

(D) Haladhar

३९३. In Entry 16, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

३९४. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 16?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

३९५. What should be done with gaps or incomplete units in Entry 16?

(A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names.

(B) They should be silently filled if a likely name is known.

(C) They should be deleted to make the entry neat.

(D) They should be treated as proof that the whole entry is unusable.

३९६. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 17?

(A) Badhiyam and the expansion through Umanand

(B) Mani to Bhattpura and the closing of the cluster

(C) Badhiyam-Rupouli and the Jhalhan-Ruchouli-Karamha line

(D) Haripur as a sub-route

३९७. Which entry is described as 'Badhiyam and the expansion through Umanand'?

(A) 213

(B) 66

(C) 17

(D) 19

३९८. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 17 in the decoding summary?

(A) Badhiyam

(B) Mani-Soderpur

(C) Uttameshwar

(D) बलिराज

३९९. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 17?

(A) मानी

(B) Ugranath

(C) Samir

(D) Umanand

४००. In Entry 17, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

४०१. What would be a weak reading of Entry 17?

(A) Treating the entry title as a closed boundary and ignoring internal relational movement.

(B) Preserving every named village and kinship marker.

(C) Marking unclear portions as uncertain.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame.

४०२. What makes Entry 17 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

४०३. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 18?

(A) Badhiyam, Parvapalli, and the Vijay Govind Singh route

(B) Tripurauli-Naruan and the Dahaura opening

(C) Sarisab-Soderpur-Behat

(D) The Kanhauli-Soderpur village opening

४०४. Which entry is described as 'Badhiyam, Parvapalli, and the Vijay Govind Singh route'?

(A) 10

(B) 79

(C) 18

(D) 33

४०५. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 18 in the decoding summary?

(A) Brajnath

(B) सोतिपूरा

(C) Badhiyam

(D) Mani

४०६. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 18?

(A) Kamanath

(B) Loam-Sauria

(C) Arun

(D) Parvapalli

४०७. In Entry 18, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

४०८. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 18?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

४०९. What makes Entry 18 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

४१०. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 19?

(A) Badhiyam-Parvapalli and the Kamaladatt-Janakidatt-Girjadatt lines

(B) Loam-Surgan, Durgaganj, Katihar, and Sauria

(C) Bhakharouli to Vittho

(D) Mani-Soderpur and the return to Sarisab

४११. Which entry is described as 'Badhiyam-Parvapalli and the Kamaladatt-Janakidatt-Girjadatt lines'?

(A) 18

(B) 208

(C) 19

(D) 222

४१२. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 19 in the decoding summary?

(A) Hridaynath

(B) Sarisab-Falahari

(C) Harianb-Dhir

(D) Badhiyam-Parvapalli

४१३. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 19?

(A) Valias-Bhaiyo-Krishneshwar

(B) Gauridatt

(C) Kamaladatt-Janakidatt-Girjadatt

(D) Mahiya-Soderpur

४१४. In Entry 19, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

४१५. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 19?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

४१६. What makes Entry 19 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

४१७. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 20?

(A) Kanhauli-Ujan, Rashadh-Purnia, Chanaur-Darbhanga-Katihar

(B) an unheaded Uptip continuation

(C) Mahishi-Pali opens the large Pali field

(D) Badhiyam-Rupouli and the Jhalhan-Ruchouli-Karamha line

४१८. Which entry is described as 'Badhiyam-Rupouli and the Jhalhan-Ruchouli-Karamha line'?

(A) 211

(B) 20

(C) 62

(D) 24

४१९. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 20 in the decoding summary?

(A) Raghunandan

(B) Singh

(C) Badhiyam-Rupouli

(D) Kulanand

४२०. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 20?

(A) Vaidyanath

(B) Vijay

(C) Haripur

(D) Jhalhan-Ruchouli-Karamha

४२१. In Entry 20, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

४२२. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 20?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

४२३. What should be done with gaps or incomplete units in Entry 20?

(A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names.

(B) They should be silently filled if a likely name is known.

(C) They should be deleted to make the entry neat.

(D) They should be treated as proof that the whole entry is unusable.

४२४. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 21?

(A) Lalganj begins through Parivaya and scholarly branches

(B) Rupouli continuation and the learned Khuddi-Taradatt marker

(C) Tarnagar, Ramnagar Deorhi, Purnia, and the status house

(D) the final Puwaripar closing register

४२५. Which entry is described as 'Rupouli continuation and the learned Khuddi-Taradatt marker'?

(A) 62

(B) 30

(C) 21

(D) 7

४२६. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 21 in the decoding summary?

(A) Sulhani-to-Mangrauni

(B) गढ़बनैली

(C) सुरगन

(D) Rupouli

४२७. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 21?

(A) Puwaripar

(B) Bairi

(C) Darhara-Mahadev-Bandhu

(D) Khuddi-Taradatt

४२८. In Entry 21, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

४२९. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 21?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

४३०. What should be done with gaps or incomplete units in Entry 21?

(A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names.

(B) They should be silently filled if a likely name is known.

(C) They should be deleted to make the entry neat.

(D) They should be treated as proof that the whole entry is unusable.

४३१. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 22?

(A) Badhiyam-Badka Gam and the status-bearing royal line

(B) Chapahi, Dayanath, Shrishnath, and Kanhauli-Soderpur

(C) Renewal of the Sarisab-Soderpur cluster

(D) Ravangud-Durgaganj and the Khandbala-Naruan movements

४३२. Which entry is described as 'Badhiyam-Badka Gam and the status-bearing royal line'?

(A) 80

(B) 211

(C) 212

(D) 22

४३३. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 22 in the decoding summary?

(A) Badhiyam-Badka

(B) Rajgram

(C) लोआम

(D) Rudra

४३४. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 22?

(A) Gam

(B) Darhara-Vanshidhar-Hema

(C) Vaidik

(D) टी

४३५. In Entry 22, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

४३६. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 22?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

४३७. What makes Entry 22 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

४३८. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 23?

(A) Bhaduar, Pahitola, and modern professional identifiers

(B) Continuation of the Mahishi-Pali opening

(C) Badhiyam continuation and the Naruan-Sulhani-Novtol movement

(D) Mahiya-Soderpur and the move toward Katka

४३९. Which entry is described as 'Badhiyam continuation and the Naruan-Sulhani-Novtol movement'?

(A) 23

(B) 57

(C) 45

(D) 61

४४०. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 23 in the decoding summary?

(A) Mahishi-Sotipura

(B) Gangoli

(C) Badhiyam

(D) Digaunth

४४१. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 23?

(A) Vijay

(B) Ruchouli-Katihar

(C) हरिअमर

(D) Naruan-Sulhani-Novtol

४४२. In Entry 23, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

४४३. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 23?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

४४४. What should be done with gaps or incomplete units in Entry 23?

(A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names.

(B) They should be silently filled if a likely name is known.

(C) They should be deleted to make the entry neat.

(D) They should be treated as proof that the whole entry is unusable.

४४५. What is the principal decoding focus of Entry 24?

(A) Bharwarauli to Sarisab

(B) Mahishi-Pali opens the large Pali field

(C) Bhaduar, Pahitola, and modern professional identifiers

(D) Closing Badhiyam before the Sarisab-Soderpur sequence

४४६. Which entry is described as 'Closing Badhiyam before the Sarisab-Soderpur sequence'?

(A) 60

(B) 20

(C) 45

(D) 24

४४७. Which name or place is explicitly associated with Entry 24 in the decoding summary?

(A) Mahishi-Ishahpur

(B) Closing

(C) Gam

(D) Sarisab-Soderpur

४४८. Which element should a reader keep visible when decoding Entry 24?

(A) Paravi

(B) Bhuvaneshwar

(C) Pali

(D) Badhiyam

४४९. In Entry 24, why must a daughter-link be handled carefully?

(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.

(B) Because it proves the entry has no genealogical value.

(C) Because all daughter-links must be deleted from the index.

(D) Because a daughter-link always means the same village as the father.

४५०. What is the correct treatment of titles or learned markers in Entry 24?

(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.

(B) They should be removed because genealogy contains only father-son names.

(C) They should be translated into invented biographies.

(D) They prove that the entry belongs outside the Panji system.

४५१. What makes Entry 24 suitable for a source-based decoding question?

(A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading.

(B) It contains no genealogical information.

(C) It can be answered from the title page alone.

(D) It removes all branch and village evidence.

४५२. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 15 title 'Jonki-Sarisab and the opening of Badhiyam-Pavoli'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

४५३. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 15?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

४५४. In Entry 15, how should अपरा be read?

(A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening.

(B) As proof that the preceding line should be erased.

(C) As a place-name that replaces all father-links.

(D) As an instruction to ignore the entry number.

४५५. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 16 title 'Ujan Haladhar Jha, Badhiyam-Ujan, and Sharadapur'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

४५६. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 16?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

४५७. In Entry 16, what must be preserved before producing the prose explanation?

(A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps.

(B) Only the easiest personal names.

(C) Only the first and last words.

(D) Only the modern English equivalents.

४५८. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 17 title 'Badhiyam and the expansion through Umanand'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

४५९. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 17?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

४६०. In Entry 17, how should अपरा be read?

(A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening.

(B) As proof that the preceding line should be erased.

(C) As a place-name that replaces all father-links.

(D) As an instruction to ignore the entry number.

४६१. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 18 title 'Badhiyam, Parvapalli, and the Vijay Govind Singh route'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

४६२. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 18?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

४६३. In Entry 18, how should अपरा be read?

(A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening.

(B) As proof that the preceding line should be erased.

(C) As a place-name that replaces all father-links.

(D) As an instruction to ignore the entry number.

४६४. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 19 title 'Badhiyam-Parvapalli and the Kamaladatt-Janakidatt-Girjadatt lines'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

४६५. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 19?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

४६६. In Entry 19, how should अपरा be read?

(A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening.

(B) As proof that the preceding line should be erased.

(C) As a place-name that replaces all father-links.

(D) As an instruction to ignore the entry number.

४६७. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 20 title 'Badhiyam-Rupouli and the Jhalhan-Ruchouli-Karamha line'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

४६८. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 20?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

४६९. In Entry 20, how should अपरा be read?

(A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening.

(B) As proof that the preceding line should be erased.

(C) As a place-name that replaces all father-links.

(D) As an instruction to ignore the entry number.

४७०. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 21 title 'Rupouli continuation and the learned Khuddi-Taradatt marker'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

४७१. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 21?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

४७२. In Entry 21, what must be preserved before producing the prose explanation?

(A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps.

(B) Only the easiest personal names.

(C) Only the first and last words.

(D) Only the modern English equivalents.

४७३. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 22 title 'Badhiyam-Badka Gam and the status-bearing royal line'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

४७४. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 22?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

४७५. In Entry 22, how should अपरा be read?

(A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening.

(B) As proof that the preceding line should be erased.

(C) As a place-name that replaces all father-links.

(D) As an instruction to ignore the entry number.

४७६. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 23 title 'Badhiyam continuation and the Naruan-Sulhani-Novtol movement'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

४७७. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 23?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

४७८. In Entry 23, how should अपरा be read?

(A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening.

(B) As proof that the preceding line should be erased.

(C) As a place-name that replaces all father-links.

(D) As an instruction to ignore the entry number.

४७९. Which statement would be the safest inference from the Entry 24 title 'Closing Badhiyam before the Sarisab-Soderpur sequence'?

(A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links.

(B) The title is sufficient to reconstruct the entire family line.

(C) The entry must contain only one village and no cross-references.

(D) The title proves that all uncertain names can be restored.

४८०. Which approach would most likely damage the decoding of Entry 24?

(A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement.

(B) Preserving father-links, daughter-links, and village-links.

(C) Recording titles and uncertain readings.

(D) Using the entry number as the outer frame of the reading.

४८१. In Entry 24, what must be preserved before producing the prose explanation?

(A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps.

(B) Only the easiest personal names.

(C) Only the first and last words.

(D) Only the modern English equivalents.

उत्तरमाला — अध्याय ३ (उत्तर ओ व्याख्या / Answers & Explanations)

१. (A) It decodes Genome Mapping Volume I - Khand 2 using Uptip Panji material. — The volume is restricted to Genome Mapping Volume I - Khand 2 and concerns Uptip Panji material; its method keeps the Index as a controlling register.

२. (A) To prevent uncertain source readings from being converted into false historical certainty. — The method requires the reader to preserve what the source says, then interpret the formula, and only then draw conclusions.

३. (A) It is the controlling map for later decoding chapters. — The Index establishes root clusters and controls how later chapters state headings and source-entry ranges.

४. (A) Filling a dotted gap with a likely name from memory. — The manuscript repeatedly warns that gaps and uncertain readings must not be silently filled by conjecture.

५. (A) Mapping inherited social, genealogical, intellectual, and regional identity. — Here 'genome mapping' is social-genealogical: descent, marriage, settlement, learning, and legitimacy.

६. (A) Father-name, village-link, daughter-link, status-marker, and branch route. — The book's rule is that every name must be read through descent, place, marriage, title, and branch-continuity.

७. (A) names, terms, and source forms are not modernized beyond recognition — 'Preserve the source' means that names, terms, and source forms are not modernized beyond recognition.

८. (A) Substituting a neat modern certainty where the source gives a difficulty. — The principle 'Preserve the source' requires restraint; it does not authorize neat but unsupported reconstruction.

९. (A) the book explains how an entry works, not merely what individual words mean — 'Explain the structure' means that the book explains how an entry works, not merely what individual words mean.

१०. (A) Substituting a neat modern certainty where the source gives a difficulty. — The principle 'Explain the structure' requires restraint; it does not authorize neat but unsupported reconstruction.

११. (A) clear source material is stated firmly and doubtful material is marked as doubtful — 'Distinguish certainty from interpretation' means that clear source material is stated firmly and doubtful material is marked as doubtful.

१२. (A) Substituting a neat modern certainty where the source gives a difficulty. — The principle 'Distinguish certainty from interpretation' requires restraint; it does not authorize neat but unsupported reconstruction.

१३. (A) missing or illegible data are not invented — 'Respect gaps' means that missing or illegible data are not invented.

१४. (A) Substituting a neat modern certainty where the source gives a difficulty. — The principle 'Respect gaps' requires restraint; it does not authorize neat but unsupported reconstruction.

१५. (A) glossaries, indexes, abbreviation keys, and reconstruction guidance are part of the decoding method — 'Build usable tools' means that glossaries, indexes, abbreviation keys, and reconstruction guidance are part of the decoding method.

१६. (A) Substituting a neat modern certainty where the source gives a difficulty. — The principle 'Build usable tools' requires restraint; it does not authorize neat but unsupported reconstruction.

१७. (C) a disciplined genealogical and social record that preserves descent, marriage connections, village identity, status, and learned memory — 'Panji' is used in the manuscript to indicate a disciplined genealogical and social record that preserves

descent, marriage connections, village identity, status, and learned memory.

१८. (D) Panji — The function described is that of 'Panji'.

१९. (B) a subsidiary but central cross-linked genealogical note or register device connecting branches, villages, daughter-lines, and reference numbers — 'Uptip / उपटीप / उ.टी.' is used in the manuscript to indicate a subsidiary but central cross-linked genealogical note or register device connecting branches, villages, daughter-lines, and reference numbers.

२०. (C) Uptip / उपटीप / उ.टी. — The function described is that of 'Uptip / उपटीप / उ.टी.'.

२१. (A) The decoder may miss that it functions as a subsidiary but central cross-linked genealogical note or register device connecting branches, villages, daughter-lines, and reference numbers. — The sign 'Uptip / उपटीप / उ.टी.' has structural value; ignoring it can distort the genealogy.

२२. (D) the map that governs later decoding chapters; it is not a decorative appendix — 'Index as controlling register' is used in the manuscript to indicate the map that governs later decoding chapters; it is not a decorative appendix.

२३. (D) Index as controlling register — The function described is that of 'Index as controlling register'.

२४. (D) son or son-linked descent marker — 'सुत' is used in the manuscript to indicate son or son-linked descent marker.

२५. (B) सुत — The function described is that of 'सुत'.

२६. (C) compressed son or grouped-son marker within the Panji formula — 'सुतो / सुतौ' is used in the manuscript to indicate compressed son or grouped-son marker within the Panji formula.

२७. (B) सुतो / सुतौ — The function described is that of 'सुतो / सुतौ'.

२८. (B) daughter-link or daughter-related route that may shift the genealogy toward another house or village — 'सुता' is used in the manuscript to indicate daughter-link or daughter-related route that may shift the genealogy toward another house or village.

२९. (D) सुता — The function described is that of 'सुता'.

३०. (A) The decoder may miss that it functions as daughter-link or daughter-related route that may shift the genealogy toward another house or village. — The sign 'सुता' has structural value; ignoring it can distort the genealogy.

३१. (A) daughter's son or maternal grandson; a signal that the record has moved through a female line — 'दौहित्र' is used in the manuscript to indicate daughter's son or maternal grandson; a signal that the record has moved through a female line.

३२. (D) दौहित्र — The function described is that of 'दौहित्र'.

३३. (A) The decoder may miss that it functions as daughter's son or maternal grandson; a signal that the record has moved through a female line. — The sign 'दौहित्र' has structural value; ignoring it can distort the genealogy.

३४. (A) a relational place-link; it may mark origin, marriage, settlement, branch identity, or reference, depending on context — 'सँ' is used in the manuscript to indicate a relational place-link; it may mark origin, marriage, settlement, branch identity, or reference, depending on context.

३५. (C) सँ — The function described is that of 'सँ'.

३६. (A) The decoder may miss that it functions as a relational place-link; it may mark origin, marriage, settlement, branch identity, or reference, depending on context. — The sign 'सँ' has structural value; ignoring it can distort the genealogy.

३७. (C) a formal opening formula announcing the beginning of a village or branch record — 'अथ ... ग्रामारम्भ' is used in the manuscript to indicate a formal opening formula announcing the beginning of a village or branch record.

३८. (C) अथ ... ग्रामारम्भ — The function described is that of 'अथ ... ग्रामारम्भ'.

३९. (C) a marker of another line, collateral branch, alternative connection, or further related material — 'अपरा' is used in the manuscript to indicate a marker of another line, collateral branch, alternative connection, or further related material.

४०. (C) अपरा — The function described is that of 'अपरा'.

४१. (A) The decoder may miss that it functions as a marker of another line, collateral branch, alternative connection, or further related material. — The sign 'अपरा' has structural value; ignoring it can distort the genealogy.

४२. (B) documentary closure or confirmation markers that help divide compact Panji units — 'दौ / द्दौ' is used in the manuscript to indicate documentary closure or confirmation markers that help divide compact Panji units.

४३. (A) दौ / द्दौ — The function described is that of 'दौ / द्दौ'.

४४. (A) The decoder may miss that it functions as documentary closure or confirmation markers that help divide compact Panji units. — The sign 'दौ / द्दौ' has structural value; ignoring it can distort the genealogy.

४५. (D) navigational clues that may point to another entry, register point, branch note, or related record — 'reference numbers' is used in the manuscript to indicate navigational clues that may point to another entry, register point, branch note, or related record.

४६. (A) reference numbers — The function described is that of 'reference numbers'.

४७. (A) The decoder may miss that it functions as navigational clues that may point to another entry, register point, branch note, or related record. — The sign 'reference numbers' has structural value; ignoring it can distort the genealogy.

४८. (A) number-form variations that must be preserved until their function is established — 'double slashes' is used in the manuscript to indicate number-form variations that must be preserved until their function is established.

४९. (B) double slashes — The function described is that of 'double slashes'.

५०. (B) visible missing, illegible, unfilled, or uncertain data that must not be supplied by conjecture — 'dotted gaps' is used in the manuscript to indicate visible missing, illegible, unfilled, or uncertain data that must not be supplied by conjecture.

५१. (C) dotted gaps — The function described is that of 'dotted gaps'.

५२. (A) The decoder may miss that it functions as visible missing, illegible, unfilled, or uncertain data that must not be supplied by conjecture. — The sign 'dotted gaps' has structural value; ignoring it can distort the genealogy.

५३. (C) source spellings that should be preserved and compared, not silently normalized — 'variant spellings' is used in the manuscript to indicate source spellings that should be preserved and compared, not silently normalized.

५४. (A) variant spellings — The function described is that of 'variant spellings'.

५५. (A) The decoder may miss that it functions as source spellings that should be preserved and compared, not silently normalized. — The sign 'variant spellings' has structural value; ignoring it can distort the genealogy.

५६. (D) status or learning markers that help identify persons and branches — 'titles such as पंडित, वैदिक, वैयाकरण, मीमांसक' is used in the manuscript to indicate status or learning markers that help identify persons and branches.

५७. (B) titles such as पंडित, वैदिक, वैयाकरण, मीमांसक — The function described is that of 'titles such as पंडित, वैदिक, वैयाकरण, मीमांसक'.

५८. (A) later memory layers within a living Panji record, not automatic errors — 'modern titles such as Dr., Professor, Engineer, M.A.' is used in the manuscript to indicate later memory layers within a living Panji record, not automatic errors.

५९. (C) modern titles such as Dr., Professor, Engineer, M.A. — The function described is that of 'modern titles such as Dr., Professor, Engineer, M.A.'.

६०. (C) the exact form of what the source says — 'source transcription' is used in the manuscript to indicate the exact form of what the source says.

६१. (A) source transcription — The function described is that of 'source transcription'.

६२. (C) the explanation of how the source formula works — 'genealogical interpretation' is used in the manuscript to indicate the explanation of how the source formula works.

६३. **(A) genealogical interpretation** — The function described is that of 'genealogical interpretation'.

६४. **(A) a broader claim drawn only after the source and its decoding support it** — 'historical conclusion' is used in the manuscript to indicate a broader claim drawn only after the source and its decoding support it.

६५. **(B) historical conclusion** — The function described is that of 'historical conclusion'.

६६. **(B) a place-name functioning as origin, marriage house, settlement, branch marker, or identifier** — 'वाillage as genealogical anchor' is used in the manuscript to indicate a place-name functioning as origin, marriage house, settlement, branch marker, or identifier.

६७. **(C) वाillage as genealogical anchor** — The function described is that of 'वाillage as genealogical anchor'.

६८. **(D) the way a line remains traceable across father-links, daughter-links, place-links, and references** — 'branch continuity' is used in the manuscript to indicate the way a line remains traceable across father-links, daughter-links, place-links, and references.

६९. **(D) branch continuity** — The function described is that of 'branch continuity'.

७०. **(A) a side or related branch that cannot be collapsed into one straight father-son line** — 'collateral relationship' is used in the manuscript to indicate a side or related branch that cannot be collapsed into one straight father-son line.

७१. **(B) collateral relationship** — The function described is that of 'collateral relationship'.

७२. **(C) a tool separating names marked by learning, title, or status from ordinary name occurrence** — 'scholar-status index' is used in the manuscript to indicate a tool separating names marked by learning, title, or status from ordinary name occurrence.

७३. **(D) scholar-status index** — The function described is that of 'scholar-status index'.

७४. **(C) a tool recording standard place forms, source variants, entry numbers, and roles** — 'place index' is used in the manuscript to indicate a tool recording standard place forms, source variants, entry numbers, and roles.

७५. **(A) place index** — The function described is that of 'place index'.

७६. **(A) entry number, heading, principal village, first person, kinship links, village connections, titles, references, gaps, and prose summary** — 'reconstruction template' is used in the manuscript to indicate entry number, heading, principal village, first person, kinship links, village connections, titles, references, gaps, and prose summary.

७७. **(D) reconstruction template** — The function described is that of 'reconstruction template'.

७८. **(C) खांगुड़, सकुरी, जोंकी, पाहीटोल, early opening clusters** — सरिसब-root is linked in the manuscript with खांगुड़, सकुरी, जोंकी, पाहीटोल, early opening clusters.

७९. **(A) सरिसब-root** — The Index Control Map places खांगुड़, सकुरी, जोंकी, पाहीटोल, early opening clusters under सरिसब-root.

८०. **(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: खांगुड़, सकुरी, जोंकी, पाहीटोल, early opening clusters.** — The Index root establishes a controlled cluster; for सरिसब-root, the linked content is खांगुड़, सकुरी, जोंकी, पाहीटोल, early opening clusters.

८१. **(A) वढ़ियाम and related Parvapalli/Rupouli movement** — पवौली-root is linked in the manuscript with वढ़ियाम and related Parvapalli/Rupouli movement.

८२. **(B) पवौली-root** — The Index Control Map places वढ़ियाम and related Parvapalli/Rupouli movement under पवौली-root.

८३. **(A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: वढ़ियाम and related Parvapalli/Rupouli movement.** — The Index root establishes a controlled cluster; for पवौली-root, the linked content is वढ़ियाम and related Parvapalli/Rupouli movement.

८४. **(A) भौर and later Rajgram/Hemnagar/Dyodhi clusters** — खण्डबला-root is linked in the manuscript with भौर and later Rajgram/Hemnagar/Dyodhi clusters.

८५. **(C) खण्डबला-root** — The Index Control Map places भौर and later Rajgram/Hemnagar/Dyodhi clusters under खण्डबला-root.

८६. (A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: भौर and later Rajgram/Hemnagar/Dyodhi clusters. — The Index root establishes a controlled cluster; for खण्डबला-root, the linked content is भौर and later Rajgram/Hemnagar/Dyodhi clusters.

८७. (B) सरिसब, दिगउन्ध, कन्हौली, मानी, हाटी, तेतरिहार, कटका — सोदरपुर-root is linked in the manuscript with सरिसब, दिगउन्ध, कन्हौली, मानी, हाटी, तेतरिहार, कटका.

८८. (C) सोदरपुर-root — The Index Control Map places सरिसब, दिगउन्ध, कन्हौली, मानी, हाटी, तेतरिहार, कटका under सोदरपुर-root.

८९. (A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: सरिसब, दिगउन्ध, कन्हौली, मानी, हाटी, तेतरिहार, कटका. — The Index root establishes a controlled cluster; for सोदरपुर-root, the linked content is सरिसब, दिगउन्ध, कन्हौली, मानी, हाटी, तेतरिहार, कटका.

९०. (B) महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes — पाली-root is linked in the manuscript with महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes.

९१. (C) पाली-root — The Index Control Map places महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes under पाली-root.

९२. (A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes. — The Index root establishes a controlled cluster; for पाली-root, the linked content is महिषी, मंगरौनी, जमदौली and learned/marriage routes.

९३. (A) रूचौली, नरूआड़, बेहट, तरौनी, झंझारपुर, अनलपुर — करमहा-root is linked in the manuscript with रूचौली, नरूआड़, बेहट, तरौनी, झंझारपुर, अनलपुर.

९४. (D) करमहा-root — The Index Control Map places रूचौली, नरूआड़, बेहट, तरौनी, झंझारपुर, अनलपुर under करमहा-root.

९५. (A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: रूचौली, नरूआड़, बेहट, तरौनी, झंझारपुर, अनलपुर. — The Index root establishes a controlled cluster; for करमहा-root, the linked content is रूचौली, नरूआड़, बेहट, तरौनी, झंझारपुर, अनलपुर.

९६. (A) परियाम्ब, गंगोरा, डुमरा — बुधवाल-root is linked in the manuscript with परियाम्ब, गंगोरा, डुमरा.

९७. (B) बुधवाल-root — The Index Control Map places परियाम्ब, गंगोरा, डुमरा under बुधवाल-root.

९८. (A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: परियाम्ब, गंगोरा, डुमरा. — The Index root establishes a controlled cluster; for बुधवाल-root, the linked content is परियाम्ब, गंगोरा, डुमरा.

९९. (C) रजौरा, सिहौली, पतनुका, कनसम — माण्डर-root is linked in the manuscript with रजौरा, सिहौली, पतनुका, कनसम.

१००. (C) माण्डर-root — The Index Control Map places रजौरा, सिहौली, पतनुका, कनसम under माण्डर-root.

१०१. (A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: रजौरा, सिहौली, पतनुका, कनसम. — The Index root establishes a controlled cluster; for माण्डर-root, the linked content is रजौरा, सिहौली, पतनुका, कनसम.

१०२. (A) त्रिपुरौली, सुल्हनी, पुड़े — नरउन-root is linked in the manuscript with त्रिपुरौली, सुल्हनी, पुड़े.

१०३. (A) नरउन-root — The Index Control Map places त्रिपुरौली, सुल्हनी, पुड़े under नरउन-root.

१०४. (A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: त्रिपुरौली, सुल्हनी, पुड़े. — The Index root establishes a controlled cluster; for नरउन-root, the linked content is त्रिपुरौली, सुल्हनी, पुड़े.

१०५. (C) लोआम — सुरगन-root is linked in the manuscript with लोआम.

१०६. (D) सुरगन-root — The Index Control Map places लोआम under सुरगन-root.

१०७. (A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: लोआम. — The Index root establishes a controlled cluster; for सुरगन-root, the linked content is लोआम.

१०८. (A) भखरौली — कुजौली-root is linked in the manuscript with भखरौली.

१०९. (A) कुजौली-root — The Index Control Map places भखरौली under कुजौली-root.

११०. (A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: भखरौली. — The Index root establishes a controlled cluster; for कुजौली-root, the linked content is भखरौली.

१११. (B) कन्हौली, रूचौली — एकहरा-root is linked in the manuscript with कन्हौली, रूचौली.

११२. (A) एकहरा-root — The Index Control Map places कन्हौली, रूचौली under एकहरा-root.

११३. (A) Because it controls a cluster of linked content: कन्हौली, रूचौली. — The Index root establishes a controlled cluster; for एकहरा-root, the linked content is कन्हौली, रूचौली.

११४. (B) 1-14 — Chapter 9 covers Entries 1-14: Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster.

११५. (B) Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster — Entries 1-14 are decoded under the theme 'Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster'.

११६. (D) Sarisab — Sarisab is part of the Chapter 9 cluster: Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster.

११७. (B) Sakuri — Sakuri is part of the Chapter 9 cluster: Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster.

११८. (A) Khanguṛ — Khanguṛ is part of the Chapter 9 cluster: Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster.

११९. (B) Pahitola — Pahitola is part of the Chapter 9 cluster: Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster.

१२०. (A) Chanaur — Chanaur belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 9 covers Sarisab-Pahitola-Ujan-Durgaganj opening cluster.

१२१. (A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches. — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

१२२. (B) 15-24 — Chapter 10 covers Entries 15-24: Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches.

१२३. (C) Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches — Entries 15-24 are decoded under the theme 'Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches'.

१२४. (D) Badhiyam — Badhiyam is part of the Chapter 10 cluster: Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches.

१२५. (D) Parvapalli — Parvapalli is part of the Chapter 10 cluster: Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches.

१२६. (C) Rupouli — Rupouli is part of the Chapter 10 cluster: Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches.

१२७. (D) Badka Gam — Badka Gam is part of the Chapter 10 cluster: Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches.

१२८. (B) Shubhankarpur — Shubhankarpur belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 10 covers Badhiyam, Parvapalli, Rupouli, and related branches.

१२९. (A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches. — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

१३०. (B) 25-40 — Chapter 11 covers Entries 25-40: Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar.

१३१. (D) Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar — Entries 25-40 are decoded under the theme 'Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar'.

१३२. (A) Sarisab — Sarisab is part of the Chapter 11 cluster: Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar.

१३३. (D) Bhaduar — Bhaduar is part of the Chapter 11 cluster: Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar.

१३४. (A) Chapahi — Chapahi is part of the Chapter 11 cluster: Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar.

१३५. (B) Soderpur — Soderpur is part of the Chapter 11 cluster: Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar.

१३६. (D) Haripur — Haripur belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 11 covers Sarisab, Bhaduar, Chapahi, Soderpur, Lalganj, and Ramnagar.

१३७. (A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches. — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

१३८. (B) 41-51 — Chapter 12 covers Entries 41-51: Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua.

१३९. (A) Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua — Entries 41-51 are decoded under the theme 'Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua'.

१४०. (A) Digaunth — Digaunth is part of the Chapter 12 cluster: Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua.

१४१. (D) Gangoli — Gangoli is part of the Chapter 12 cluster: Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua.

१४२. (A) Navtol — Navtol is part of the Chapter 12 cluster: Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua.

१४३. (B) Batouri — Batouri is part of the Chapter 12 cluster: Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua.

१४४. (C) Rajgram — Rajgram belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 12 covers Digaunth, Gangoli, Navtol, Batouri, Bairi, Bhattpura, and Kachhua.

१४५. (A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches. — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

१४६. (C) 52-58 — Chapter 13 covers Entries 52-58: Kanhauli, Ujan, Mangrauni, Mani, and Bhattpura.

१४७. (B) Kanhauli, Ujan, Mangrauni, Mani, and Bhattpura — Entries 52-58 are decoded under the theme 'Kanhauli, Ujan, Mangrauni, Mani, and Bhattpura'.

१४८. (D) Kanhauli — Kanhauli is part of the Chapter 13 cluster: Kanhauli, Ujan, Mangrauni, Mani, and Bhattpura.

१४९. (C) Ujan — Ujan is part of the Chapter 13 cluster: Kanhauli, Ujan, Mangrauni, Mani, and Bhattpura.

१५०. (C) Mangrauni — Mangrauni is part of the Chapter 13 cluster: Kanhauli, Ujan, Mangrauni, Mani, and Bhattpura.

१५१. (D) Mani — Mani is part of the Chapter 13 cluster: Kanhauli, Ujan, Mangrauni, Mani, and Bhattpura.

१५२. (D) Sotipura — Sotipura belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 13 covers Kanhauli, Ujan, Mangrauni, Mani, and Bhattpura.

१५३. (A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches. — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

१५४. (C) 59-61 — Chapter 14 covers Entries 59-61: Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya.

१५५. (A) Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya — Entries 59-61 are decoded under the theme 'Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya'.

१५६. (C) Hati — Hati is part of the Chapter 14 cluster: Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya.

१५७. (B) Teterihar — Teterihar is part of the Chapter 14 cluster: Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya.

१५८. (C) Soderpur — Soderpur is part of the Chapter 14 cluster: Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya.

१५९. (D) Sarisab — Sarisab is part of the Chapter 14 cluster: Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya.

१६०. (B) Shuklarahi — Shuklarahi belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 14 covers Hati, Teterihar, Soderpur, Sarisab, and Mahiya.

१६१. (A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches. — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

१६२. (D) 62-78 — Chapter 15 covers Entries 62-78: Mahishi, Pali, Ishahpur, Gangoli, Hatadh, Lohna, Pahitola, and Mangrauni.

१६३. (C) Mahishi, Pali, Ishahpur, Gangoli, Hatadh, Lohna, Pahitola, and Mangrauni — Entries 62-78 are decoded under the theme 'Mahishi, Pali, Ishahpur, Gangoli, Hatadh, Lohna, Pahitola, and Mangrauni'.

१६४. (C) Mahishi — Mahishi is part of the Chapter 15 cluster: Mahishi, Pali, Ishahpur, Gangoli, Hatadh, Lohna, Pahitola, and Mangrauni.

१६५. (C) Pali — Pali is part of the Chapter 15 cluster: Mahishi, Pali, Ishahpur, Gangoli, Hatadh, Lohna, Pahitola, and Mangrauni.

१६६. (A) Ishahpur — Ishahpur is part of the Chapter 15 cluster: Mahishi, Pali, Ishahpur, Gangoli, Hatadh, Lohna, Pahitola, and Mangrauni.

१६७. (A) Gangoli — Gangoli is part of the Chapter 15 cluster: Mahishi, Pali, Ishahpur, Gangoli, Hatadh, Lohna, Pahitola, and Mangrauni.

१६८. (A) Khandbala — Khandbala belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 15 covers Mahishi, Pali, Ishahpur, Gangoli, Hatadh, Lohna, Pahitola, and Mangrauni.

१६९. (A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches. — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

१७०. (A) 79-99 — Chapter 16 covers Entries 79-99: Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur.

१७१. (B) Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur — Entries 79-99 are decoded under the theme 'Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur'.

१७२. (A) Balirajpur — Balirajpur is part of the Chapter 16 cluster: Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur.

१७३. (A) Pahitola — Pahitola is part of the Chapter 16 cluster: Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur.

१७४. (B) Haripur — Haripur is part of the Chapter 16 cluster: Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur.

१७५. (C) Bhattpura — Bhattpura is part of the Chapter 16 cluster: Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur.

१७६. (D) Gangora — Gangora belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 16 covers Balirajpur, Pahitola, Haripur, Bhattpura, Behat, Nagwar, Ghosaut, and Dharampur.

१७७. (A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches. — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

१७८. (C) 100-119 — Chapter 17 covers Entries 100-119: Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion.

१७९. (B) Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion — Entries 100-119 are decoded under the theme 'Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion'.

१८०. (B) Ruchouli — Ruchouli is part of the Chapter 17 cluster: Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion.

१८१. (A) Puwaripar — Puwaripar is part of the Chapter 17 cluster: Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion.

१८२. (B) Fawaripar — Fawaripar is part of the Chapter 17 cluster: Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion.

१८३. (D) Naruar — Naruar is part of the Chapter 17 cluster: Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion.

१८४. (B) Bhaur — Bhaur belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 17 covers Ruchouli and the Puwaripar/Fawaripar expansion.

१८५. (A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches. — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

१८६. (D) 120-146 — Chapter 18 covers Entries 120-146: Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur.

१८७. (C) Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur — Entries 120-146 are decoded under the theme 'Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur'.

१८८. (C) Behat — Behat is part of the Chapter 18 cluster: Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur.

१८९. (B) Tarauni — Tarauni is part of the Chapter 18 cluster: Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur.

१९०. (B) Anilpur — Anilpur is part of the Chapter 18 cluster: Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur.

१९१. (A) Gangora — Gangora is part of the Chapter 18 cluster: Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur.

१९२. (A) Bhakhrauli — Bhakhrauli belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 18 covers Behat, Tarauni, Anilpur, Gangora, Dumra, Simarwad, Parhat, Ujan, Sharadapur, and Ishahpur.

१९३. (A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches. — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

१९४. (B) 147-158 — Chapter 19 covers Entries 147-158: Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan.

१९५. (C) Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan — Entries 147-158 are decoded under the theme 'Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan'.

१९६. (A) Ratauli — Ratauli is part of the Chapter 19 cluster: Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan.

१९७. (B) Lohna — Lohna is part of the Chapter 19 cluster: Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan.

१९८. (D) Shuklarahi — Shuklarahi is part of the Chapter 19 cluster: Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan.

१९९. (A) Gangoli — Gangoli is part of the Chapter 19 cluster: Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan.

२००. (A) Raima — Raima belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 19 covers Ratauli, Lohna, Shuklarahi, Gangoli, Najira, Betia, and Ujan.

२०१. (A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches. — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

२०२. (A) 159-178 — Chapter 20 covers Entries 159-178: Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj.

२०३. (C) Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj — Entries 159-178 are decoded under the theme 'Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj'.

२०४. (D) Rajoura — Rajoura is part of the Chapter 20 cluster: Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj.

२०५. (A) Rampur — Rampur is part of the Chapter 20 cluster: Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj.

२०६. (D) Lohna — Lohna is part of the Chapter 20 cluster: Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj.

२०७. (A) Sihauli — Sihauli is part of the Chapter 20 cluster: Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj.

२०८. **(D) Hati** — Hati belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 20 covers Rajoura, Rampur, Lohna, Sihauli, Ishahpur, Raima, Gerki, Chanaur, and Lalganj.

२०९. **(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.** — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

२१०. **(C) 179-195** — Chapter 21 covers Entries 179-195: Madari, Sharadapur, Sulhani, Manglabani, Raima, Naduar, Naruar, Behat, and Navtol.

२११. **(D) Madari, Sharadapur, Sulhani, Manglabani, Raima, Naduar, Naruar, Behat, and Navtol** — Entries 179-195 are decoded under the theme 'Madari, Sharadapur, Sulhani, Manglabani, Raima, Naduar, Naruar, Behat, and Navtol'.

२१२. **(A) Madari** — Madari is part of the Chapter 21 cluster: Madari, Sharadapur, Sulhani, Manglabani, Raima, Naduar, Naruar, Behat, and Navtol.

२१३. **(D) Sharadapur** — Sharadapur is part of the Chapter 21 cluster: Madari, Sharadapur, Sulhani, Manglabani, Raima, Naduar, Naruar, Behat, and Navtol.

२१४. **(D) Sulhani** — Sulhani is part of the Chapter 21 cluster: Madari, Sharadapur, Sulhani, Manglabani, Raima, Naduar, Naruar, Behat, and Navtol.

२१५. **(A) Manglabani** — Manglabani is part of the Chapter 21 cluster: Madari, Sharadapur, Sulhani, Manglabani, Raima, Naduar, Naruar, Behat, and Navtol.

२१६. **(B) Gerki** — Gerki belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 21 covers Madari, Sharadapur, Sulhani, Manglabani, Raima, Naduar, Naruar, Behat, and Navtol.

२१७. **(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.** — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

२१८. **(C) 196-207** — Chapter 22 covers Entries 196-207: Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura.

२१९. **(A) Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura** — Entries 196-207 are decoded under the theme 'Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura'.

२२०. **(D) Tripurauli** — Tripurauli is part of the Chapter 22 cluster: Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura.

२२१. **(B) Pude-Naruan** — Pude-Naruan is part of the Chapter 22 cluster: Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura.

२२२. **(A) Mahrail** — Mahrail is part of the Chapter 22 cluster: Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura.

२२३. **(D) Koilkhaha** — Koilkhaha is part of the Chapter 22 cluster: Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura.

२२४. **(D) Soderpur** — Soderpur belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 22 covers Tripurauli, Pude-Naruan, Mahrail, Koilkhaha, Dharampur, Phulgama, Gangoli, Khokha, Purnia, and Sotipura.

२२५. **(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.** — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

२२६. **(C) 208-214** — Chapter 23 covers Entries 208-214: Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli.

२२७. **(B) Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli** — Entries 208-214 are decoded under the theme 'Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur,

Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli'.

२२८. **(D) Loam** — Loam is part of the Chapter 23 cluster: Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli.

२२९. **(C) Sauria** — Sauria is part of the Chapter 23 cluster: Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli.

२३०. **(B) Durgaganj** — Durgaganj is part of the Chapter 23 cluster: Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli.

२३१. **(C) Bhakhrauli** — Bhakhrauli is part of the Chapter 23 cluster: Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli.

२३२. **(B) Ramnagar** — Ramnagar belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 23 covers Loam, Sauria, Durgaganj, Bhakhrauli/Bharwarauli, Kanhauli, Chanaur, Darbhanga, Katihar, and Ruchouli.

२३३. **(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.** — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

२३४. **(A) 215-224** — Chapter 24 covers Entries 215-224: Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records.

२३५. **(D) Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records** — Entries 215-224 are decoded under the theme 'Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records'.

२३६. **(D) Khandbala** — Khandbala is part of the Chapter 24 cluster: Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records.

२३७. **(D) Bhaur** — Bhaur is part of the Chapter 24 cluster: Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records.

२३८. **(C) Rajgram** — Rajgram is part of the Chapter 24 cluster: Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records.

२३९. **(A) Hemnagar** — Hemnagar is part of the Chapter 24 cluster: Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records.

२४०. **(B) Ruchouli** — Ruchouli belongs to another cluster, while Chapter 24 covers Khandbala, Bhaur, Rajgram, Hemnagar, Deodhi, Shubhankarpur, Uchaudi, Garhbanaili, Dhanaulia, and closing records.

२४१. **(A) As a guide to the principal entry field while still tracing all cross-linked villages and branches.** — A cluster heading identifies the starting field and main map; it does not cancel internal branch movement.

२४२. **(C) Sakuri-Sarisab-Pahitola as the opening field** — Entry 1 is presented as: Sakuri-Sarisab-Pahitola as the opening field.

२४३. **(D) 1** — The manuscript labels Entry 1 as 'Sakuri-Sarisab-Pahitola as the opening field'.

२४४. **(D) Sakuri-Sarisab-Pahitola** — Sakuri-Sarisab-Pahitola appears in the Entry 1 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Sakuri-Sarisab-Pahitola as the opening field'.

२४५. **(D) उप-टीप** — उप-टीप is part of the named/placed network in Entry 1; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

२४६. **(A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line.** — Entry 1 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

२४७. **(A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory.** — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

२४८. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 1 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

२४९. (A) Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Pahitola and collateral movement — Entry 2 is presented as: Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Pahitola and collateral movement.

२५०. (B) 2 — The manuscript labels Entry 2 as 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Pahitola and collateral movement'.

२५१. (B) Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Pahitola — Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Pahitola appears in the Entry 2 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Pahitola and collateral movement'.

२५२. (A) Rashpati — Rashpati is part of the named/placed network in Entry 2; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

२५३. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 2 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

२५४. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

२५५. (A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names. — Entry 2 contains incomplete or gap-marked material; the manuscript's rule is to preserve the gap and explain only what the source supports.

२५६. (B) Khanguṛ-Sarisab, Vittho, and Ujan — Entry 3 is presented as: Khanguṛ-Sarisab, Vittho, and Ujan.

२५७. (B) 3 — The manuscript labels Entry 3 as 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab, Vittho, and Ujan'.

२५८. (B) Khanguṛ-Sarisab — Khanguṛ-Sarisab appears in the Entry 3 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab, Vittho, and Ujan'.

२५९. (D) Vittho — Vittho is part of the named/placed network in Entry 3; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

२६०. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 3 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

२६१. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

२६२. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 3 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

२६३. (A) Khanguṛ-Pahitola and the first large Pahitola branch — Entry 4 is presented as: Khanguṛ-Pahitola and the first large Pahitola branch.

२६४. (B) 4 — The manuscript labels Entry 4 as 'Khanguṛ-Pahitola and the first large Pahitola branch'.

२६५. (A) Khanguṛ-Pahitola — Khanguṛ-Pahitola appears in the Entry 4 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Khanguṛ-Pahitola and the first large Pahitola branch'.

२६६. (A) Pahitola — Pahitola is part of the named/placed network in Entry 4; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

२६७. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 4 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

२६८. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

२६९. (A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names. — Entry 4 contains incomplete or gap-marked material; the manuscript's rule is to preserve the gap and explain only what the source supports.

২৭০. (D) continuation of Khanguṛ-Pahitola and literary-scholarly markers — Entry 5 is presented as: continuation of Khanguṛ-Pahitola and literary-scholarly markers.

২৭১. (D) 5 — The manuscript labels Entry 5 as 'continuation of Khanguṛ-Pahitola and literary-scholarly markers'.

২৭২. (A) Khanguṛ-Pahitola — Khanguṛ-Pahitola appears in the Entry 5 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'continuation of Khanguṛ-Pahitola and literary-scholarly markers'.

২৭৩. (C) Santosh — Santosh is part of the named/placed network in Entry 5; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

২৭৪. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 5 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

২৭৫. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

২৭৬. (A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names. — Entry 5 contains incomplete or gap-marked material; the manuscript's rule is to preserve the gap and explain only what the source supports.

২৭৭. (C) an unheaded Uptip continuation — Entry 6 is presented as: an unheaded Uptip continuation.

২৭৮. (B) 6 — The manuscript labels Entry 6 as 'an unheaded Uptip continuation'.

২৭৯. (A) उ — उ appears in the Entry 6 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'an unheaded Uptip continuation'.

২৮০. (C) टी — टी is part of the named/placed network in Entry 6; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

২৮১. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 6 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

২৮২. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

২৮৩. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 6 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

২৮৪. (A) Khanguṛ-Pahi-Ujan and the Braj Gopal line — Entry 7 is presented as: Khanguṛ-Pahi-Ujan and the Braj Gopal line.

২৮৫. (C) 7 — The manuscript labels Entry 7 as 'Khanguṛ-Pahi-Ujan and the Braj Gopal line'.

২৮৬. (C) Khanguṛ-Pahi-Ujan — Khanguṛ-Pahi-Ujan appears in the Entry 7 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Khanguṛ-Pahi-Ujan and the Braj Gopal line'.

২৮৭. (A) Braj — Braj is part of the named/placed network in Entry 7; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

২৮৮. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 7 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

২৮৯. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

২৯০. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 7 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

২৯১. (C) Khanguṛ-Ujan, modern titles, and the Vaedic branch — Entry 8 is presented as: Khanguṛ-Ujan, modern titles, and the Vaedic branch.

২৯২. (B) 8 — The manuscript labels Entry 8 as 'Khanguṛ-Ujan, modern titles, and the Vaedic branch'.

২৯৩. (C) Khanguṛ-Ujan — Khanguṛ-Ujan appears in the Entry 8 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Khanguṛ-Ujan, modern titles, and the Vaedic branch'.

२९४. (B) Vaedic — Vaedic is part of the named/placed network in Entry 8; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

२९५. (A) Read the heading, kinship formulae, place-links, titles, gaps, and reference signs together. — Entry 8 is decoded through the full Panji method, not through isolated name extraction.

२९६. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

२९७. (A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names. — Entry 8 contains incomplete or gap-marked material; the manuscript's rule is to preserve the gap and explain only what the source supports.

२९८. (B) Khanguṛ-Ujan-Durgaganj and the Sant Gopal expansion — Entry 9 is presented as: Khanguṛ-Ujan-Durgaganj and the Sant Gopal expansion.

२९९. (C) 9 — The manuscript labels Entry 9 as 'Khanguṛ-Ujan-Durgaganj and the Sant Gopal expansion'.

३००. (A) Khanguṛ-Ujan-Durgaganj — Khanguṛ-Ujan-Durgaganj appears in the Entry 9 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Khanguṛ-Ujan-Durgaganj and the Sant Gopal expansion'.

३०१. (C) Sant — Sant is part of the named/placed network in Entry 9; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

३०२. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 9 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

३०३. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

३०४. (A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names. — Entry 9 contains incomplete or gap-marked material; the manuscript's rule is to preserve the gap and explain only what the source supports.

३०५. (D) Durgaganj-Katihar and the Sri Kant Gopal route — Entry 10 is presented as: Durgaganj-Katihar and the Sri Kant Gopal route.

३०६. (C) 10 — The manuscript labels Entry 10 as 'Durgaganj-Katihar and the Sri Kant Gopal route'.

३०७. (B) Durgaganj-Katihar — Durgaganj-Katihar appears in the Entry 10 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Durgaganj-Katihar and the Sri Kant Gopal route'.

३०८. (A) Sri — Sri is part of the named/placed network in Entry 10; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

३०९. (A) Read the heading, kinship formulae, place-links, titles, gaps, and reference signs together. — Entry 10 is decoded through the full Panji method, not through isolated name extraction.

३१०. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

३११. (A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names. — Entry 10 contains incomplete or gap-marked material; the manuscript's rule is to preserve the gap and explain only what the source supports.

३१२. (A) Durgaganj continued and the Prof. Dr. Abhayanath line — Entry 11 is presented as: Durgaganj continued and the Prof. Dr. Abhayanath line.

३१३. (A) 11 — The manuscript labels Entry 11 as 'Durgaganj continued and the Prof. Dr. Abhayanath line'.

३१४. (A) Durgaganj — Durgaganj appears in the Entry 11 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Durgaganj continued and the Prof. Dr. Abhayanath line'.

३१५. (B) Prof — Prof is part of the named/placed network in Entry 11; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

३१६. (A) Read the heading, kinship formulae, place-links, titles, gaps, and reference signs together. — Entry 11 is decoded through the full Panji method, not through isolated name extraction.

३१७. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

३१८. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 11 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

३१९. (B) Ravangud-Durgaganj and the Khandbala-Naruan movements — Entry 12 is presented as: Ravangud-Durgaganj and the Khandbala-Naruan movements.

३२०. (B) 12 — The manuscript labels Entry 12 as 'Ravangud-Durgaganj and the Khandbala-Naruan movements'.

३२१. (B) Ravangud-Durgaganj — Ravangud-Durgaganj appears in the Entry 12 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Ravangud-Durgaganj and the Khandbala-Naruan movements'.

३२२. (B) Khandbala-Naruan — Khandbala-Naruan is part of the named/placed network in Entry 12; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

३२३. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 12 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

३२४. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

३२५. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 12 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

३२६. (A) Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Rajgram — Entry 13 is presented as: Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Rajgram.

३२७. (D) 13 — The manuscript labels Entry 13 as 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Rajgram'.

३२८. (C) Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Rajgram — Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Rajgram appears in the Entry 13 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab-Rajgram'.

३२९. (B) Rajgram — Rajgram is part of the named/placed network in Entry 13; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

३३०. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 13 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

३३१. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

३३२. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 13 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

३३३. (D) Khanguṛ-Sarisab closing movement before the next cluster — Entry 14 is presented as: Khanguṛ-Sarisab closing movement before the next cluster.

३३४. (D) 14 — The manuscript labels Entry 14 as 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab closing movement before the next cluster'.

३३५. (C) Khanguṛ-Sarisab — Khanguṛ-Sarisab appears in the Entry 14 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Khanguṛ-Sarisab closing movement before the next cluster'.

३३६. (C) Jonki-Sarisab — Jonki-Sarisab is part of the named/placed network in Entry 14; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

३३७. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 14 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

३३८. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

३३९. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 14 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

३४०. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 1 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३४१. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३४२. (A) They identify relational coordinates such as origin, marriage, settlement, branch, or reference. — Village movement is central to Panji logic.

३४३. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 2 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३४४. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३४५. (A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening. — अपरा is a structural marker of additional or alternative connected material.

३४६. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 3 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३४७. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३४८. (A) They identify relational coordinates such as origin, marriage, settlement, branch, or reference. — Village movement is central to Panji logic.

३४९. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 4 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३५०. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३५१. (A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening. — अपरा is a structural marker of additional or alternative connected material.

३५२. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 5 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३५३. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३५४. (A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps. — The manuscript's method begins with structural preservation.

३५५. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 6 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३५६. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३५७. (A) They identify relational coordinates such as origin, marriage, settlement, branch, or reference. — Village movement is central to Panji logic.

३५८. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 7 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३५९. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३६०. (A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps. — The manuscript's method begins with structural preservation.

३६१. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 8 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३६२. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३६३. (A) They identify relational coordinates such as origin, marriage, settlement, branch, or reference. — Village movement is central to Panji logic.

३६४. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 9 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३६५. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३६६. (A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps. — The manuscript's method begins with structural preservation.

३६७. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 10 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३६८. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३६९. (A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps. — The manuscript's method begins with structural preservation.

३७०. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 11 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३७१. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३७२. (A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps. — The manuscript's method begins with structural preservation.

३७३. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 12 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३७४. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३७५. (A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps. — The manuscript's method begins with structural preservation.

३७६. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 13 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३७७. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३७८. (A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening. — अपरा is a structural marker of additional or alternative connected material.

३७९. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 14 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

३८०. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

३८१. (A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening. — अपरा is a structural marker of additional or alternative connected material.

३८२. (D) Jonki-Sarisab and the opening of Badhiyam-Pavoli — Entry 15 is presented as: Jonki-Sarisab and the opening of Badhiyam-Pavoli.

३८३. (C) 15 — The manuscript labels Entry 15 as 'Jonki-Sarisab and the opening of Badhiyam-Pavoli'.

३८४. (C) Jonki-Sarisab — Jonki-Sarisab appears in the Entry 15 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Jonki-Sarisab and the opening of Badhiyam-Pavoli'.

३८५. (C) Badhiyam-Pavoli — Badhiyam-Pavoli is part of the named/placed network in Entry 15; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

३८६. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 15 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

३८७. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

३८८. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 15 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

३८९. (C) Ujan Haladhar Jha, Badhiyam-Ujan, and Sharadapur — Entry 16 is presented as: Ujan Haladhar Jha, Badhiyam-Ujan, and Sharadapur.

३९०. (A) 16 — The manuscript labels Entry 16 as 'Ujan Haladhar Jha, Badhiyam-Ujan, and Sharadapur'.

३९१. (C) Ujan — Ujan appears in the Entry 16 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Ujan Haladhar Jha, Badhiyam-Ujan, and Sharadapur'.

३९२. (D) Haladhar — Haladhar is part of the named/placed network in Entry 16; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

३९३. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 16 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

३९४. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

३९५. (A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names. — Entry 16 contains incomplete or gap-marked material; the manuscript's rule is to preserve the gap and explain only what the source supports.

३९६. (A) Badhiyam and the expansion through Umanand — Entry 17 is presented as: Badhiyam and the expansion through Umanand.

३९७. (C) 17 — The manuscript labels Entry 17 as 'Badhiyam and the expansion through Umanand'.

३९८. (A) Badhiyam — Badhiyam appears in the Entry 17 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Badhiyam and the expansion through Umanand'.

३९९. (D) Umanand — Umanand is part of the named/placed network in Entry 17; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

४००. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 17 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

४०१. (A) Treating the entry title as a closed boundary and ignoring internal relational movement. — A cluster heading is only a starting field; the internal Panji movement must still be traced.

४०२. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 17 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

४०३. (A) Badhiyam, Parvapalli, and the Vijay Govind Singh route — Entry 18 is presented as: Badhiyam, Parvapalli, and the Vijay Govind Singh route.

४०४. (C) 18 — The manuscript labels Entry 18 as 'Badhiyam, Parvapalli, and the Vijay Govind Singh route'.

४०५. (C) Badhiyam — Badhiyam appears in the Entry 18 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Badhiyam, Parvapalli, and the Vijay Govind Singh route'.

४०६. (D) Parvapalli — Parvapalli is part of the named/placed network in Entry 18; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

४०७. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 18 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

४०८. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

४०९. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 18 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

४१०. (A) Badhiyam-Parvapalli and the Kamaladatt-Janakidatt-Girjadatt lines — Entry 19 is presented as: Badhiyam-Parvapalli and the Kamaladatt-Janakidatt-Girjadatt lines.

४११. (C) 19 — The manuscript labels Entry 19 as 'Badhiyam-Parvapalli and the Kamaladatt-Janakidatt-Girjadatt lines'.

४१२. (D) Badhiyam-Parvapalli — Badhiyam-Parvapalli appears in the Entry 19 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Badhiyam-Parvapalli and the Kamaladatt-Janakidatt-Girjadatt lines'.

४१३. (C) Kamaladatt-Janakidatt-Girjadatt — Kamaladatt-Janakidatt-Girjadatt is part of the named/placed network in Entry 19; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

४१४. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 19 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

४१५. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

४१६. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 19 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

४१७. (D) Badhiyam-Rupouli and the Jhalhan-Ruchouli-Karamha line — Entry 20 is presented as: Badhiyam-Rupouli and the Jhalhan-Ruchouli-Karamha line.

४१८. (B) 20 — The manuscript labels Entry 20 as 'Badhiyam-Rupouli and the Jhalhan-Ruchouli-Karamha line'.

४१९. (C) Badhiyam-Rupouli — Badhiyam-Rupouli appears in the Entry 20 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Badhiyam-Rupouli and the Jhalhan-Ruchouli-Karamha line'.

४२०. (D) Jhalhan-Ruchouli-Karamha — Jhalhan-Ruchouli-Karamha is part of the named/placed network in Entry 20; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

४२१. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 20 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

४२२. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

४२३. (A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names. — Entry 20 contains incomplete or gap-marked material; the manuscript's rule is to preserve the gap and explain only what the source supports.

४२४. (B) Rupouli continuation and the learned Khuddi-Taradatt marker — Entry 21 is presented as: Rupouli continuation and the learned Khuddi-Taradatt marker.

४२५. (C) 21 — The manuscript labels Entry 21 as 'Rupouli continuation and the learned Khuddi-Taradatt marker'.

४२६. (D) Rupouli — Rupouli appears in the Entry 21 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Rupouli continuation and the learned Khuddi-Taradatt marker'.

४२७. (D) Khuddi-Taradatt — Khuddi-Taradatt is part of the named/placed network in Entry 21; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

४२८. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 21 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

४२९. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

४३०. (A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names. — Entry 21 contains incomplete or gap-marked material; the manuscript's rule is to preserve the gap and explain only what the source supports.

४३१. (A) Badhiyam-Badka Gam and the status-bearing royal line — Entry 22 is presented as: Badhiyam-Badka Gam and the status-bearing royal line.

४३२. (D) 22 — The manuscript labels Entry 22 as 'Badhiyam-Badka Gam and the status-bearing royal line'.

४३३. (A) Badhiyam-Badka — Badhiyam-Badka appears in the Entry 22 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Badhiyam-Badka Gam and the status-bearing royal line'.

४३४. (A) Gam — Gam is part of the named/placed network in Entry 22; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

४३५. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 22 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

४३६. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

४३७. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 22 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

४३८. (C) Badhiyam continuation and the Naruan-Sulhani-Novtol movement — Entry 23 is presented as: Badhiyam continuation and the Naruan-Sulhani-Novtol movement.

४३९. (A) 23 — The manuscript labels Entry 23 as 'Badhiyam continuation and the Naruan-Sulhani-Novtol movement'.

४४०. (C) Badhiyam — Badhiyam appears in the Entry 23 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Badhiyam continuation and the Naruan-Sulhani-Novtol movement'.

४४१. (D) Naruan-Sulhani-Novtol — Naruan-Sulhani-Novtol is part of the named/placed network in Entry 23; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

४४२. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 23 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

४४३. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

४४४. (A) They should remain visible and be explained without inventing names. — Entry 23 contains incomplete or gap-marked material; the manuscript's rule is to preserve the gap and explain only what the source supports.

४४५. (D) Closing Badhiyam before the Sarisab-Soderpur sequence — Entry 24 is presented as: Closing Badhiyam before the Sarisab-Soderpur sequence.

४४६. (D) 24 — The manuscript labels Entry 24 as 'Closing Badhiyam before the Sarisab-Soderpur sequence'.

४४७. (B) Closing — Closing appears in the Entry 24 decoding summary, where the route is described as 'Closing Badhiyam before the Sarisab-Soderpur sequence'.

४४८. (D) Badhiyam — Badhiyam is part of the named/placed network in Entry 24; such elements should not be dropped from the decoding.

४४९. (A) Because it may move the record into a marriage or maternal route rather than a simple son-line. — Entry 24 includes daughter-linked movement; the book's method requires that such shifts be preserved.

४५०. (A) They should be preserved because they help identify status, learning, or branch memory. — Titles and learned/status markers are part of Panji identification and must be indexed carefully.

४५१. (A) It requires the reader to connect named persons, places, and relation markers rather than memorize a bare heading. — The Entry 24 summary involves a Panji route, not a catalogue detail.

४५२. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 15 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

४५३. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

४५४. (A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening. — अपरा is a structural marker of additional or alternative connected material.

४५५. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 16 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

४५६. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

४५७. (A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps. — The manuscript's method begins with structural preservation.

४५८. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 17 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

४५९. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

४६०. (A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening. — अपरा is a structural marker of additional or alternative connected material.

४६१. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 18 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

४६२. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

४६३. (A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening. — अपरा is a structural marker of additional or alternative connected material.

४६४. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 19 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

४६५. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

४६६. (A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening. — अपरा is a structural marker of additional or alternative connected material.

४६७. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 20 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

४६८. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

४६९. (A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening. — अपरा is a structural marker of additional or alternative connected material.

४७०. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 21 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

४७१. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

४७२. (A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps. — The manuscript's method begins with structural preservation.

४७३. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 22 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

४७४. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

४७५. (A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening. — अपरा is a structural marker of additional or alternative connected material.

४७६. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 23 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

४७७. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

४७८. (A) As a signal that another connected line, collateral branch, or alternative route may be opening. — अपरा is a structural marker of additional or alternative connected material.

४७९. (A) The title identifies the entry's principal decoding field but does not remove the need to trace internal links. — Entry 24 must be decoded through its full formula, not through its heading alone.

४८०. (A) Flattening the route into one straight line and ignoring collateral or place-linked movement. — The manuscript warns against over-simplification of networked entries.

४८१. (A) The entry number, heading, kinship signs, place-links, titles, references, and gaps. — The manuscript's method begins with structural preservation.